Two Experts on "Wheat and Prosperity"

Largest Circulation of Any Canadian Financial Paper

THE FINANCIAL POST

The Canadian Newspaper for Business Men and Investors

Canadian Mining News Department Page 24

Vol. XXIV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 7, 1931 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 45

The Nation's Business

Colossal Deficit Faces Treasury
Crisis Produced by Continued Spending
Wheat Bonus Should be Dropped at Once

Federal Deficits and Federal Loans

THE Dominion Government will, probably, within a few days, be appealing to the people of Canada to subscribe to a new government loan. That there is much investment capital lying idle in Canada and that the loan should have an appeal to the owners of such capital cannot be denied. The Canadian people will no doubt rally to this loan and with the co-operation of the banks it stands a fair chance of success. The money must be raised; under present conditions it virtually cannot be raised outside of Canada. It therefore must be raised at home. That this loan will be succeeded by further government borrowing during the next few years is inevitable. Canada has gotten itself into a financial position where it must finance deficits by borrowing, a process that never gives anything but temporary relief. But there is a saturation point in the sale of even government bond issues and when that saturation point is reached governments that finance deficits by borrowing are forced to find another and more business-like solution.

* * *

CANADIANS have watched governmental financial crises develop in other countries—all over South America, in Australia, in Newfoundland, and in various parts of Europe—and have been congratulating themselves upon escaping such a calamity in Canada. But it is not certain that we have escaped it. The other day one of the leading investment rating services of the continent reduced its ratings on Canadian government and provincial bonds from the highest grade to the next lower bracket, an event of considerable significance and indicative of the fact that our government securities are no longer regarded by American investors and financial institutions as the premier foreign issues of the world. While Ottawa officially denies that any request for a credit in New York was turned down it is well known that Canadian bonds are not popular in that market and will not regain their former premier position there until we can begin to make our revenues meet our expenses, a somewhat distant prospect with present policies toward unemployment relief, public works, wheat bonuses, maintenance of civil service personnel and salaries, etc.

Canadian business men and taxpayers are right in feeling that the condition of our national finances is not entirely the product of the world economic crisis but that it has been intensified by an unwarranted policy of public spending, initiated by previous governments and continued by the present one.

* * *

IT IS now apparent that Canada's national revenues in the current fiscal year will fall short of budget estimates. The savings that have been effected in ordinary expenditures are trifling beside the vast increase in expenditures and the serious decline in revenues. A very able Toronto economist figures that the Dominion Government may face a deficit of $250,000,000 in the current year. In arriving at this figure he has put the railway deficits and the unemployment expenditures in current account although governments usually try to fool the public by putting such items in some sort of capital or special account. The actual deficit to be shown by the public accounts will probably fall below this total. For the first six months of the year the ordinary revenue of the Dominion showed a surplus of $11,000,000 over ordinary expenditures. For the same period of the previous year the surplus was $43,000,000. The net change was $32,000,000 for six months only. Last year on ordinary account alone the government had a deficit of $44,000,000 and a total deficit of about $84,000,000. To this figure should be added the C. N. R. deficit of $29,000,000. If last year's deficit was then $113,000,000, if already our ordinary account is $32,000,000 worse off than a year ago, if the Canadian National deficit is going to be much larger and, if expenditures on account of public works that are designed to relieve unemployment under the government's blanket authority to meet relief needs are to go on, the figure of $250,000,000 may indeed be reached or surpassed.

* * *

OBVIOUSLY then, much more government borrowing is in prospect. Obviously too, much higher taxes may be anticipated from the next budget. Obviously Parliament will probably be called earlier to impose these taxes. All of these points are clear to the general public and to governmental members alike. But there are some other considerations that are just as apparent to business men and to investors but that for some reason

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

PLAN TO CURB STOCK BUYING BY LIFE CO'S

G. D. Finlayson Recommends Limiting Com. Share Holdings

STATUTE DRAFTED

Proposed Legislation Also Plans to Revise Dividend Requirements and Eligibility

Legislation to prohibit Canadian insurance companies from investing more than 25 per cent of their ledger assets in common stocks has been drafted by G. D. Finlayson, superintendent of insurance at Ottawa, and has been recommended by him to the government to be introduced at the next session of the federal Parliament.

Other amendments to the Insurance Act planned by Mr. Finlayson are a repeal of the proviso that a dividend disbursement of $500,000 in any one year makes a corporation's shares eligible for purchase by insurance companies, and a further amendment limiting the assets which shall be recognized as constituting the security pledged under mortgage bonds.

If approved by the federal Parliament, the new amendment regarding common stocks will affect directly Sun Life Assurance Co., which, as at Dec. 30, 1930, had common stocks with a book value of over $296,000,000, constituting 52.8 per cent of the ledger value of the company's assets. When queried by The Financial Post, T. B. Macaulay declined to make a statement or comment as to his company's views on this matter.

No Dumping Necessary

If such legislation is passed, there will be no dumping of common stocks on the market to comply with the new situation. Accompanying the new draft is a clause providing that if any company, upon the coming into effect of such a clause, has more than 25 per cent of its assets in common stocks, the provisions shall not apply until January 1, following the year in which the amount of said investments is first reduced to 25 per cent of total ledger assets. In the meantime, however, such a company is limited in investing in common stocks in any calendar year, by 25 per cent of the amount by which ledger assets increase during the year.

Thus the effect of the proposed legislation would seem to be that Sun Life have an indefinite period over which to liquidate their common stock holdings to meet the 25 per cent requirement, but that in the meantime any annual increase in ledger assets must not be composed of more than 25 per cent of common stocks. In other words, the legislation is apparently aimed as much at other life companies as at the Sun Life in that henceforth (assuming always that the act becomes law) no company can invest more than 25 per cent of its assets in common stocks.

In recommending this legislation to the government, G. D. Finlayson says:

"In my report for the business of 1928, I drew attention to the desirability of an amendment to the investment sections of the Insurance Act in the direction of placing a maximum limit upon the percentage of the assets of any company which might be invested in common stocks. Draft legislation, prepared in accordance with that recommendation, has not up to date been introduced into parliament and I would now renew my recommendation that such legislation be enacted by parliament at the earliest opportunity. The limit which has been and which, in my opinion, would command the judgment of the majority of the companies affected is 25 per cent of the ledger assets of the company."

The specific amendments planned to the Insurance Act by Mr. Finlayson to limit common stock investment would be the addition of three new paragraphs numbered 6, 7 and 8, to section 54 of the Act, as follows:

"6. Except as hereinafter provided the total book value of the invest-

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Coming in The Post

The Financial Post is constantly being urged by its subscribers to publish articles of a non-technical, even of an elementary nature, setting forth the principles of investment and finance in understandable fashion. The fact that The Financial Post has in recent years published several such series of articles does not stem the tide of requests and this is not difficult to understand. It shows merely that every day someone, who was not an investor before, has become interested in the subject. It shows too that times of excitement and times of stress lessen the influence of the time-worn maxims and people want to have them recalled and discussed. Particularly do they want them discussed in the light of new developments for it is an old adage among economists that each generation writes its own textbooks of political economy.

The Post is again acceding to these numerous requests and will from time to time and probably every week, carry on page 9, the "Your Investments" page, an intimate, authoritative but quite non-technical article on some phase of every-day finance.

In Line for Promotion

J. A. McLEOD

vice-president and general manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia and senior vice-president of Canadian Bankers' Association, who, it is expected, will be elected president of the association at the annual meeting November 12.

Postal Notes From Britain Not Negotiable

From Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA.—The post office department has issued a ruling under which postal notes from the British Isles are no longer to be cashed in this country. Post-office money orders, which are internationally recognized as the proper medium of post office exchange, will continue to be honored. But postal notes, whether they come from Great Britain or the Irish Free State will be refused.

The depreciation of the British pound has had something to do with the issuing of the new order, but, primarily, the object is to bring Canadian practice into line with international agreements.

It is announced here that postal notes are intended only for circulation in the country of issue. Great Britain and Ireland, however, have been in the habit of issuing notes payable in Canada. They have been informed of the change in Canadian policy and will no longer do so, but in the meantime some confusion and hardship may be caused to persons who are in receipt of notes and are unable to cash them.

'LANTIC SUGAR HOLDS SALES AT 1930 LEVEL

Better Prices Are Working in Favor of Company

ENTERS BUSY SEASON

September Index of Sugar Manufacturing Shows Sharp Gains Over 1930

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Earnings prospects for Atlantic Sugar Refineries for the current year are favorable. Manufacturing operations and distribution have been well maintained to date while the slight increase in sugar prices which became effective a few months ago is a constructive factor in 1931 activity.

The price increase, reflecting a strengthening in the raw sugar market, amounted to a gain of 10 cents per hundred pounds. This increase, the first to be recorded since 1929, was put into effect early in July this year and brought the value of refined sugar to $4.80 a hundred pounds. Atlantic Sugar accordingly will have had the benefit of six months sales under the new prices by the end of the year.

Government Figures Show Trend

As one of the largest factors in the industry in Canada, Atlantic Sugar's operations find fairly close reflection in sugar statistics issued by the Government. The latest figures available show that all sugar refiners in Canada manufactured 578,124,071 pounds of sugar in the period January 1 to September 12, an increase of some 6,000,000 pounds over the same period in the previous year. This indicates that actual plant operations of Altantic Sugar have been at a slightly higher rate than in 1930, a condition which tends to lower operating expenses. Total domestic shipments in the same period this year showed a still greater gain amounting to 623,129,201 pounds compared with 601,542,519 in the same period in 1930.

Another interesting factor revealed by government statistics is seen in the index of manufacturing as it pertains to sugar refining.

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

Business Leaders See Little Prospect Of Five-Day Week

Only One Firm Answering Financial Post Questionnaire Has Adopted Plan—Utility, Baking Industries Believe Operation Impossible

(Fifth Article in Series on Wage Problem in Canada)

Leaders of Canada's biggest industrial corporations see little prospect at present for a five-day week in industry in Canada, according to replies received to The Financial Post questionnaire on wages sent out recently to 10 leading industrial corporations, with assets totalling something over $4,500,000,000.

Only one firm, namely, Service Stations, Limited, of Toronto, reports that it has been operating under a general five-day week plan. The experiment, however, has been very successful, for, according to H. W. Knight, vice-president of the company, "We have operated our plant on a five-day basis for a number of years, as our experience has been that we obtain the same amount of work in five days as in five and a half. It was the previous custom to work on Saturday morning and close at 12 o'clock, but we found that very little work was done on Saturday."

Many Consider Plan

Many industries apparently have considered the adoption of the five-day week, but do not believe that their particular business is adaptable to such a plan. For instance, leaders of the public utility companies, replying to The Post questionnaire are unanimous in the opinion that the five-day week is not adaptable to this industry and is unlikely to be adopted. The only time, in the opinion of one executive, that such a plan might be considered in the utility industry would be in a period of depression such as the present, but even then he doubts its practicability.

Another industry which apparently believes it impractical to operate a five-day week is the bread baking industry. In this regard the president of one of the biggest Canadian companies says: "It is not at all possible for a five-day week plan to be adopted in our business. Bread is a product that must be made nightly, and sold daily. It is made by skilful workers and sold by skilful salesmen and it would be an impossibility to arrange anything in the way of a five-day week plan." Another baking executive tells us:

"The five-day week is impossible in the baking industry. About a year ago rather than make any reduction in wages we called our men together and decided to eliminate any man that wasn't doing at least 10 hours work a day. The result has been that we have decreased our selling price, decreased our operating cost tremendously and have been able to keep our profits equal to last year."

Increases Cost

Many employers apparently hold to the belief that a five-day week is equivalent to reducing hours of labor, and that it therefore increases cost of production. The president and general manager of a big Western plant says in this regard: "The five-day week means increased cost of production to the manufacturer and consequent difficulties of meeting foreign competition in export markets, and in our opinion, places a burden on industry that frequently industry is unable to carry successfully. We recommend, and have always recommended, full time for as many employees as the industry can carry successfully. This means efficiency and satisfied employees."

Another big Ontario manufacturer in the textile business says: "We have not adopted the five-day week plan and we do not intend to put this into effect as our costs would be too high to secure business. We do believe, however, that if international arrangements could be made to reduce the hours of labor either to 40 or 44 hours per week the world's unemployment problem would be very largely solved."

Is Social Advantage

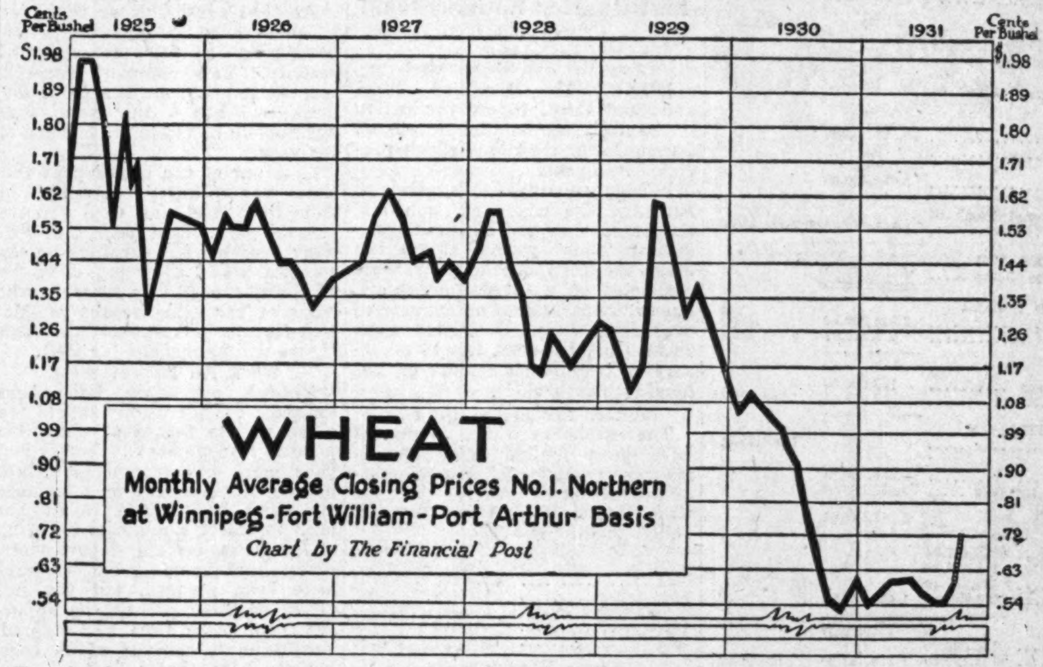
One leading industrialist in the iron and steel business in Canada, replied at some length to our query and expressed the view that the five-day week was a social advantage which could only result from greater production and that such a development would be a direct result of improved efficiency. He says:

"Curtailed hours, as presently followed in the operation of many plants, were forced by circumstances. Many plants are operating on a much lower basis. If you are referring to the adoption of a five-day week plan by industry, I may say that such changes in social advantages can only result from greater production. If we could eliminate all waste; if our governments were perfect, and if everybody worked their hardest, the world might get along with even a shorter week.

"It largely depends, however, upon what the industrial worker or society in general wants out of life. If they ask bare subsistence in the way of food, shelter, personal comforts, clothing, etc., this could be taken care of by less effort than is possibly being expended under present circumstances. However, if society asks for the best in the way of health protection, sanitation, good roads, and the highest form of beneficient government; if the individuals want good clothes, telephones, automobiles, and many luxuries, they will have to work for them. We have more of these things now than we used to have because the producer is more efficient and has worked harder. Hours of

(Continued on page 3, col. 4)

Wheat Price Upturn Means Millions to Canada



For six years wheat prices have been pointing downward although intermittent upturns, such as occurred in 1929, have been experienced. Now the upswing seems to have definitely started, as may be seen clearly in the above chart, which shows where prices now stand in relation to the record of the past seven years.

Sees Wheat Strength As Inevitable Result Of Cut in Acreage

Farm Editor Feels Canada May Find Prosperity in Stronger Wheat Price Despite General World Conditions

By C. W. PETERSON,
Editor, Farm and Ranch Review, Calgary

The recent advance in wheat prices from 54 cents to over 70 cents in the course of a few weeks, is highly significant, and assuredly punctuates the end of a period of wheat prices so abnormally low, and so ridiculously out of line with average world cost of production, as to ensure a speedy termination of an utterly uneconomic world situation.

This development is the first clear indication the world has had of returning prosperity. I think it can be demonstrated that the fundamental cause of the present world depression is curtailed agricultural purchasing power. Whatever may be the verdict on that assertion, it cannot be doubted for a moment, that such is assuredly the case in Canada. In this connection it is useful to remember, that an overwhelmingly agricultural country may easily enjoy a fair measure of prosperity with the rest of the world in the depth of depression. I do not, in fact, look for any lengthy and laborious road back to normal for this country. With a satisfactory wheat crop next season and a fair price, which would at once be reflected in higher prices of all other soil products, Canada could easily make the leap into a reasonably satisfactory business situation practically over night. Our chief problem is to restore agricultural purchasing power, which through its volume, controls our general economic status. That fact should now be generally apparent.

Anticipate Good Crop

It may seem premature even to discuss crop prospects for next year at this time, but we have now three successive years of low yields behind us and that constitutes a record, never exceeded and duplicated only once, in Western agricultural history covering forty-three years. The autumn rainfall has been quite satisfactory almost everywhere and the proportion of summerfallowed land is much greater than normal and exceptionally well prepared. Having regard to the favorable mechanical conditions of the crop area, and to the past production history, there is every reason to anticipate a good crop next season.

Recent low wheat prices were the absolutely logical and inevitable consequence of physical over-production under the stimulus of high prices, which increased the wheat area from the pre-war average of 198,000,000 acres to 247,000,000 acres last year, largely through bringing marginal lands in overseas countries into production. As a result of this inflation, the export carryover in bushels on the 1st July each year has been as follows:

	Bushels
1925	272,000,000
1927	332,000,000
1928	418,000,000
1929	591,000,000
1930	540,000,000
1931	574,000,000

These figures represent the quantity of world wheat brought forward from one crop year to the next, simply because it could not be profitably disposed of. Last July we had a carryover larger than the total import requirements of Europe for one year, but with an increased world utilization of wheat and a lower production by 150,000,000 bushels this year, the carryover will presently reach normal.

One Infallible Remedy

Last year the price of wheat finally broke below the dollar mark and kept on receding until wheat actually sold at Fort William for less than half of that amount. The same price deflation affected coffee, tea, rubber, cotton and many other overproduced soil products. Every scheme that human ingenuity could invent, has been tried by growers' organizations, governments and dealers all over the world to increase market prices through systematically withholding supplies. These efforts have all met with pronounced disaster. Only one remedy for low prices of foodstuffs exists and that is decreased production. It is an absolutely unfailing one, because it is nature's own remedy.

But in spite of the desperate situation the wheat grower has faced, relief is automatically certain. I base my conclusion principally on the very simple, but inexorable, economic law, that no world commodity will, in the long run, be produced at a price that does not repay cost plus a fair profit. I further support this optimistic conclusion with the following brief survey of the principal exporting countries, indicating substantial acreage curtailment.

Canada and Russia

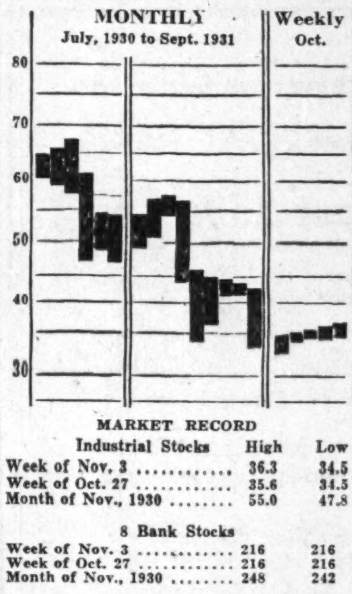
Canada now produces ten per cent of the world's wheat or 24 million acres. Wheat is our main export item, and the soil and rainfall of the greater part of the Prairie Provinces is such, that wheat production is the only feasible, economic use that can be made of the land. No substantial contribution toward deflation of the wheat area will, therefore, be made at home, and, no matter what may be the economic future of world production, Canada is bound to remain the largest factor in the export market. Canada's production cost also is lower, by a large margin, than that of any competing country, except perhaps Russia.

The latter country is generally regarded as the big, unknown factor in the wheat situation. The actual average yield per acre is probably not more than five bushels. Her wheat areas are all located in semi-arid country. We hear rumors of a fantastic development of new acreage which will inundate the world with cheap wheat. I have been unable to ascertain where these mysterious areas are located. It is well to consider, however, that Russia's comparatively spectacular export in 1930 was caused chiefly by an exceptionally good crop that year, which actually reached the pre-war volume of production, coupled with a compulsory lowering of the normal bread consumption of her own population, almost to the point of starvation, and even below the meagre, average domestic consumption of Imperial Russia.

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Stock Market

20 INDUSTRIAL STOCKS



MARKET RECORD

Industrial Stocks	High	Low
Week of Nov. 3	36.3	34.5
Week of Oct. 27	35.6	34.5
Month of Nov., 1930	55.0	47.8
8 Bank Stocks		
Week of Nov. 3	216	216
Week of Oct. 27	216	216
Month of Nov., 1930	248	242
10 Public Utilities		
Week of Nov. 3	59	57
Week of Oct. 27	59	58
Month of Nov., 1930	85	79

Wheat and Prosperity

Wheat Downturn Forecast Depression; Does Upturn Foretell End?

By Our Western Editor.

RECENT changes in the wheat situation and in the course of wheat prices are of very great importance in the economic position of Canada. Putting the exports of Canadian wheat for the current crop year at 200,000,000 bushels, a figure which might easily be exceeded, each increase of five cents a bushel in the average price realized means another ten million dollars for the country. A few years ago ten million dollars one way or another did not seem any great matter to Canada, but things are entirely different now. And twenty million dollars, which represents the approximate increase in the value of prospective Canadian wheat exports, since the low prices

(Continued on page 8, col. 3)

OTTAWA DENIES WATERWAYS LINK WITH N. Y. CREDIT

Official Assurance Given Widespread Rumor is False

The Financial Post is assured on the highest authority at Ottawa that there is no truth whatsoever in stories recently given wide circulation to the effect that the Federal Government's appeal for a loan in New York was flatly turned down by New York banks. The story has been published in the United States and in at least one British newspaper, as well as in a limited section of the Canadian press. It has also gained considerable currency in financial gossip. Following its publication in the United States, it was published in The Financial Post of October 24. The story went on further to say that Prime Minister Bennett got in touch with President Hoover and Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who agreed that if Canada would give sympathetic consideration to a start on the St. Lawrence Waterway Mr. Hoover would see that Canada got the financial accommodation it needed in New York. Further, it was stated that the Dominion Government was unable to advance to the provinces and municipalities, who have early maturing obligations in the United States, the gold they required to meet these obligations.

No Request for Loan

Emphatic denial of all of these allegations has been obtained by The Financial Post from official sources. The denial is all-embracing. There was, The Financial Post is informed, no request made to New York banks for any loan which was refused. There is no truth in the allegation that the Federal Government is unable to provide any gold that may be necessary to assist the provinces to meet their liabilities in New York during the current year. Equally untrue is the story that the hand of the Canadian government was forced by President Hoover on the St. Lawrence Waterway.

The Post has been informed that no arrangement has been made and none has been at any time under consideration or discussion for securing Canadian credit in New York in return for an agreement on the St. Lawrence Waterway. The Government's decision to proceed vigorously with the negotiations on the waterway was taken before the departure of Great Britain from the gold standard or the development of the recent financial situation. The project has been and will be considered on its merits and will not be linked up with any proposals for settlement of the financial difficulties that are facing all countries today.

The wide publicity that has been given to the story in the money markets of the world is naturally resented by those who at the moment are charged with handling the finances of Canada in a period of world financial stringency. The Financial Post is glad to be able to publish this official assurance that the story is untrue.

ABITIBI POWER SHOULD COVER BOND INTEREST

Cash Higher With Expenses Controlled and Inventories

SEASONAL UPTURN

Low Prices of Bonds Followed British Gov't Departure From Gold Standard

Holders of Abitibi Power & Paper Co. bonds have apparently been needlessly alarmed as to the security underlying the $50,000,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage gold bonds due 1953 because of the extreme fluctuations in price during the last month. The panic sales of all bonds of companies situated outside the United States as soon as Great Britain officially went off the gold bullion standard extended to Abitibi bonds which a few days earlier had been selling about 56 and then dropped rapidly to 40 and later still went down as low as 26. It has now recovered to about 42 or 43.

There was considerable concern among bondholders who did not understand the market influences affecting the price. They feared that it portended some disastrous drop in earnings or change in the financial strength of the company and fears of this kind were easy to start because of the fact that the industry was notoriously in a worse position than for a decade with several important companies either bankrupt or operated under near receiverships.

Profits Not so Great

It is evident, of course, that net profits available for the bonds are not as great as in 1930. Then the company earned 47 cents a share on 1,088,117 no par value common shares after paying $6 a share on 348,818 shares of 6 per cent preferred stock and $7 a share on 10,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred stock and 5 per cent on $50,000,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds. That earnings were down considerably as compared with 1930 became apparent when the company deferred its 6 per cent dividend payable July 1, 1931, which requires more than $2,000,000 annually to pay. It still paid its 7 per cent dividend requiring $70,000 annually. What a large leeway the company has before bonds are endangered is evident from the mere fact that the company had $2,921,743 in net profits after paying $2,786,070 for bond interest and setting aside $1,666,524 for depreciation.

Cash is Higher

Abitibi has had a fair seasonal increase in business during the autumn months and in addition the revenue has had very important addition because of the 10 to 12 per cent premium on American funds. Every time the company sells newsprint for which it is paid in the United States and brings that money to Canada it gets a healthy addition to its income. Most of its expenditures, other than bond interest a little coal and sulphur, are in Canada. Thus the exchange situation has aided the company materially.

At the end of 1930 Abitibi Power & Paper Co. had working capital of $14,742,537. Cash and receivables were then a little over $5,000,000 and inventories exceeded $15,000,000. Bank loans had risen from $1,750,000 in the year to $4,500,000. Payables exceeded $2,500,000.

It is possible that the company's cash position has been considerably strengthened during the year in

(Continued on page 2, col. 4)

Investor's Index

INDUSTRIALS, UTILITIES, ETC.

Avon River Co. . 15
Acadia Sugar . . 15
Alberta-Pac. Gr. 24
Abitibi Power . 1
Atlantic Sugar . 1
Asbestos Corp. . 4
Bell 'Phone . . 4
Belgo-C. P. . . 12
B. C. Electric . . 4
B. C. Telephone . 5
Brewing Corp. . 5
Blue Rib. . . 12
Can. Car & F. . 3
Consol. Press . . 11
Can. Marconi . . 5
Con. Industries . 9
Campbell's Dist. 2
Can. Elec. Co. . 14
C. P. R. 4, 9
Consum. Glass . 9
Canada Bread . 5
Can. Cement . . 9
Cumming Mfg. . 14
Canada Bud . . 12
Canada P. & P. . 12
Dom. Stores . . 9
Dom. Steel . . 2, 18
Day, J. Nelson . 9
Gatineau Pwr. . 9
Gt. Lakes Elev. . 5
Hydro-Elec. Sec. 2
Huron & E. Mtg. 9
Imperial Tob. . 5
Int. H.-Elec. . . 4
Island Electric . 15
Laura Secord . . 3
L. of Woods . . 3
Mont. Power . 4, 5
Malagash Salt . 15
Mersey Paper . 15
Moir's Ltd. . . 14
Maritime Life . 14
Maritime Tel. . . 17
N. S. Trust . . . 22
New Eng. Pr. . . 4
Nat. Lt. & Pr. . 3
N. S. Lt. & P. 4, 15
Research I. T. . 9
Stanfield's Ltd. 17
Stand. Clay . . . 22
Sherwin-Will. . 3
Steel of Can. . . 9
Toronto Elev. . 5
Toronto Dairies 9
Upper Can. Inv. 5
Union Tower . . 24
United Bond . . 5
Unit. Grain . . 12
W'peg. Elec. . . 4
Willards Choc. . 12

MINES AND OILS

Abana 24
Cons. Smelters . 24
Coniagas 24
Casey Mountain . 24
Granada 24
Hollinger 24
Mining Corp. . . 24
Noranda 24
Old Colony . . . 24
Oro-Grande . . 24
Pend'Oreille . . 24
Teck Hughes . . 24

QUOTATIONS

Bonds 10
Grain 11
Mines 11
Stocks 10

REGULAR DEPARTMENTS

Answers to Enquiries 9
Business 7
Banking 23
Editorial 6
Insurance 23
Mining 24
Pulp and Paper 19
Utilities, Transportation 4

SPECIAL FEATURE

Nova Scotia Supplement 13-22

Lake Of The Woods Milling Company, LIMITED

and its Subsidiary Companies

Combined Balance Sheet as at 31st August, 1931

ASSETS

PROPERTY ACCOUNT:			
Real Estate, Water Power, Buildings, Machinery and Equipment as per Appraisal, plus additions to date		$10,440,831.20	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation		2,319,661.81	$8,121,169.39
DEFERRED CHARGES TO REVENUE			41,066.24
INVESTMENTS IN CONTROLLED COMPANIES AT COST: (Held by the Trustee for the Bondholders)			2,408,025.00
INVESTMENTS IN AND LOANS TO OTHER COMPANIES Less Reserve			279,200.00
GOODWILL, TRADE MARKS, ETC.			250,000.00
CASH ON HAND AND IN BANKS		52,371.24	
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE: After providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts		917,234.06	
WHEAT, FLOUR, BAGS, BARRELS, ETC. As per Inventories		1,690,899.00	2,660,504.30
			$13,759,964.93

LIABILITIES

CAPITAL STOCK AUTHORIZED:			
200,000 Shares of No Par Value.			
15,000 Shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of $100.00 each.			
ISSUED:			
148,000 Shares of No Par Value		$5,650,000.00	
311 New Shares not taken up		15,550.00	
147,689		5,634,450.00	
15,000 Shares of 7% Cumulative Preferred Stock of $100. each		1,500,000.00	$ 7,134,450.00
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS 6% DUE 1st MAY, 1941 Issued and held by the Banks as Collateral to Loans		4,000,000.00	
BANK LOANS SECURED AS ABOVE AND UNDER SECTION 88 OF THE BANK ACT		3,845,000.00	
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE		473,472.67	4,318,472.67
RESERVES:			
Provision for Employees' Retiring Allowance		125,000.00	
Insurance Reserve		37,938.41	162,938.41
RESERVE FOR UNREALISED APPRECIATION ON APPRAISAL OF PROPERTIES			1,607,750.68
SURPLUS ACCOUNT:			
Balance 31st August, 1930		536,450.64	
Transfer: Reserve Account as at 31st August 1930		1,650,000.00	
		2,186,450.64	
Less: Loss for year before providing for Depreciation and Interest	$935,467.84		
Interest	278,672.28		
Reserve for Depreciation	112,806.20		
Reserve for Investments	100,000.00	1,426,946.27	
		759,504.37	
Less: Dividends—Preferred Stock	105,000.00		
Common Stock	118,151.20	223,151.20	536,353.17
			$13,759,964.93
INDIRECT LIABILITY:			
Guarantee of $1,600,000.00 5½% Bonds of Inter-City Baking Co. Ltd.		$1,600,000.00	
On Customers' Paper under Discount		208,476.23	

On behalf of the Board { F. S. MEIGHEN / R. W. REFORD } Directors

We have examined and audited the Books and Accounts of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, Limited, and of its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending 31st August, 1931. The Inventories of the various Stocks on hand have been certified by Officials of the Company.

We certify that we have obtained all the information and explanations we have required, and that, in our opinion, the above Combined Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Combined Companies' affairs, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us, and as shown by the Books of the Companies. Montreal, 30th September, 1931.

RIDDELL, STEAD, GRAHAM & HUTCHISON, C.A., Auditors.

HYDRO SECURITIES THIRD QUARTER INCOME LOWER

Earnings Equal to $1.58 Share in Twelve Months

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Net ordinary income of Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. for the quarter ended September 30, 1931, was $790,245, which compares with $1,043,028 in the corresponding period of 1930, and with $1,112,308 in 1929.

Net ordinary income, applicable to each of the 1,476,393 common shares outstanding at the end of the 12 month period under review, after allowing for participation of the Class "B" preferred stock, was equal to $1.58 a share, as compared with $1.78 and $1.66 in 1930 and 1929 respectively. For the twelve months ending September 30, 1931, income was reported at $3,440,837, compared with $3,666,596 in 1930 and $2,587,910 in 1929.

No Extraordinary Income

The net ordinary income is irrespective of the corporation's extraordinary income, which is profits realized on sale of securities from underwriting and from syndicates. No mention is made of extraordinary income in the last quarter's figures though $262,241 was earned in this manner in the first quarter.

The reduced income of Hydro-Electric Securities Corp. has found reflection in distributions on the common stock. In September, 1931, a quarterly dividend of 30 cents a share was paid as compared with 35 cents a share paid in the two previous quarters, indicating that the stock is now on an annual dividend basis of $1.20 a share.

In 1930 earnings of the company, based on ordinary and extraordinary income, were equal to $4.25 a share on the common stock.

For Hunters and other Sportsm

the new "BUCK-SKEIN" Windbreakers $4.50

Buck-skein is a new material with the appearance, "feel" and warmth of well-beaten buckskin. Wonderfully soft and pliable, it will never hamper the hurried jerk of a gun to the shoulder.

Horsemen, ski-ers and other outdoor sportsmen will approve this garment with its knitted waistband, convertible collar and two-buttoned flap pockets.

Low priced at $4.50.

Sizes 36-44

MAIN FLOOR, QUEEN STREET
Out-of-town customers write the Shopping Servic

THE T. EATON CO LIMITED

DOSCO OUTPUT SLOWS DOWN FOR 9 MONTHS

Returns Show Decrease in All Major Branches

PROSPECTS VAGUE

Some Gains Expected in Last Quarter With Seasonal Trade Present

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. report production in the first nine months of 1931 on a scale lower than that which prevailed last year.

In common with all other lines of business, the coal and iron and steel trade has had to curtail production this year. Operations after the turn of the year were conducted on a satisfactory basis, due to the backlog of orders carried over from 1930. With this work cleaned up, however, it was necessary to operate on a more or less hand-to-mouth basis.

Interim Production Figures

The extent to which operations have been limited this year is apparent from the following figures of production in tons for the first nine months of 1931 and the full twelve months of 1930:

	1930	9 Months 1931
Coal	4,964,937	2,962,204
Steel ingots	295,080	161,783
Steel, finished	217,254	135,122
Pig iron	212,366	101,393
Iron ore	1,450,123	487,920

Three Months to Go

The relative heavy decline in some items is apt to be misleading, as returns for the last quarter of the year may make for a material improvement in the showing. Coal operations, for example, have been picking up of late. This is largely a seasonal industry and over the next two months considerable banking will be done.

Dominion Coal Co. collieries have just concluded one of the best weeks in many months. No. 2 colliery, the largest producer in Canada, is working five shifts, marking the first five day week of the year. No. 1-B and Old Caledonia are working their fourth shift; No. 5, No. 10, No. 11 and No. 24 are on their third shift and No. 4 is giving the men more employment.

Increase in October

The output at the collieries of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. for October was 353,365 tons, as compared with 307,107 tons raised during the previous month of September.

All districts increased their outputs this month with the exception of Springhill.

While production for the nine months period is roughly 2,000,000 tons less than for all of 1930, prospects are the final figures for the year will show that much of the loss has been taken up.

Steel Prospects Doubtful

Conditions at the moment do not hold any material hope for an improvement in the steel ingot and finished steel departments. Most of the plants in this division are closed down or operating on a short-time basis. Toward the end of last week H. J. Kelley, general manager, expressed the hope that business will be secured to permit operating the Sydney steel plant, at least part time, throughout the winter. Efforts are being made to secure an order for steel rails from the Canadian National Railways.

Steel Influences Iron

Pig iron production closely reflects the output of steel ingots. Any increase in production from this department over the next two months will depend upon what success the company has in securing orders for steel rails.

Figures on the production of finished steel products are of interest, inasmuch as this category covers the manufacture of steel rails, angle bars, etc. Steel rails bulk very largely in returns for this category and unless substantial orders are received between now and the end of the year, final figures are likely to be well under the 1930 mark of 217,254 tons.

Ore Mining Limited

Ore production at the Wabana iron mines have naturally been affected by the limiting of operations at Sydney. It should be noted, however, that a large share of the iron ore production is despatched to Germany (the largest consumer) and in a limited amount to the United States.

Operations at Wabana have been restricted for some time past. Stocks on hand are reported to be sufficient to take care of normal needs for many months to come.

Shipments over the last two months have been small. There is a possibility of increased exports before the close of navigation, or at the opening of the shipping season next year, if the report materializes that the German steel industry will resume buying if Newfoundland reciprocates on purchases of German materials. The press despatch stated that if Newfoundland would buy German rails and other track material for the Newfoundland railways, iron ore purchases would be resumed.

Up to September 1 last, 275,159 tons of Wabana iron ore were shipped to Germany.

Eastern Car Inactive

Turning to the associated activities of the company, it is reported that conditions are not good in Trenton as the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. and Eastern Car Co. plants have been virtually closed down since July last. Orders for railway rolling stock do not appear promising at the moment, and it is possible that the Eastern Car plant will remain closed during the balance of the year, though there is no official confirmation on this point.

Shipyards are Busy

Another subsidiary of Dominion Steel—Halifax Shipyards—is experiencing a fair measure of activity. This company recently secured several contracts for repair work and has a fair volume of business on hand for the balance of the year.

It is out of the question at this time to estimate earnings of Dominion Steel and Coal for the current year. Last year the company reported net earnings on the common stock, after providing for all charges, of $1.02 a share. On the basis of the nine months production figures it is unlikely that this figure will be reached for 1931.

Work An Improvement

Though operations have been limited, consideration should be given to the fact that since the present management took over last year much has been done toward putting the company on a sounder operating basis. The result has been to effect a material lowering of costs in certain departments. Many improvements and changes have been planned, but the full effect of these will not be apparent until more time has elapsed. Furthermore, salaries of all companies have been reduced and numerous other economies put into effect.

It will be recalled that in the initial report covering 1930 operations, C. B. McNaught, president, said that properties had been improved and that with a return of favorable business conditions, the company would be in a position to participate in any general improvement.

NATION'S BUSINESS

(Continued from page 1)

do not seem yet to be visible to members of the government.

It is quite clear to all who give the matter a moment's thought that such a condition of affairs cannot be allowed to continue and that we cannot await a return in general prosperity or a rise in commodity prices to restore balance in our public finances. Something much more drastic is required and that, broadly expressed, is a sharp cut in public spending. It is foolish to say that we cannot cut government expenses. Business concerns and private individuals have made savings in their own affairs that they at first thought were impossible. Canada is not approaching a crisis in its national finances when the country faces a deficit in one year of a quarter of a billion dollars, when money markets write down its bonds; it has reached the crisis.

It would be possible to slash a hundred million a year off Federal Government costs, even more. It might mean scrapping wheat bonuses, farm loans and other paternal fads; it might mean cessation of work on such jobs as the Hudson's Bay Railway, port extensions and the national highway; it might mean giving up the present collossally extravagant system of employment relief in favor of straight assistance to those in need; it might mean a cut in civil service staff and a slash in civil service salaries. But the country could stand such moves as these better than it can stand the terrible deficits and the increase in debt that political minds seem to think is the only solution.

* * *

Wheat Bonus No Longer Needed

IMMEDIATE suspension of Mr. Bennett's five-cent bonus on wheat is called for by the recent change in the grain markets. Between 80,000,000 and 100,000,000 bushels of wheat yet remain to be delivered on the Prairies, and a saving of $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 to the federal treasury is possible by cutting out this expenditure, which can no longer be considered necessary. From the first the value of this particular aid to western agriculture was doubtful but actual crop results in Western Canada proved that it would come far from filling its intended purpose. A large part of Western Canada had no crop this year at all and got no benefit at all. Other parts had from fair to good crops and in certain districts yields were extraordinarily heavy. Actual check would probably show that the greater part of the wheat marketed this year is coming from farms where yields were at least moderately good.

* * *

WHEN Mr. Bennett agreed to the sub-convention of five cents a bushel he doubtless had in mind the possibility of wheat prices getting well below a basis of 50c. a bushel at head of the lakes and the danger that many farmers might receive practically no cash at all, after deductions for freight and discounts for low-grade wheat. Because of the advance in price and because of the high grading of the crop, farmers are now receiving a great deal more than was thought possible when the bonus was inaugurated. No one would have dreamed of either asking for or granting the bonus had present conditions prevailed earlier and no one will have the right to complain if it is now discontinued. Farmers who still have wheat to sell on the basis of prices now prevailing are not the class most in need of government assistance.

ABITIBI POWER SHOULD COVER BOND INTEREST

(Continued from page 1)

pite of the lower output generally newsprint and paper companies. bitibi put into operation during e year a number of far-reaching conomies. By cutting out in great part woods operations in the season of 1931-32 the company has avoided for a year an expense which is usually a very heavy one. Bank loans may therefore prove to be down considerably and cash higher.

Abitibi Power & Paper Co., it is understood, is in the happy position of having enough wood on hand for operations until September, 1932. It could even deal with a largely increased demand with wood now available. The policy now followed is a natural result of the situation thus outlined in the last annual report by the president, Alexander Smith:

"The curtailment of operations due to the unexpected severity of the business depression in 1930, has resulted in higher inventories, the liquidation of which is receiving the continuous attention of your management. From now on, if we can judge from past experience, any improvement in general business conditions will be substantially reflected in the newsprint industry."

PLAN TO CURB STOCK BUYING BY LIFE CO'S

(Continued from page 1)

ments of any such life insurance company in common stocks shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of the book value of the total ledger.

"7. If any such company has on hand, at the date of the coming into force of this subsection investments in common stocks of a total book value in excess of twenty-five per centum of the total book value of the ledger assets of such company at the said date, the provisions of the last preceding subsection shall not apply to such company until the first day of January following the year in which the amount of the said investments is first reduced to twenty-five per centum or less of the total ledger assets of the company and on and after the said date the said provisions shall apply, but until the said date the amount invested by such company in common stocks in any calendar year shall not exceed twenty-five per centum of the amount of increase in the total ledger assets of the company in such year.

"8. The amount of value of shares of common stock acquired after the coming into force of this and the two next preceding subsections of this section by any life insurance company as bonuses or dividends on common stocks or acquired in the exercise of rights or privileges arising from investments of the company in common stocks shall not be deemed to be an investment in common stocks for the purpose of the last two preceding subsections."

Remove $500,000 Section

The second proposed amendment to the Insurance Act would remove the section which now permits companies to invest in the common stocks of corporations which pay $500,000 a year by way of dividends on such stocks. This section was inserted by a parliamentary committee at the request of a company interested in a bill introduced by the Minister of Finance in 1927 and substituted as a criterion of earning power, the total amount of dividends rather than the relation existing between amount of dividends and the amount of stocks on which they were paid. The main sections of the act regarding common stock eligibility recognize as a criterion for investment, regular annual dividends for at least seven years, of at least 4 per cent, or in the case of no par shares, $4 per share.

According to Mr. Finlayson the principle involved in the proviso is a vital one and "in the opinion of the department the substituted restriction should not remain. The experience of the last few years has shown that a large company is no more proof against loss of earning power and the passing of dividends than a smaller one, other factors of stability being equal. The value of the original standards has been proved by experience and that standard should now be restored by the repeal of the proviso adopted in 1927."

The third suggested amendment affects the security pledged as collateral under mortgage bonds. At the present time the act now recognizes as eligible for investment, "The bonds of any company which are secured by a mortgage or hypothec to trustees or a trust corporation or otherwise, upon real estate or other assets of such company." The paragraph recognizes "other assets" of the issuing company as capable or being mortgaged as security for the bonds and, in practice, assets of somewhat intangible and nebulous character have been pledged as securities.

The new proposed amendment provides that if assets other than real estate form a security of mortgage bonds, such assets must be of a class or classes eligible for direct investment by insurance companies under section 54 of the Insurance Act, if the mortgage bonds are to be eligible for investment.

SEES WHEAT STRENGTH AS INEVITABLE RESULT OF CUT IN ACREAGE

(Continued from page 1)

Yet these combined factors enabled her to export only two-fifths of her normal, pre-war contribution. The central fact is, of course, that there are now between 20,000,000 and 25,000,000 more people to feed in Russia than before the war, and the population there is increasing at a high rate. One would conclude that Russia's future problem will be to feed her own people and, in favorable seasons, to build up reserves against years of crop failure.

Europe and Southern Hemisphere

Europe imports an average of 560,000,000 bushels of wheat annually. She is essentially agricultural and is unquestionably the world's wheat price dictator. Because for every bushel imported, Europe, including Russia, produced three bushels herself and, consequently, bears the chief brunt of low world wheat prices. The European generally farms on expensive lands, pays high taxes and has a large overhead cost in the purchase of essential nitrates and other artificial fertilizers. The point of unprofitableness is reached sooner in Europe than elsewhere. In order to increase domestic production, spectacular protective tariffs and regulations covering the compulsory use of home-grown wheat have been imposed in all European import countries, except Great Britain and Denmark, but this may be regarded as a temporary expedient. The great impoverished, industrial populations of Europe will not submit to fantastic, artificial increases in the cost of living as a permanent policy.

Australia Cuts Down

Australia has doubled her area under wheat since 1920, largely by developing semi-arid country, which experience has now shown cannot produce profitably at anywhere near present export prices. Her agriculture, consequently, faces bankruptcy. The liberal use of artificial fertilization is essential there, labor cost is high and so are land values compared with North America. A 25 per cent acreage reduction is now announced for next season. This seems inevitable.

The Argentine has added 33 per cent to her acreage under wheat during the same period, as a result of which, that country is now in the throes of an acute, agricultural crisis, which led to the recent revolution. When it is considered, that from the value of top grade Argentine "Rosafe" wheat at Liverpool, recently quoted at 58.75 cents per bushel, must be deducted interior handling and transportation cost, plus threshing and ocean carriage, 48.10 cents, it leaves the grower the munificent sum of 10.65 cents in Canadian currency out of which to pay cost of production, living expenses for himself and family and rent. Add to this, that the average yield per acre is only 11 bushels, and it will be clear that no great, basic industry anywhere faces a more utterly hopeless situation than the wheat producers in the Argentine. A reduction in acreage this year of fifteen per cent is forecast.

United States Position

At present prices American farmers are obviously producing far below cost. The disappearance of the United States from the export wheat picture, which would involve a reduction in wheat area there by some 12,000,000 acres, would assuredly at once increase world prices all the way from 10 to 20 cents per bushel. If her export surplus could be eliminated, two things would at once happen.

(a) The general world price would increase probably by at least 15 cents per bushel and

(b) an import tariff of 42 cents per bushel would become effective.

These factors would more than double the domestic price over night in the United States and agriculture there would become prosperous and reach parity with her highly protected industries. The certainty of receiving fifty per cent more money for twenty per cent less wheat, and with much less expense, would seem to be an irresistible argument in favor of the severe curtailment of an unprofitable activity. It is absolutely unthinkable, that the intelligent farmers in the United States should fail to see the monumental absurdity of the present planless and suicidal wheat production programme and neglect to voluntarily apply so very simple a remedy for the present acute agricultural depression.

Acreage Deflation

To restore prices to normal, a reduction in world area under wheat of around 20,000,000 acres seems to be required for a few years. We may expect Canada, Australia and the Argentine to deflate to the extent of 8,000,000 acres. The prospective curtailment of Russian exports would be equivalent to another 4,000,000 acres. The balance of Europe is still below pre-war acreage and probably will not show any spectacular decrease. There would apparently still be some 6,000,000 to 7,000,000 acres to be eliminated and there is now every indication of the United States taking a hand in this task. The status of the American farmer in this matter is unique, inasmuch as his domestic situation is such that he can carry out an acreage reduction programme with enormous advantage to world agriculture, and, at the same time, with still greater benefit to himself, and, incidentally solve a most disturbing political situation at home. All the evidence now available points conclusively to a normal wheat area for the coming crop season, and an end to the present demoralized price level of agricultural products.

Campbell's Distillery Will Acquire Federal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Campbell's Distillery (Canada) Ltd. has been incorporated under federal charter to acquire the assets of Federal Distillery Ltd. The new company has a capitalization of $500,000 divided into 500,000 shares of common stock of par value $1 each.

Federal Distillery shareholders will receive one share of the new company for each two shares held. There are at present 378,023 common shares of Federal Distillery outstanding.

Shareholders approved the sale of the company to Campbell's Distiliery (Canada) early in August. Federal Distillery operates a small plant in Montreal, and to date, no distribution has been made on its shares.

REGENT KNIT OUTER and Sports Wear

BURROUGHS Book-Keeping Machines suitable for BANKS - BROKERAGE HOUSES - COMMERCIAL FIRMS

At about 25% Cost

SEVERAL standard models electrically operated, some never used, are for sale at prices that mean real savings. All are in good condition and fully equipped.

Any combination of brokerage forms can be written and computed in *one* operation on these machines.

Equipment is the same as in use in several of the largest banks and many brokerage houses.

These machines are easy to learn and simple to operate and may be purchased singly or en-block at a price that warrants investigation by anyone now using this equipment or who is thinking of installing book-keeping machines.

Arrangements may be made to inspect these machines and have them demonstrated. To responsible parties they will be placed in your office on trial.

Apply in first instance to Mr. Burry, Elgin 3311, Room 404, Brock Bldg., Toronto.

Experienced

The cumulative experience of more than 114 years of successful banking in Canada works for the benefit of every customer of the Bank of Montreal.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817
TOTAL ASSETS IN EXCESS OF $750,000,000

Men's DEERSKIN GLOVES

— that combine style and warmth. In natural color with strong out-sewn seams. They're washable and have one dome fastener. Sizes 7 to 9. Simpson's price

2.50

The Store for Men—Street Floor

THE ROBERT SIMPSON COMPANY LIMITED

MARA & McCARTHY

Members { Toronto Stock Exchange / Montreal Curb Market / New York Curb Market (Associate)

STOCK BROKERS

W. HAROLD MARA
LEIGH M. McCARTHY
H. G. DAVIDSON
JOHN A. MARA
A. MORTON BROWN
Lt.-Col. CARSON McCORMACK

Canada Permanent Building, 320 Bay Street
TORONTO
Telephone: Adelaide 9151

Co-operating with the Niagara Peninsula

LAKE ONTARIO
NIAGARA
JORDAN
VINELAND
ST. CATHARINES
QUEENSTON
ST. DAVIDS
STAMFORD
THOROLD
NIAGARA FALLS
FONTHILL
LINCOLN
WELLAND
HUMBERSTONE
PT. COLBORNE
RIDGEWAY
CRYSTAL BEACH
LAKE ERIE
IMPERIAL BANK BRANCHES NIAGARA PENINSULA DIVISION

This Bank maintains a complete chain of Branches along the Niagara River and the Welland Canal.

Service for everyone.

426

IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE · TORONTO
Capital and Reserve $15,000,000

Frank A. Rolph, President Sir James Woods, Vice-President
A. E. Phipps, General Manager
210 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

Design, Fabrication and Erection of

STEEL TANKS & SPECIAL PLATEWORK

ELEVATED TANKS
STORAGE TANKS
GAS HOLDERS
PENSTOCKS
SURGE TANKS
BARKING DRUMS
STEEL PIPE
DIGESTERS
SMOKESTACKS
MINE CARS
CYLINDRICAL TANKS
STEEL PLATE WORK

HORTON STEEL WORKS LIMITED

Main Office and Plant: 109 Janet St., Bridgeburg, Ontario

Toronto, Ont. 1452 Northern Ontario Bldg.
Winnipeg, Man. 1249 Galt Building
Montreal, Que. 2178 University Tower

A-712

LAURA SECORD PROFIT LOWER AT $5.22 SHARE

Writes Down Values of Securities; Adds to Reserves

Laura Secord Candy Shops, Ltd. earned $5.22 per share on the 57,500 no par value common shares outstanding during the year ended September 30, 1931, as compared with $6.56 per share in the preceding year. Net profit available for dividends is reported at $300,038 as against $379,754 shown in 1930 due to decrease in sales which have been affected by current conditions. The financial position of the company is stronger than ever.

This company has always held a substantial amount of high-grade government and municipal and public utility bonds which have been carried at book value, which was less than market value. As at September 30, 1931, conditions in the bond market were far from normal but the company's investments were written down to market value and are shown at $1,115,385. Investments in associated company, Fanny Farmer Candy Shops, Inc., are shown at market value of $84,669. In writing down these investments to market value the company has made a provision for depreciation in market value of securities of $79,207.

Comparative Income and Surplus Account Years Ended September 30

	1931	1930	1929
	$	$	$
Gross sales ...	1,861,511	2,166,650	2,298,909
Net profit* ..	300,038	379,754	379,765
Less: Res. for equal. of costs	.....	......	40,000
Net profit	300,038	379,754	339,765
Less:			
Pref. divds.	30	2,660	43,482
Com. divds. .	172,484	168,913	77,234
Surp. for year	127,524	208,181	219,048
Add:			
Prev. surp. .	788,427	500,246	281,198
Res. for equal. of costs ..	......	80,000	......
Less: Prov. for deprec. in mkt. value of securities ..	79,207	......	......
Surplus for'd .	836,744	788,427	500,246

*After deducting all expenses of management, and after making ample provision for bonus, depreciation and income taxes.

Current liabilities amount to $55,593, of which $46,170 is reserve for Dominion income taxes. Current assets are shown at $1,431,789 which includes investment in associated company. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities of 25 to 1 is highest in the company's history. Current assets are lower than in any year since 1928 but in that year current assets were approximately half of the 1931 figure.

Assets Are Liquid

Current assets consist of $153,067 in cash as compared with $112,587 shown in 1930. Government, municipal and public utility bonds held at market value amount to $1,115,385 as compared with book value of $1,059,514 in 1930 while investment in associated company and accrued dividends is carried at $84,669 as compared with book value of $94,315 the previous year. Inventories are down to $78,194 from $91,178 and accounts receivable are carried at $474.

Land, buildings, equipment and improvements are carried at $718,853 subject to a depreciation reserve of $370,184 for a net value of $348,669. Additions during the year amounted to some $10,000 while depreciation reserve was increased by $45,116 as compared with $78,671 the previous year. Mortgages receivable and accrued interest are shown at $6,894; prepaid and deferred charges at $9,447 and goodwill at $1. The company now has but one class of stock outstanding as the remaining preferred shares were converted into common stock during the past year. There are 57,500 shares of no par value common stock outstanding and surplus stands at $836,744.

In his annual report to shareholders, Frank P. O'Connor, president of the company, refers to the recent reduction in price of candy sold by the company to 50 cents a pound due to material reduction in prices of commodities. Since this reduction, which was effected early in October, a large increase in turnover is stated to have been shown. Mr. O'Connor expresses his confidence that, by the end of the fiscal year of 1932, the same good results will be achieved as in the past. The annual meeting of shareholders will be held at 11 a.m. on November 6 at the head office of the company.

LAKE OF WOODS DEFERS DIVIDEND ON PREFERRED

Had Been Paid Since Issuance of Stock in 1903

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Following heavy losses sustained in the fiscal year ended August 31, 1931, directors of Lake of the Woods Milling Co. have decided to defer payment of preferred dividends, which total $105,000 annually. Full payment was made in the past year, though common dividends have been suspended since March, 1931.

Improved rate of operations has been noted in the company's activities during the current fiscal year and earnings have shown improvement. The recent increase in flour prices should also work in favor of the company.

Lake of the Woods has no bonds outstanding in the hands of the public so the preference shares rank as the company's senior security as far as the investing public are concerned. A bond issue of $4,000,000 was created early this year, but these bonds are held by the bank as collateral for bank loans, which at August 31, 1931, totalled $3,845,000.

Move Was Expected

Deferment of dividends, which are cumulative, on the $1,500,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock was expected in light of the showing made in the last fiscal year. Operations resulted in a loss of $935,468 before any charges and after all deductions, including a slightly increased provision for depreciation, the total deficit for the year was $1,650,097. After transference of $1,650,000 from contingency reserve a balance of $536,353 was brought forward into the current year.

The loss sustained last year was attributed to price-cutting in the flour milling industry, losses in the wheat market and from bad debts, and also through the necessity of writing down inventories subsequent to the decline in prices of wheat and flour.

Previous to the present, Lake of the Woods maintained dividends regularly on its preferred shares since their issuance in 1903, while payments had been made on the common without interruption since 1904.

Asbestos Shipments Made Recovery in September

Shipments of Canadian asbestos in September advanced 20.7 per cent to a total of 15,786 tons as compared with the August figure of 13,079 tons. In September, 1930, shipments amounted to 20,629 tons.

Exports of asbestos from Canada were recorded at 14,110 tons in September and included 11,726 tons to the United States, 956 tons to Belgium, 673 tons to Germany and 379 tons to Japan. Lesser tonnages were shipped to the Netherlands, France, Italy, Porto Rico and Great Britain.

COURT DISMISSES CREDITOR'S PLEA IN BANKRUPTCY

Ruling Made in Watson and Chambers Case

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—A creditor's petition to dismiss bankruptcy proceedings instituted against Watson and Chambers, defunct Montreal brokerage firm, has been refused by Chief Justice Greenshields, who ruled that although a specific act of bankruptcy had not been made, the fact that the debtor had admitted insolvency had been accepted by the court which granted the receiving order.

Commenting on an allegation of the same creditor's statement to the effect that he had reason to believe that collusion had existed in connection with the bankruptcy proceedings, the court ruled that such a charge was absolutely unfounded and uncalled for.

Cancels Previous Order

Chief Justice Greenshields cancelled an order of Mr. Justice Panneton to the trustee and inspectors, limiting them to acts of a conservatory nature in connection with the estate. The order was contingent on the outcome of the motion filed on behalf of the creditor who sought dismissal of bankruptcy proceedings.

The creditor who objected to bankruptcy proceedings claimed that creditors listed as ordinary were actually bankruptcy debtors up to the day of the bankruptcy and that their conversion to creditors had been illegally achieved by closing their accounts and placing to their credit illegally the alleged value of the shares on the day of suspension of Watson and Chambers.

CANADIAN CAR TO SEEK CHARTER FOR TANK CAR CO.

Directors Take Initial Step to Broaden Activity

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Directors of Canadian Car and Foundry Co. have decided to apply for a charter for a wholly-owned subsidiary, the Canadian Tank Car Co., which will enter the business on a wide scale in Canada. This step was predicted in last week's Financial Post.

The charter of the new company will allow for the building, leasing and sale of cars in this classification. The new company will have a capital of $100,000 with shares of a par value of $25 each.

Operations will be commenced as soon as the preliminary details are completed. The business, hitherto, has been in the hands of the railway companies, which, it is understood, prefer to leave this division of activity to an individual company.

Canadian Tank Car Co. will cater to the needs of the oil companies and other requiring railroad transportation in tank cars. It will be responsible for construction and maintenance of sufficient cars of a standard which will meet all demands.

Already 25 cars are under construction in the shops of Canadian Car and Foundry Co., and, provided plans work out successfully, the new tank concern will make arrangements, where possible, to take over cars presently operated by private companies.

NATIONAL LIGHT EARNINGS COVER INTEREST NEEDS

Interest is Earned 2.13 Times in 9 Months Period

Net earnings of National Light & Power Co. in the nine months ended September 30, 1931, are reported at $191,870 and cover interest requirements for the period on the $2,000,000 of 6 per cent first mortgage bonds outstanding by 2.13 times, before depreciation, and 1.89 times, after depreciation. Comparative figures for 1930 are not available since the plant was taken over from the City of Moose Jaw and started to operate as a private enterprise in May, 1930. Despite the adverse conditions encountered in the current year the kw.h. production in the nine months ended September 30, 1931, was 16,304,895 kw.h., a decrease of only 2.74 per cent from the corresponding period of 1930.

Operating results in the third quarter of the current year compare favorably with the same period in 1930 and, despite some drop in September, 1931, as compared with September, 1930, net income during the quarter, available for bond interest, amounted to $53,381 as against $51,179 in the same period of 1930. There has been a gain each month in the heat department but chief revenue is derived from the electric department. Operating expense in July and September was lower than in the corresponding months of 1930.

Since the company took over the civic plant in May, 1930, a policy of plant expansion and improvement has been followed while at the same time rates have been reduced. Operations have been conducted in face of decreased industrial activity in Moose Jaw. Bond interest has been earned by a satisfactory margin, after depreciation, and this margin is expected to increase with an improvement in general conditions. National Light & Power Co. has been negotiating for the purchase of the electric, steam heating and gas systems of Brandon, Man., but this deal has not as yet been closed, it is understood.

Operating results during the three months ended September 30 both in 1931 and 1930 are as follows:

	1931	1930
Gross earnings	$128,047	$127,776
Operating expense	68,159	71,083
Net earnings	59,888	56,693
Less: Taxes	6,674	6,300
Net operating income ..	53,214	50,393
Less: Net inc. mdse. dept.	71	.....
Add: Misc. income	238	786
Net earn. available for 1st mtge. int.	53,382	51,179
Less: 1st mtge. int.	30,000	30,000
Other interest	6,061	3,912
Amort. disct. & exp. ..	2,460	2,439
Net income	14,860	14,828

EXPECT PROFITS SHERWIN PAINTS SLIGHTLY LOWER

Annual Meeting is Moved Forward to Nov. 20

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The fiscal year of Sherwin-Williams Co. of Canada closed on August 31 and the report for that period will be presented at the annual meeting on November 20, to which date the gathering was changed from the original date of November 16, to allow a fuller attendance of directors.

Enquiries from official sources elicit no information as to what the financial statement will reveal though it may be assumed that in the light of conditions which prevailed last year earnings will be lower as compared with the previous period.

Covered Dividend in 1930

In the year ended August 31, 1930, the company reported earnings equal to $1.95 a share on the common stock compared with a distribution of $1.80. During the past year only $1.70 a share was paid since the quarterly bonus of 5 cents a share has been omitted since March. Regular dividends on the common at the rate of $1.60 annually are presently maintained.

Sherwin-Williams Co. of America, with which the Canadian company is affiliated, reported lower profits in the year ended August 31, 1931, and earnings on the common were $3.62 a share as compared with $4.14 a share in the previous year.

Has Made Progress

The Canadian company has made consistent progress in the past and has maintained dividends on the common stock since 1920. Considerable expansion was undertaken in 1930, features of which were construction of a new lacquer plant in Montreal, installation of additional machinery at the Winnipeg unit and the purchase of large areas of mineral deposits at Red Mill, near Three Rivers, Que., which was expected to provide a supply of iron oxide for thirty-five years.

The last balance sheet available showed a satisfactory financial position. Working capital was $4,867,376, with current assets including $653,168 in cash and $950,895 of marketable securities at a price not exceeding market value.

BUSINESS LEADERS SEE LITTLE PROSPECT OF FIVE-DAY WEEK

(Continued from page 1)

work depend, therefore, upon what rate of efficiency we reach and how much we want above the bare necessities of life.

"The things we need and consume come as a result of productive efforts. If society wishes to have more leisure it can have it by reducing its needs. Shorter hours will come gradually, as they have developed in the past, through advancement in methods and more efficient industrial operations. There are reasons for feeling, however, that the public taste may prefer to work longer hours in order to enjoy more of life's comforts and luxuries, etc.

"Some people may be able to remain idle for two days and make others assume the burden. The leisure available generally, however, depends upon the productivity of the mass of workers, and the extent to which they wish to participate in the advantages which modern science and invention have developed."

Sees Difficulties

Another iron and steel executive expressed his opinion that the best workmen in Canadian industry were not anxious for a five day week. "A certain class of men," he says, "prefer not to work over five days a week under best conditions; particularly in the coal fields. There are certain operations in which it is difficult to put a man into a five-day week job that must necessarily go on six days a week, and it is in a great many instances impossible for a man working on the sixth day to work efficiently."

A minority of manufacturers, but who, nevertheless represent very important corporations in industrial life in Canada, hold to the belief that the five-day week will come, and that industry may be adjusted on that basis once depression conditions are over. "We have not as yet adopted the five-day week," says one outstanding Montreal industrialist, "but we believe that it will come, it is impossible to increase production indefinitely unless we give more leisure to the masses in which to consume the luxuries. We can over produce food but it is almost impossible to over produce luxuries."

Favors Adoption

Another important firm with plants in all parts of Canada says that a five-day week has been put in force and in fact was aimed at in the summer months before the depression.

"It is our belief that opportunities given to the working classes to organize their leisure to better advantage is provided in their having two whole days at the week end, and that in the long run in addition to building up their general health it will actually create greater wants, and therefore encourage harder work to fill those wants. In other words the tendency would be to increase purchasing power in the ultimate analysis."

In the construction industry one large firm tells us that the five-day week plan was coming more and more into vogue especially at the insistence of the labor unions, until the time the depression started, but very little is heard of it now. Some unions, however, we are told, have already achieved it and do no work on Saturday.

This confirms some information prepared for The Financial Post some time ago by the Department of Labor at Ottawa, which said that outside of some building trades in certain cities and a big motor plant, the five-day week had not been adopted to any extent in Canada, although, of course, the number of factories operated only on a 40-hour week basis, during slack periods.

CANADIAN CAR SHAREHOLDERS RATIFY BY-LAW

Company Can Now Buy Its Own Preferred Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of Canadian Car and Foundry Co. have approved of a by-law permitting the company to purchase its own preferred stock on the open market for retirement at prices up to and including its par value of $25 a share. This does not mean that the company is under any obligation to buy the stock, but can do so if conditions warrant the action.

At the special meeting, W. W. Butler, president, pointed out that the company had a large surplus of cash and government securities. Investments had been made from time to time, but these yielded only an average of 5 per cent. On the market, the company's stock was selling at a price which yielded a return in the neighborhood of 12 per cent.

It was for the purpose of allowing the company to take advantage of this situation that the present action was contemplated. Preferred shares purchased on the market would be immediately retired, he said, and in this fashion the remaining securities outstanding would be correspondingly enhanced in equity.

At present the company has outstanding 300,000 shares of preference stock of the par value of $25 each. This is the senior security, the funded debt of the company having been retired some time ago. At the end of September, 1930, the balance sheet showed the company to have a net working capital position of $7,173,852. This was largely in the form of cash or marketable securities, current assets covering $858,920 in cash; $1,750,000 in call loans; $2,243,692 in Dominion of Canada bonds; $787,181 in miscellaneous investments; and around $2,500,000 in accounts receivable and inventories.

DISTILLERY FIRMS WITHDRAW ACTION

Dominion Factors, Now in Liquidation, Will Disappear

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — British Columbia Distillery Co. and Pioneer Distillers have withdrawn their action against thirteen of the largest distilling companies in Canada, in which, among other pleas, a restraint of trade was alleged. It is reported that distillery companies, in dispute for some time over a selling agreement which formed the basis of the present action, are negotiating a new agreement.

The action of British Columbia Distillery Co. and Pioneer Distillers revolved around a company known as Dominion Factors which was formed to handle the export business of leading distilleries in Canada. The plaintiffs alleged that they were induced to enter into this agreement under false and fraudulent misrepresentations made by representatives of the defendant companies as to the amounts of sales of their products for the 12 months preceding September 30, 1930.

Claimed Export Violation

The agreement was also declared to be illegal because it violated the provisions of the Export Act as amended in 1930 and a further allegation declared that the agreement constituted an agreement in restraint of trade.

While the litigation was in force an attempt was made to place Dominion Factors in liquidation and injunction proceedings were taken by the present plaintiffs to halt a meeting of the company. This proceeding was dismissed, the meeting was finally held and Dominion Factors was placed in voluntary liquidation.

GREENSHIELDS SUBMIT OFFER TO CREDITORS

Plan Similar to One Put Out by McDougall and Cowans

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Greenshields and Co., recently adjudged bankrupt member of the Montreal Stock Exchange, has presented a plan to its creditors for a realization company along the lines of that offered by McDougall and Cowans. The plan is presented by the partners and endorsed by the trustee.

The new realization company, if the plan is approved, will receive 60 per cent of the net profits of the reorganized brokerage firm and will be controlled by the creditors. Directors will number nine, being made up of the trustee, five inspectors and three members of the firm of Greenshields and Co., namely, R. O. Johnson, R. D. Bell and Joseph Copeman.

Will Receive Debentures

Unsecured creditors are to receive debentures up to the amount of their proven claim in the realization company which will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, with this rate to be cumulative from the date on which the assignment was made, namely, October 5.

When the realization company has discharged all of the obligations of Greenshields and Co. control will then be handed over to the partners of the firm. The plan calls for complete payment of all debts by January 31, 1939, with interest at 3 per cent.

Under the proposed plan, the firm would be released from bankruptcy as soon as the creditors approved the proposal. The plan also gives consideration to a possible merger of the firm with other houses, stipulating that the realization company shall still receive the same percentage of profits accruing to the partners.

The formal proposal is signed by the partners of the firm as follows: R. O. Johnson, R. D. Bell, Raymond Allan, Joseph H. Copeman, H. L. P. Stephenson, P. Barry German, and by C. G. Greenshields, as executor of the estate of the late John Gordon Greenshields.

Pay at Any Time

Payments by the realization company to creditors will be made at any time, as funds become available for the purpose.

A meeting of creditors has been called for November 26, at which gathering the plan will be considered and passed on.

Car-Loadings L. C. L. Index Shows Slight Drop Oct. 24

Car loadings of less-than-carload merchandise for week ending October 24 are represented by the index figure 75.61, as compared with 75.98 for the previous week and 92.99, the average for the month of October last year.

This index has been devised by Jones Heward and Co., Montreal, to bring the actual figures for this type of freight into comparative form by applying certain statistical refinements.

Our Only Business

The care and efficient management of the property of our clients.

Crown Trust Company

CROWN TRUST COMPANY EXECUTORS · TRUSTEES · AGENTS

William I. Gear - - - President
Arthur Lyman - - Vice-President
F. G. Daniels - - Vice-President
Irving P. Rexford - Gen. Manager

St. James Street · Montreal

We take pleasure in announcing that

E. G. BULMER

has become associated with this firm

H. R. BAIN & CO.
LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS

Atlas Building Toronto

OSLER & HAMMOND
Stock Brokers and Financial Agents

Members
Toronto Stock Exchange
Montreal Stock Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
New York Curb Market (Associate)

21 Jordan Street
TORONTO

215 St. James St. West
MONTREAL

★ ★ ★

Supplements of great value
A plus service with The Financial Post

★ ★ ★

Do These Advantages Appeal to You!

This message is addressed to manufacturers desirous of locating their plants in the most advantageous territory possible.

The south-eastern portion of the Province of Quebec and the contiguous territory, commonly called the "Eastern Townships," provide unexcelled locations for profitable manufacturing.

The conditions are ideal. Plentiful and steady labor; adequate and reliable power; close proximity to Montreal and the United States border. Served by leading railroads, the whole of this territory is highly suitable for low-cost manufacturing.

Provincial and municipal authorities are lending their whole-hearted co-operation with minimum taxation and low assessments.

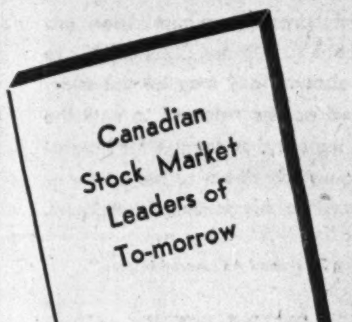
For further information write—

Industrial Manager

Southern Canada Power Company
Limited

355 St. James St. - - Montreal

"owned by those it serves"



Now in Booklet Form—

Canadian Stock Market Leaders of To-morrow

Many investors ask The Financial Post how they are to choose the stocks that may prove to be the stock market leaders in the next period of rising prices. The Financial Post is an investment and not a speculators' paper and it does not attempt to pick stocks for market appreciation. But many common sense principles can be set down and applied to various stocks to determine which have substantial promise and great relative merit.

The world economic upset has completely altered the position and prospects of many companies. The gilt-edged stocks of 1912 were not in every case the gilt-edged securities of 1922. The favored investments of 1922 did not all survive the tests of much prosperity. And in the next five years investment attention will shift from some of the leaders of 1928 and 1929.

Without prejudice and without any claim to prophetic vision, The Financial Post recently published a series of articles on good Canadian stocks that seem to meet the most obvious tests that need to be applied to good securities. These articles are now reprinted in booklet form. The first chapter in the booklet outlines the record of some former leaders and tells why some disappeared and why some remained. It also discusses some essential tests. Further chapters discuss individual stocks. The list is given at the left. This booklet (48 pages and cover) is now available at 25c

Companies Covered

Shawinigan
Steel of Canada
Dominion Stores
Loblaw's
Montreal Power
Noranda
B. A. Oil
Page-Hersey
B. C. Power
Imperial Oil
International Pete
Goodyear Tire

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.

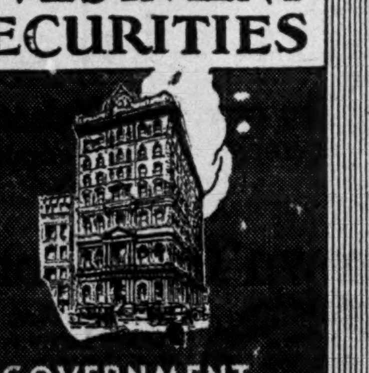
Please enter my name for:

☐ .... copies of new Canadian Stock Market Leaders of To-morrow booklet at 25c.

Name ....

Address ....
844

CANADIAN INVESTMENT SECURITIES



GOVERNMENT
MUNICIPAL
PUBLIC UTILITIES
INDUSTRIAL

NESBITT, THOMSON
and Company Limited
Royal Bank Building, TORONTO

Hamilton Montreal Quebec Ottawa London, Ont.
Winnipeg Saskatoon Calgary Victoria Vancouver

1

Principal and Income Guaranteed

If you are interested in investments that offer a good return combined with safety it will be worth your while to investigate the Guaranteed Investment Receipts of this Company. They are issued for amounts of $1,000 and upwards and they possess the following features:

Regular Income + We guarantee interest at the rate of 5% per annum, payable quarterly, for the full term of the investment (3 or 5 years).

Safety + + + + We guarantee to return to the investor on the date of maturity, the exact amount originally invested.

Convenience + + The Receipts require no care. There are no coupons to clip nor other details to bother about. They may be put away and need not be referred to until the date of maturity. A cheque for interest is sent quarterly direct to the owner or to the credit of his account in any Bank.

Send for a copy of our pamphlet "For Safety and An Assured Income."

THE ROYAL TRUST Co
EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES

59 YONGE STREET - - - - - TORONTO

ASSETS UNDER ADMINISTRATION EXCEED $530,000,000

146

Trust and Loan Securities Attractive as Investments

Canadian Institutions Are Attractive to Investors; Safe for Deposits

SAFETY, appreciation, marketability and yield are four essentials of investment in stocks. Shares in many of the trust and loan companies of Canada combine these factors.

It is noteworthy that in a period of declining stock values, such as the last, the average price of nine trust and loan stocks listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange was only 1.2 per cent below the level prevailing a year previously. In that same time, the average of eight bank stocks had declined 4.6 per cent, ten public utilities had declined 11 per cent and 20 important industrial stocks had declined an average of 21 per cent.

Learn of these fine stocks

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.

Please enter my name for:

☐ .... copies of new Trust and Loan Booklet at 25c.

Name ....

Address ....

840

Utilities and Transportation

MONTREAL POWER COMPARES PRICES WITH TORONTO

Points to Benefits of Private Ownership in Montreal

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Benefits of electric service as offered by a privately-owned company in Montreal in comparison with a publicly-owned utility in Toronto, are illustrated in a circular which accompanies the current dividend cheque being sent to shareholders of Montreal Light Heat & Power Cons. The final deduction shows that the average cost per kilowatt hour during 1930 for all electric service to consumers in Montreal was 1.3802 cents, or if taxes chargeable to the electricity division are deducted, 1.2823 cents, as compared with 1.4851 cents in Toronto whose electric system is free of all taxes.

Comparisons, it is stated, are sometimes drawn between specific rates for electricity in an attempt to show lower relative electric service costs between various cities, and the contrast is often taken with regard to domestic and commercial rates in Montreal and Toronto, the former served by Montreal Power and the latter by the Toronto Hydro-Electric Commission, a municipally-owned enterprise.

Comparisons Impracticable

One factor, shareholders are informed, which makes such comparisons inherently impracticable is the impossibility of reconciling differences in rate structure. In Montreal, all domestic and commercial consumers are served at uniform standard rates while in Toronto domestic users are subjected to a varying floor area charge, whereby electric costs increase according to building dimensions.

Toronto commercial users, while exempt from the floor area charge, are discriminated against through the assessment of a 33 1/3 per cent higher initial energy charge than domestic users.

Further, the circular states, only 25 cycle service, now obsolete, is generally available in Toronto, while 60 cycle service as supplied throughout Montreal and now standard all over America is sold at much higher rates, and may be had in a certain limited area only.

Takes Average Rate

The circular sent by Montreal Power to its shareholders continues: "Obviously, the real cost of electric service in any community can be accurately computed only from the average rate covering domestic commercial, industrial and public services. Directly or indirectly, the citizen bears the cost of all electricity consumed in the community; taxes and other disbursements levelling variation in rates for different branches of electric service. Hence the only fair criterion of power cost is the average selling price, which is distributed over the whole population and permeates the entire community."

Reviews Comparative Costs

The comparative cost of municipal electric service in Montreal and Toronto during 1930 are then reviewed. Montreal Tramways paid $1,144,106 for their power requirements as compared with $1,494,543 which was paid by the Toronto Transportation Commission for energy. In Montreal the actual cost of power to tramways as billed was $896,519, the difference representing conversion costs.

Electric service to water works in Montreal cost $424,706 in 1930, compared with $251,000 in Toronto, while street lighting in Montreal cost $513,931, an increase of nearly $7,000 over Toronto.

Montreal Pays Taxes

Deduction of the cost of taxes, as paid in Montreal by the privately-owned company, makes a considerable difference in final totals. Montreal Tramways paid $1,098,180 in taxes while Montreal Power's tax bill was $307,865. Subtracting these from total costs of electric service the final bill paid for electric service in Montreal last year was $676,706 compared with $2,252,563 paid in Toronto.

Following is a statement of comparative electric service costs in the two cities as shown in the circular sent to Montreal Power shareholders:

	Montreal	Toronto
Tramways	$1,144,106a	$1,494,543
Waterworks	424,706	251,000
Street lighting	513,931	507,020
	2,082,743	2,252,563
Less Taxes:		
Mtl. Tramways	1,093,180	
Mtl. Light, Heat & Power Cons. ...	307,866b	
	1,406,037c	
	676,707	2,252,563

a—$896,520 A. C. Power, as billed, difference Conversion Costs.
b—Electric Proportion only.
c—Municipal and School only.

Earnings Show Gain

Stating that notwithstanding the general business recession, Montreal Power reports a substantial increase in both gross and net earnings for the nine months to September 30, 1931, as compared with the corresponding period in 1930, the circular concludes:

"It is immediately apparent that the citizens of Montreal obtain electric power for operating tramways, pumping water and lighting streets at a net cost of $676,706.83 as compared to similar services for which citizens of Toronto pay $2,252,563.48, notwithstanding that the population of Montreal is greatly in excess of Toronto."

B. C. Electric Build Line Serving Agassiz

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — With a span of nearly 1,600 feet an overhead power line crossing between Rosedale and Agassiz was completed last month by the B. C. Electric Railway Co., to supply power from the company's mainland system to the Agassiz district. This community was formerly served by a small isolated water power plant operated for a number of years by the Chilliwack Electric Co.

The property was purchased by the B. C. Electric during the early part of last year and a submarine cable for linking this plant with the company's power lines, was laid across the Fraser River last spring. The cable was subsequently damaged during the summer freshet and was replaced by the overhead span just completed.

Borrowings in U. S. Total $189,643,500

During the third quarter of 1931 the United States took $25,002,000 of Canadian bonds of which $23,102,000 was in the C. N. R. 4½'s of 1951, $900,000 was in the Manitoba 4½'s of 1941 and $1,000,000 was in the Manitoba 4½'s of 1951. No further foreign issues were sold in the United States during the quarter with the exception of $500,000 of bonds of Porto Rico.

During the nine months ended September 30, 1931, the United States absorbed $295,943,500 of foreign issues, the smallest amount taken in the corresponding period of any year since 1918. Out of a total of 39 bond issues, 34 were Canadian. While Europe borrowed $78,000,000 from the United States, Canada borrowed $189,643,500, of which $62,500,000 is estimated to have been refunding to Americans.

'PEG ELECTRIC MIGHT SET PRICE ON ALL PROPERTY

Action is Dependent on City's Disposition to Buy

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Winnipeg Electric Co. will be prepared to set a price on its properties if the city of Winnipeg is interested in purchase of all or a portion of them, but the company has no proposition to make outside of its offer on the street railway at present, Edward Anderson, president of Winnipeg Electric, told the transportation committee of the city council recently. Mr. Anderson appeared before the committee in response to a request for further information on some questions previously discussed and he was asked, specifically, to name his price for all of the company's properties.

In submitting the position of the various properties of Winnipeg Electric before the committee, Mr. Anderson made one new request. He asked for either a revision of by-law 543, which covers the contract of the street railway with the city, or an entirely new contract in which provision would be made for the operation of the utility at cost.

Names Some Changes

In rough outline, he thought that some of the amendments to the by-law should include clauses designating the duration of the contract, the value of the traction utility for rate-fixing purposes, a set return of, say, 7 per cent on its investment. The gross revenue tax and part of the paving and maintenance charges should be eliminated, and passes for policemen, firemen and civic officials abolished. New lines should be projected only when the company had a reasonable asurance of a profit on investment.

Dealing with a letter from the committee in which the company was asked to name its price for various groups of its properties, Mr. Anderson said he had no proposition to make regarding a blanket sale but that he might be prepared to alter his decision if the city showed a disposition to buy.

Earnings of Tramways

Discussing the financial position of Winnipeg Electric, it was pointed out that the tramways utility did not contribute toward payment of bond interest and preferred dividends and if it had not been for the electrical utility and the opportunity of the company to draw from the Northwestern Power Co. in the shape of dividends, these payments largely would not have been made.

It will be remembered that Winnipeg Electric Co. offered to sell its tramways for $14,000,000 to the city. Mr. Anderson pointed out that capital could not be borrowed for the railway at the present time but he promised that if relief was granted, money would be forthcoming for improvements in rolling stock. The president also charged that multiplicity of cheap taxicabs now in operation was in effect a jitney service. He claimed that this was a violation of the jitney agreement and asked for appropriate action on the part of the council.

August Net is Higher

Due to reduction in working expenses, net earnings of Winnipeg Electric Co. in August, showed an improvement over those of the same month last year. Gross earnings were lower by $6,000 at $439,521, but working expenses were cut by $33,630 as compared to 1930, leaving net earnings of $140,644, an increase of $27,243.

For the eight months ended August 31, however, gross earnings at $3,852,265 were lower by $319,359 and net earnings at $1,271,903 showed a reduction of $91,954 as compared with the first eight months of 1930.

Appoint MacKeen Head of Nova Scotia Power

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—John C. MacKeen, of Halifax, has been elected president of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co., succeeding Hon. W. A. Covert, who has retired from the position on his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia.

Mr. MacKeen is vice-president and a director of Royal Securities Corp., vice-president and director of Moirs, Ltd., and a director and secretary-treasurer of the Mersey Paper Co. He had been vice-president of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. since 1928.

Other appointments in the power company include H. McG. Stewart, Halifax, a director of the company for the past five years, who has been elected vice-president, and R. J. Macadam, who has been appointed director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Frank Stanfield. Mr. Covert will remain on the board of directors of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co.

CENTRAL STATION ELECTRIC OUTPUT UP IN SEPTEMBER

Seasonal Gain Recorded; Level Below Last Year's Mark

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Output of central electric stations in Canada showed some improvement in September last but is still below the average for that month in the last four years.

According to government returns, production in September totalled 1,288,113,000 kw.h. This compared with 1,442,961,000 kw.h. in the same month last year and with 1,477,117,000 kw.h. in September, 1930. The average September daily output figures in kilowatt hours for the past fours years follow: 1931, 42,937,000; 1930, 48,098,000; 1929, 49,237,000; and 1928, 42,681,000.

Maritimes Report Gain

The reports by economic areas show an output in the Maritime Provinces during September last of 46,251,000 kw.h. This is a slight gain over the previous month and compares with 38,662,000 kw.h. in September, 1930. Ever since the Mersey Paper and New Brunswick International paper mills came into operation the output figures of the Maritimes have been on a substantially greater basis so that comparative figures do not accurately portray the increase in consumption.

Quebec continues to hold its output of electric energy at a relatively high figure, production in September being 662,400,000 kw.h. as against 704,123,000 kw.h. in the same month of the preceding year. While below last year's figure, production for September this year was the best reported for any month since last March.

Ontario Off Sharply

Ontario's production of electric energy has dropped off sharply from the peak reached in 1929. September output was 355,122,000 kw.h. compared with all-time high of 549,119,000 kw.h. in January, 1930. For September last year production totalled 485,151,000 kw.h.

Prairie Provinces reported a gain in production in September, advancing from 98,119,000 kw.h. in August to 102,835,000 kw.h. This is a gain of nearly 10,000,000 kw.h. over September, 1930, and is the highest figure for that month recorded in several years back.

Coast Output Higher

British Columbia has been steadily increasing its output of electric energy over the past four months, September production being 96,804,000 kw.h. This compares with 99,055,000 kw.h. and 92,642,000 kw.h. in September of 1930 and 1929, respectively.

The figures quoted above for the five areas refer to output generated by water and not by fuel. Plants using fuel reported a production in September last of 24,701,000 kw.h., which was divided 13,136,000 kw.h. to the Prairie Provinces and 11,565,000 kw.h. to other provinces. This is an appreciable gain over the September returns for each of the past four years.

Exports Show Decline

Exports of electric energy have not been so heavy in recent months, September showing 93,228,000 kw.h. exported, compared with 153,657,000 kw.h. in the same month a year ago. This is a reflection of the decreased industrial activity in New York state.

FINAL PAYMENT ETCHEMIN STOCK DUE DECEMBER 1

Asbestos Corp. Will Receive Over $300,000

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Indications are that Asbestos Corp. will receive on December 1 about $328,125, representing the final payment on the Etchemin Power Co. stock which was sold to Shawinigan Water and Power Co. three years ago. All titles to the property are now reported as being in shape to complete the deal.

The shares of Etchemin Power Co. were sold by Asbestos Corp. for $750,000 in 1928. Payments have been made from time to time on account but the balance was not carried as an asset in the company's balance sheet.

The prospect of reception of this sum is of interest to the underlying bondholders of Asbestos Corp. besides other security holders of the company. In addition to the bonds of the parent company, whose interest has been passed, there were outstanding at the end of 1930, $820,142 of underlying bonds on which interest payments are being maintained.

These securities comprise $288,600 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds of Asbestos Corp. of Canada and $531,542 of bonds of other companies which entered the consolidation comprising the present Asbestos Corp. It is understood that sinking fund requirements in connection with the 5 per cent bonds of Asbestos of Canada have been met during the current year; the issue matures in 1942.

Attempts have been made on two occasions to secure the approval of the holders of these bonds to waive interest on bonds held for sinking fund or to postpone interest on outstanding bonds until January 1, 1933, but on both occasions it was impossible to secure a quorum.

In addition to these underlying securities, bonds of Asbestos Corp. at the end of 1930 were outstanding to the extent of $6,664,000. This comprised $2,467,300 of 6 per cent first and refunding mortgage bonds and $4,196,700 of 6 per cent general mortgage bonds. Interest on both these issues has been postponed.

Railway Earnings

Canadian Pacific Railway

Sept.:	1931	1930	Decr.
	$	$	$
Gross earn. ...	12,210,415	19,612,717	7,402,301
Expa.	8,946,723	12,862,045	3,915,321
Net earn..	3,263,692	6,750,672	3,486,980
From Jan. 1:			
Gross earn. ...	105,914,607	135,981,321	30,066,713
Net earn.	14,660,241	22,883,999	8,223,757

GAINS EFFECTED IN DISTRIBUTION INT. HYDRO STOCK

Class "A" and Preferred Shareholders Show Increase

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Shareholders of International Hydro-Electric System at October 15, 1931, numbered 8,032 compared with 7,044 at the beginning of the year, or an increase of 14 per cent. The present number of shareholders, which is at a new high level, represents a gain of 50 per cent over the figure at the end of 1929, the year when the company was formed.

The average number of shares of the class "A" stock of the system now held is 107 shares per shareholder, compared with 117 shares on January 1, 1931; and 142 shares per shareholder at the close of 1929, an indication of the wider distribution which has been afforded to this stock.

Class "A" shares, it is stated, are held in every state of the United States but one, and in every province of Canada but one, as well as in Newfoundland, Alaska, Canal Zone, and Porto Rico. Other shareholders are located in the Argentine, and Peru and overseas in England, Scotland, France, Holland, Switzerland, Hawaii and Singapore.

More Shares Outstanding

On the basis of the above averages, there were outstanding in October 859,424 shares of class "A" stock, which compared with 821,113 shares outstanding at the end of 1930.

The increase is due to the fact that dividends, up to the payment in October this year, have been paid either in cash or stock at the rate of one fiftieth of a share each quarter. The option offered in the past to shareholders to take cash or stock for dividends was waived in the last quarter and a disbursement of 50 cents in cash only was made.

Prefered Distribution Gains

There has also been a wider distribution of the preferred stock, $3.50 series. These shares are now held by 1,349 shareholders compared with 1,278 at the beginning of 1931, an increase of 5½ per cent. The preferred was issued in 1930, and the major portion in exchange for outstanding bonds of United Electric Railways Co., a subsidiary of New England Power Association.

The average number of shares of the $3.50 series preferred stock, held by each holder is now 106, compared with 112 shares at the beginning of the year.

International Hydro-Electric System was organized in March, 1929. It controls New England Power Association and Canadian Hydro-Electric Corp. and as at June 30, had total assets of $486,810,000. In the 12 months ended June 30, consolidated gross revenue of the system was $50,674,000 compared with $49,809,000 in the preceding 12 months.

C. P. R. September Net Shows Further Drop

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Gross earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway in September were $12,210,415 compared with $19,612,717 in the same month in 1930, a decrease of $7,402,301. Working expenses at $8,946,723 were lower by $3,915,321. Net earnings, however, at $3,263,692 showed a decrease of $3,486,980 as compared with September, 1930.

In the first nine months of the current year gross earnings of Canadian Pacific Railway were $105,914,607, a decline of $30,066,713 from the same period in 1930. Net earnings to September 30, 1931, were $14,660,241, compared with $22,883,999 or a decrease of $8,223,757 compared with the first nine months of 1930.

Trustee Investments

Canadian government and high grade municipal bonds are especially suitable for investment by trustees, guardians and others responsible for investing and safeguarding the funds of others.

Lists of such investments gladly furnished upon request.

Wood, Gundy & Company
Limited

Toronto Montreal Winnipeg
Vancouver New York London, Eng.

NEW ENGLAND PWR. OUTLOOK IMPROVES

Comerford Sees Hope for Gains in Business Index

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—The business index of New England Power Association, subsidiary of International Hydro-Electric System, based on power sales to the various classifications of the industry, and adjusted for seasonal variations, shows that the low point in the territory served was reached last January, when takings of energy were only 75 per cent of an average based on the three preceding years. From that point there was a steady gain until July, when unusual activity in textiles and shoes brought the index to 90. In August, there was a falling off to 83 but in September the curve turned upward again, and was 85 for the month.

According to Frank D. Comerford, president of the company, every index of industrial activity in New England indicates that the bottom of the depression was reached some time ago. This, he points out, does not mean that business is booming now, but he has reasons to hope that during the coming winter conditions will be more satisfactory than a year ago.

Serves Industrialized Area

New England Power Association, he points out, serves the most highly industrialized section of Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The four major industries served are textiles, rubber, paper and metal. The textile lows are more than a year in the past; rubber hit its low in November of last year and paper in January of this year. The metal industries, however, were at a low ebb in the spring and summer of this year and began to turn upward only in August and September.

In spite of decreased industrial demand, Mr. Comerford claims the electric power industry of New England is in a healthy condition, due to the steady increase in domestic consumption. For the first nine months of the year, this increase averaged 8½ per cent.

Bell Telephone Buys Ile Perrot System

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Bell Telephone Co. has purchased the telephone system on Ile Perrot for $5,000, and is presently installing new lines. The system was formerly the property of Orphir Legault but was operated by the Bell Telephone Co.

An entirely new set of wires is being installed which will run around the entire area. Ile Perrot is a small island located in the St. Lawrence river at the westerly tip of the Island of Montreal.

It is expected that the greater part of the work will be completed before winter and the remainder will be finished in the spring. The new wiring will permit citizens of the island, of whom 40 have telephones, to have private lines instead of the few party lines now in use.

The previous system had been in existence for 15 years. The new wires are being placed on crosstrees of poles of the Gatineau Electric Co. following an arrangement made with that company by the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

Public Utility Earnings

Mexico Tramways, Light & Power Group
Mexico Tramways Co. & Subsidiaries:

Sept.:	1931 Pesos	1930 Pesos	Decr. Pesos
Gross earn...	760,380	817,520	57,140
Oper. & depr. exp.	845,400	918,940	73,540
Net earn. ..	*85,020	*101,420	†16,400
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	6,966,810	7,541,810	574,500
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	*728,990	*591,840	137,150
Mexican Light & Pwr. Co. & Subsidiaries	**		
Gross earn. .	1,884,890	1,903,490	18,600
Oper. & depr. exp.	1,131,170	1,031,760	†99,410
Net earn. ..	753,720	871,730	118,010
Aggre. gross from Jan. 1	17,799,305	17,242,134	†557,171
Aggre. net from Jan. 1	7,640,790	8,406,050	765,260

*Deficit. †Increase. **These figures include the earnings of the Toluca Company.

Heavy increases in taxation have been imposed under recent legislation in Mexico, seriously affecting the earnings of the companies.

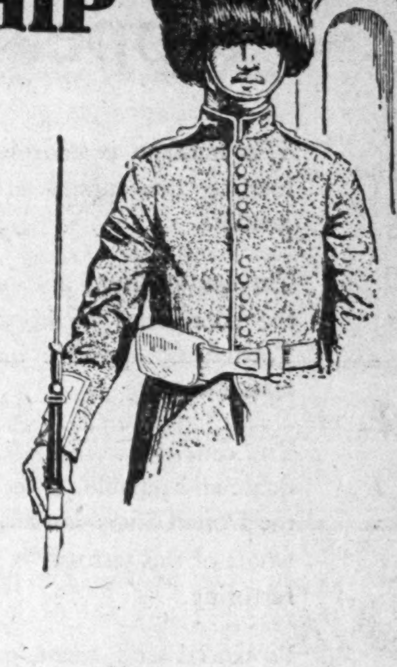
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTRY

IS THE APPLICATION OF THE SCIENCE OF CHEMISTRY TO MANUFACTURING. THERE IS NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT. IT IS ONLY SCIENCE PLUS THE ABILITY TO USE AND APPLY SCIENCE.

MILTON HERSEY
COMPANY, LIMITED
INDUSTRIAL CHEMISTS AND ENGINEERS
MONTREAL - WINNIPEG

QUALITY ENGRAVING—*the Essential Safeguard in Monetary Documents*

GUARDIANSHIP



BANK notes, bonds, stock certificates, stamps—these and other monetary "symbols" to the value of millions of dollars are constantly under our guardianship.

No loss whatsoever has ever occurred in any contract entrusted to our care.

This record, of course, is not luck. It is the result of the extreme measures, both human and mechanical, which we take to guard against loss or mistakes—precautions which more than 100 years of experience have developed and perfected to the last degree.

It will be a matter of satisfaction to you to know that our guardianship of your securities is absolute—both before and during the process of manufacture, and until they are safely in your possession.

OVER 100 YEARS OF DEPENDABLE SERVICE

CANADIAN BANK NOTE COMPANY
LIMITED
Head Office and Works: OTTAWA
TORONTO — *BRANCHES* — MONTREAL

News of Investment Markets

DOMINION LOAN DETAILS REMAIN GUARDED SECRET

Immediate Offering is Not Believed to Be Feasible

Financing by the Dominion continues to remain the centre of interest in the bond market but, so far as any actual information as to the date of offering or the provisions of the coming issue, is concerned, there has been no change in the situation in recent weeks. In face of the certainty of a Dominion loan of sizeable proportions appearing either within the next few weeks or early in the new year the bond market has softened during the past week with all Dominion issues down from a half to a full point. The investment demand for such bonds as may give a yield of 5 per cent or better continues, however, although volume is not considerable.

Since there has been no official intimation as to what the details of the forthcoming loan will be, street rumors persist and the general consensus may not be greatly off the mark. Although there have been reports in recent weeks that the loan would be announced immediately none of these have materialized. If the loan is to be placed in 1931, it does not appear probable that it would or could come later than the first week in December. Thereafter, the rush of Christmas trade and activities would tend to detract from the interest that the loan will create among investors.

May Ask $100,000,000

The fiscal needs of the Dominion for the current fiscal year may amount to $250,000,000 if relief expenditures and Canadian National Railways deficit are added to the National deficit. With this amount required within the next half year or so, it is generally felt that the anticipated loan will be for an amount of $100,000,000 or even $150,000,000 with issuance of more bonds should this amount be well over-subscribed. It is argued that it will be to Canada's detriment if the loan is not fully subscribed and the exact amount will therefore be carefully gauged to the ability of the country to absorb the issue. There seems little doubt that, with a properly planned campaign, an issue of $100,000,000 would be fully taken up.

Careful organization and preparation will be required to make the campaign highly successful and, since little of this preparatory work appears to have been done, this would seem to preclude the possibility of flotations of the loan for at least the next week or ten days and possibly more. If wheat prices should continue to gain or even hold firm during this period and prospects for Christmas trade improve, such a period of waiting might prove very beneficial. Since general sentiment would be better.

No consideration is being given to other than a 5 per cent coupon rate and if the new bonds could be offered to yield around 5.05 per cent under present market conditions it is felt that the issue would be well received. The issue will be priced to meet market conditions existing when offering is made and since such conditions may change radically within a short space of time an estimate as to the offering price of the bonds is impossible. Offering at a discount from par value is probable, however.

Opinions vary considerably as to the maturity of the bonds to be offered although a 15 or 20 year bond is considered most likely. It is suggested that if the issue is split up into several maturities, sale would be facilitated since there would probably be a strong demand from corporations for a five year bond. There is practically a free field for bonds of any maturity since the Dominion has no bonds maturing in either 1941 or 1951 with the exception of a limited amount of serial bonds. In 1936 there is only $40,000,000 maturing in New York and in 1946 only $45,000,000 falls due in Canada.

Sale of the bonds will, in all probability, be based on two points, patriotism and the opportunity offered investors to secure a comparatively high yield on the highest security which Canada affords. Recourse to measures which were taken in promoting the sale of Victory bonds will not be necessary, but the campaign will require the full cooperation of all bond dealers and the banks. Denominations as small as $100 could be issued with good effect but denominations of $50 are of doubtful value.

Montreal Power By-Law Passed by Shareholders

Sir Herbert Holt Emphasizes Strong Position of Company in Asking Approval of the Creation of Debentures for Customer-Subscribers to Common Stock

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Shareholders of Montreal Light, Heat and Power Consol. have approved of by-law 25, which covers the issue of $50 debentures to be given to customer-shareholders, when requested, at the expiration of payments of the present stock offering next July.

This by-law was designed to afford relief to customer-subscribers for the company's stock offered in July, 1930, to alleviate anxiety as to the security of the investment and to guarantee the return in full of capital with interest by replacing the common stock, at the option of the subscriber, with debenture bonds.

Holt Reviews Offering

In setting forth the reasons for the change in plans, Sir Herbert Holt, president of the company, told the shareholders at the special meeting that these shares were offered at a price substantially below the prevailing level of what was then considered a depressed market. Due to unprecedented and uncontrollable events, market quotations on the shares have suffered for the time being in sympathy with commodities, real estate and securities generally.

The company is actually in a better position today than at any time in its history, he said, and is able to report a substantial increase in both gross and net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 1931, as compared with the same period last year.

Earnings Are Larger

During this nine months period electricity and gas revenues both show satisfactory increases under present business conditions with operating expenses down $100,000, while miscellaneous earnings, which include income from investments, show appreciable increases. Net income, after fixed charges, is up some $590,000 compared with the same period a year ago. Dividends were earned nearly twice over during the period, exclusive of provision for depreciation and income tax.

Sir Herbert stated that a preponderant majority of subscribers have continued making regular payments of the monthly installments. A small minority entertain a certain anxiety as to their investment and look for some measure of relief.

Terms of Debentures

Though under no obligation to do so, but believing in the soundness of the company, the directors asked approval for the creation of 3 per cent debentures of $50 par value each. These debentures can be converted by the holder into common shares at $50 at any time within five years. The capital will be redeemable at par on any interest date from July 1, 1937 to July 1, 1939. This offer is conditional upon payment of all installments in accordance with the subscription agreement.

The company has gone even further, stated Sir Herbert, in extending the time in which customer-subscribers can complete their payments when unavoidably in arrears, with proper adjustment of interest.

Covers Non-payment

In the case of subscriber not being able to pay for his allotment of shares, it is sugested by the company that he liquidate his subscription after maturity through a banker or broker. The company will facilitate such transactions.

In summing up the situation Sir Herbert said that what the company is doing, in effect, is to return subscribers their money with bank interest and otherwise guarantee them against loss on the transaction, and at the same time to give them a call on stock during five years at $50 if it should be to their advantage to convert.

Dollar Securities Unpopular in Britain

Leading Dailies Advise British Holders to Sell and Buy British Stocks and Bonds—Premium on American Funds Leads to Selling U.S. Stocks

The campaign of the Beaverbrook and Rothermere press in Great Britain, advising Britons to dispose of foreign securities and invest at home, has been successful to the point that even banks are making difficulties about accepting foreign securities as collateral, according to advices received in Toronto by firms with London agents.

One letter from London states that dollar securities of all kinds are taboo, not only American dollar securities, but Canadian dollar securities. Canadian banks, however, state that no such general tendency has been reported to them from their London offices. Canadian branches of Canadian banks are conducting business in London as usual and have not changed their methods. It is reported that some American banks represented in London had fallen in line with the sole idea of keeping securities on hand easily marketable in Great Britain.

A good deal of the sale of dollar securities on the British market, however, may be traced to profit-taking. Investment trusts and insurance companies saw a good chance to make a book profit through the sale of dollar securities. The 20 per cent profit realized in converting the proceeds of sales into sterling was greater in most cases than the depreciation of the securities realized and could profitably be re-invested in depreciated British securities. This improves the balance sheet position of the companies materially.

The situation has been further complicated by many articles in newspapers of wide circulation to the effect that there was danger in holding securities and currencies of countries like France and the United States. Unemployment in the United States is stressed and the number of bank failures has been given prominence. The increasing economic difficulties of France at this stage is leading to a certain distrust of franc securities among the journalistic advisers of the daily newspapers.

Upper Canada Invest. Trust Pays Dividend

Preferred shareholders of Upper Canada Investment Trust Ltd. will shortly be in receipt of dividend amounting to 87½ cents per share and covering the eight months' period ended October 31. This will be the last dividend on the present shares since shareholders have assented to a change in capital structure which will result in there being but one class of stock outstanding. Future dividends on the new no par value common stock will be paid semi-annually and will amount to around 22 cents per share.

Under the plan of reorganization, each 7 per cent preferred share of $25 par value now outstanding will be exchanged for five shares of new common stock. Class A shares of no par value will be exchanged for three shares of new stock and class B shares of no par value will be exchanged for an equal number of new common. Authorized capital of the new company, to be known as Upper Canada Investment Corp., will be 200,000 shares of no par value common of which approximately 80,000 shares will be outstanding.

GREAT LAKES ELEV. REPORTS GOOD YEAR

Company Still Owned in Owen Sound—Sales Negotiations Off

The annual meeting of the Great Lakes Elevator Co. Ltd., owners of the 4,000,000 bushel terminal grain elevator at the port of Owen Sound, was held in Owen Sound on Tuesday, October 27.

This company is still controlled and managed by Owen Sounders. During the last year negotiations were under way by which the shareholders were to sell to outside interests, but these negotiations are definitely off and there have been no important transfers of stock made during the year.

The president, D. J. Kennedy, presided at the annual meeting, and the reports for the year ending August 31 indicated that the company had completed another successful year.

The old board of directors was re-elected as follows: Messrs. D. J. Kennedy, W. P. Telford, W. J. Christie, M. D. Lemon, J. Fred Brown, D. A. Christie and Howard Fleming, all of Owen Sound.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, D. J. Kennedy; vice-president, Howard Fleming; sec. treas. W. J. Christie.

CANADIAN BOND RATINGS LOWER IN U.S. OPINION

Moody's Investors Service Issues Changes in Classification

Bonds of the Dominion of Canada, of all of the provinces and of a number of the principal municipalities have been given a slightly lower rating recently by Moody's Investors Service. While no comment accompanies the announcement, the action may be taken as a result of financial conditions which have been caused by the present world-wide depression and which have affected bonds of other nations to a far greater extent than those of Canada.

Moody's ratings are issued as a key to comparative investment values and "are not reflectors of market prices or market changes." If this rule is adhered to it is apparent that the reduced ratings are not a result of price declines that took place in the latter part of September when practically every high-grade bond was affected in some degree. Preceding a description of the various ratings it is pointed out that "government obligations, in times of political and economic disturbance, respond more directly in market quotations to world-wide developments than they sometimes do to the more specific factors which go to make up their specific security."

Dominions Drop One Class

Dominion of Canada bonds and Dominion guaranteed issues have been reduced from the highest rating Aaa, which typifies greatest intrinsic strength and security and assurance of prompt payment of principal and interest, to the next class Aa. Bonds in this classification are regarded as strong investments and generally fundamentally secure but are subject to some qualification in security and stability. The total debt may be a little high or on the increase or past records may not be altogether satisfactory. Such a bond, however, will answer most fundamental requirements. Canadian bonds, on the whole have always been given a high rating and the reduction to an Aa rating is not a substantial drop.

Bonds of several of the provinces and a number of the Canadian cities have been dropped from Aa to A rating. Bonds in this rating are known as good bonds but are somewhat under the standard set for the Aaa and Aa ratings. Bonds in the Baa rating are supposed to be those which require a close discrimination but which may make a favorable showing while bonds in the Ba rating are considered as of a distinctly uncertain type.

The Moody ratings are chiefly of interest in that they show how various Canadian bonds are regarded by analysts in the United States. Practically every bond issued by the following borrowers is regarded as being a reasonably safe investment by Canadians.

Alberta, all obligations	Aa to Baa
British Columbia	Aa to Baa
Calgary bonds and school board bonds	A to Baa
Dominion of Canada, all obligations and guaranteed issues	Aaa toAa
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	Aa to Baa
Fredericton, N.B.	Aa to A
Greater Vancouver Water District	Aa to Baa
Halifax, N.S.	Aa to A
Hamilton, Ont.	Aaa to Aa
Kingston, Ont.	Aaa to Aa
Manitoba	Aa to A
Middlesex County, Ont.	Aaa to Aa
Moncton, N.B.	Aa to A
Montreal	Aaa to Aa
New Brunswick	Aa to A
Nova Scotia	Aaa to Aa
Ontario	Aaa to Aa
Ottawa, Ont.	Aaa to Aa
Peel County, Ont.	Aaa to Aa
Prince Edward Island	Aa to A
Quebec, Province of	Aaa to Aa
Quebec, City of	Aaa to Aa
Regina	A to Baa
Toronto	Aaa to Aa
Northumberland & Durham, United Counties of	Aaa to Aa
Vancouver, B.C.	Aa to Baa
Vancouver & District Joint Sewerage Board	Aa to Baa
Welland County, Ont.	Aaa to Aa
Winnipeg	Aa to Baa

A. P. White & Co. Open Branch Office in Winnipeg

A. P. White & Co., grain stock and bond brokers, have opened an office on the ground floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Quotations will be available from all important grain markets as well as from the New York City and Montreal stock markets.

The company has five representatives on the trading floor of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange with Charles Neilson, junior partner, superintending floor trading. Harry M. Low will be branch office manager, it is announced by A. P. White, managing partner of the firm.

Form New Bond Company

Bird & Talling, Ltd., is the name of a new company just formed in Vancouver to deal in Government, municipal and corporation bonds. The principals in this firm are Harry J. Bird and J. H. Talling, who were formerly connected with the Royal Financial Corp. in executive capacities, this company having recently gone into voluntary liquidation.

Vegetable Oil Imports

Vegetable oils to the value of $17,000,000 are used in Canadian industry yearly, of which amount $11,500,000 worth are imported from the United States and Great Britain—such oils as those of the cotton seed, peanut, coconut, chinawood, olive and soya bean. In the Dominion, eight plants operate, producing (in 1930) 5,129,000 gallons, valued at $5,154,000.

Canada Bread Reduces Class "B" Dividend

Directors of Canada Bread Co., who deferred the Class "B" preference dividend for one month in order to get a better view of the probable course of business conditions for the winter months, took action on September 21 by declaring a dividend of 50 cents a share on the 25,000 7 per cent second preference Class "B" non-cumulative stock of $100 par value.

The Class "B" stock was issued in June, 1925, on the basis of an exchange of one share of Class "B" and one no par value common share for every $100 par value common share then outstanding. It therefore represents the old common stock in the company's structure. The desirability of preserving a strong cash position is understood to be behind the action of the company.

REORGANIZATION OF UNITED BOND IS UNDERTAKEN

New Company Acquires Assets by Share Exchange

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Anticipating a decline in revenue which, it was feared, would preclude continuation of the 6 per cent dividend on the preferred shares, directors of United Bond and Share Corp. have evolved a plan of reorganization which has been approved by shareholders. New no par common stock is offered to preferred and common shareholders, and exchange of shares is presently being undertaken.

The scheme of arrangement has provided for the incorporation of a new company known as United Bond and Share Ltd. under a federal charter, which has acquired the assets of United Bond and Share Corp. which operated under a Quebec charter. Holders of the old preferred stock will receive two new common shares for one preferred, and holders of the old class "A" shares will receive one common share for each five "A" shares held.

The old company also had 24,450 shares of class "B" stock outstanding, and for each five shares of class "B" there will be issued one new management share.

Not All Stock Issued

The authorized capital stock of the new company consists of 75,000 common shares, and 4,890 management shares. Of the new common stock only 26,345 shares will be issued, comprising 24,758 shares issued in exchange for the 12,379 outstanding preferred shares and 1,587 new common shares issued in exchange for 7,935 class "A" shares of the old company.

All the 4,890 management shares will be issued. The holders of this stock will not be entitled to participate in the profits of the company, but as compensation, if as and when the net worth of each issued common share attains to the sum of $34, all management shares then outstanding shall be converted into common stock share for share.

Common Shares' Position

The arrangement also provides that holders of common stock shall have the exclusive right to all dividends declared and paid; in the event of liquidation all assets available for distribution shall be paid to the holders of common shares exclusively and that no bonds, debentures, or other indebtedness maturing more than one year from their date, nor any securities senior to the common shall be created or issued without the consent of at least two-thirds of the common shareholders.

Election of directors will rest with the holders of the management shares, as long as net worth of each issued common share exceeds $12.50. If, however, the net worth declines to or below that figure, the common shares shall be vested with the exclusive right of electing the company's directors. Upon all other questions, common and management shares alike confer upon their holders the right to one vote per share.

Based on present figures the annual amount available for payment of dividends on the new common shares will be approximately 90 cents a share. Accordingly, under the proposed scheme, the former holder of two $50 par value preferred shares and one class "A" share, upon which he was formerly entitled to a cumulative preferred dividend of $6 a year, may expect to receive from the new company, through ownership of 4 1/5 shares, about $3.80 a year at the outset.

Formed Four Years Ago

United Bond and Share Corp. was organized in 1927 to carry on the business of an investment trust. The preferred stock, on which dividends at the rate of 6 per cent have been maintained, shared equally with the class "A" and class "B" shares in any distribution over 6 per cent, a policy which has been eliminated in the present reorganization.

Earnings in 1930 were equal to $2.99 a share on the preferred as compared with dividends of $3. At the end of 1930, the company's investments had a market value of $525,515 as compared with a book value, after reserve for depreciation of $40,000, of $753,202. The average amount of the company's resources invested in common stocks during 1930 was 66.08 per cent, the balance of 33.92 per cent being distributed among bonds, preferred stocks, and call loans.

Reasons For Change

The directors, in a letter to shareholders, sponsored the recapitalization "Because the curtailment of revenue received from your company's investments will shortly necessitate a reduction in the rate of dividends paid on the preferred shares, and (2) in order to permit of the raising of additional capital, which has recently been found impossible under the present capitalization, and (3) in order to vest in the owners of preferred and class "A" shares a more generous proportion of the assets and future assets of the company.

Bond Redemptions

Bond Issues—	Rate	Due	Redeem.	Price
Dom. Glass Co.	*6%	1933	Dec. 2	110
Cascade Water Power	4½%	1940	†May 1/32	100
Interlake Tissue Mills	*6%	1935	Feb. 1/32	101
Maine & N.B. Electrical Power	*6%	1948	Jan. 1/32	107½
Northern Electric	*5%	1939	Dec. 1	105
Imp. Realty	*%	1945	Jan. 1/32	103
Foreign Issues—				
Kingd. of Norway	*5%	1967	Dec. 1	100
City of Oslo, Norway	5½%	1946	Feb. 1/32	100

*Called in part.
†Or before.

Bond Tenders

7 o'clock p.m., Nov. 4, School Commission of Bagotville, Que.—$35,000, 5½ per cent bonds, dated Sept. 1, 1931, redeemable serially from Sept. 1, 1932, to Sept. 1, 1961. Payable at Banque Canadienne Nationale at Bagotville, Quebec and Montreal. Albert Tremblay, sec.-treas.

Shares of Brewing Corp. Listed on Toronto Curb

Shares of Brewing Corp. of Canada, Ltd., were added to the Toronto Curb Market October 29, 1931. The company's code is "BW." The number of no par value common shares listed is 278,630 and the number of no par value preferred shares is 150,030.

Formerly a subsidiary of Carling Breweries, Ltd., the Security Transportation Co. was taken over by Brewing Corp. of Canada, Ltd., at the time of the acquisition of the former company. It operates all the parent company's cars and trucks under a Dominion charter and is wholly owned.

B. C. Telephone Has Issued All Authorized "A" Bonds

B. C. Telephone Co. has now issued the full $10,000,000 of first mortgage five per cent series "A" bonds for which it had authority. An additional $2,500,000 of the bonds provided for under the trust deed were marketed this year by Harris, Forbes & Co., and associates, in New York.

All of the first mortgage 4½ per cent debenture stock has been either redeemed at 105 or notice of redemption has been given to holders.

Imperial Tobacco Co. Check Preferred Certificates

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Fradulent certificates of its preferred shares are reported by Imperial Tobacco Co. to be in circulation. Holders of preference share certificates have been advised by the company to communicate with the treasurer with regard to the certificates which they hold.

Summary of Week's Annual Reports

A brief analysis of company earnings per annual statements received since last week's issue. Company name in bold type indicates stocks listed in Canada or New York. Net income shown is before preferred dividend, if any. Market prices are at close on Tuesday this week or last sale.

Company	Year end	Net income 1930-31 $	Net income 1929-30 $	Common earnings 1931 $	Common earnings 1930 $	Curr: divd. $	Balance car. fwd. 1931 $	Balance car. fwd. 1930 $	Mkt.	Mkt. times earn.	Yield %
Laura Secord Candy Shops Ltd.	Sept. 30	300,037	379,754	5.22	6.56	3.00	836,744	788,427	37	7.1	8.1
Toronto Elevators Ltd.	Sept. 30	205,490	153,594	4.02	1.94	...	257,781	170,091	13	3.2	..
Teck-Hughes Gold Mines, Ltd.	Aug. 31	3,311,591	3,051,886	69c	64c	*60c	2,722,111	2,291,191	5.80	8.4	10.3

* Bonus of 5 cents per share paid in addition on November 2, 1931.

WEEKLY RECORD OF FINANCING IN CANADA

SALES BY MUNICIPALITIES, PROVINCIAL AND DOMINION GOVERNMENTS

Municipal—	Date Sold	—Sold To—	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Basis
Kingston	Nov. 2	Locally	5%	10 yr.	$57,000	100	5%

GENERAL TRUST OF CANADA
Complete Trust Service
112 ST. JAMES ST., WEST -- MONTREAL

THE ONTARIO LOAN AND DEBENTURE CO
LONDON, CANADA
61 Years in Business
Capital $2,000,000—Reserve Fund $3,200,000.
The Company's Debentures are a legal investment for Trust Funds which may also be deposited in the Company's Savings Department.
Money loaned on First Mortgages, including building loans. Applications invited.
JOHN G. RICHTER, President. T. H. MAIN, Manager.

PENMANS LIMITED
General Offices: Paris, Ontario
Manufacturers of High-Grade
KNITTED UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, and OUTERWEAR
Mills at: Paris, Brantford, London, Waterford, Ontario; Coaticook and St. Hyacinthe, Quebec
Selling Agents to the Wholesale Trade:
John Gordon & Son, Limited, Montreal and Toronto.
To the Retail Trade:
Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, London, Hamilton, Halifax, Saint John, N.B.
Agents:
Bryce Sales Limited, Calgary, Winnipeg and Vancouver.
Export Representatives:
Great Britain and Ireland: Liddell & Mitchell, Glasgow, Scotland.
Taylor & Shelmerdine, Manchester, Eng.
W. J. Cutcliffe, London, Eng.
A. Lowry, Belfast, Ireland.
Australia: Hugh Scott Young, Melbourne.
New Zealand: H. W. Airey, Ltd., Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington.
South Africa: L. C. Carrick, Johannesburg.
Newfoundland: S. Elliott & Co., St. John's.
British West Indies: Wilson & Johnstone Ltd., Port-of-Spain, Trinidad.
Lester W. Huddle, Kingston, Jamaica.
China and Japan: Messrs. Horn & Nobbins, Shanghai, China.

INDUSTRIAL ACCEPTANCE CORPORATION Limited
Commercial and Industrial Bankers
Head Office—Windsor, Ontario

ENVELOPES
MACHINE OR HAND MADE
PRINTED OR PLAIN
TORONTO ENVELOPE CO., LTD.
366 ADELAIDE ST., WEST
TORONTO 2

W. H. Bosley & Co.
Real Estate
Property is a Good Investment—Now!
Comparatively speaking, good property has suffered less depreciation in value than any other form of investment. True, it is now selling for lower prices and it is for this reason that we consider that the present time is a very favorable one to buy good property, providing you can get it at the right price.
We have a number of properties which we can justifiably say are a good "buy". If you are interested, we shall be pleased to advise you specifically when we know the type of property that appeals to you and the probable amount you desire to invest.
28 Adelaide St. W.
TORONTO
Phones WA. 1031-2-3

The National City Company
Limited
MONTREAL 360 St. James Street
TORONTO 320 Bay Street
The world-wide investment facilities of The National City Company are available through the Mail Department maintained at our Head Office in Montreal.
Advisory Board
Sir Charles B. Gordon, G.B.E.
A. J. Brown, K.C.
Lt.-Col. Herbert Molson, C.M.G., M.C.
Sir John Aird
Wilmot L. Matthews
W. N. Tilley, K.C.
W. A. Black
F. E. Meredith, K.C.
The Hon. J. M. Wilson
533

Do You read each week in The Post the Nation's Business column on the front page?

INVESTORS' CHRONICLE
6d Established 1860 6d
Has the Largest Net Sales of any Weekly Financial Newspaper in Great Britain.
Under the head of "OVERSEAS FINANCE," a weekly feature, the Foreign Exchanges and the factors that affect them are carefully reviewed by cable and mail.
Special Correspondents at all Financial Centres at Home and Abroad.
Signed articles appear in each issue on Economic Subjects.
A free specimen copy will be forwarded on post-card application to:—
THE PUBLISHER,
INVESTORS' CHRONICLE,
20, BISHOPSGATE,
LONDON, E.C. 2, ENG.

5% INVESTMENT DEBENTURES
Available in amounts of $100 and upwards. Canada Permanent debentures have long proved a sound and paying investment.
FOUNDED, 1855
CANADA PERMANENT Mortgage Corporation
320 Bay Street, Toronto
Assets exceed $72,000,000

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited
Jute and Cotton Bags
Hessians, Buckrams
Paddings and Twine
Tents
Flags
Tarpaulins
Clothing and Cotton Fabrics
FACTORIES AT MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, WELLAND
HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

National Steel Car Corporation Limited
Builders of Passenger Cars—Freight Cars—Street Cars—Air Dump and Industrial Cars of all descriptions. Automobile Chassis Frames, Woodwork and Parts—Steel Pressings—Forgings—Drop Forgings.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA
621 St. James Street, MONTREAL, QUE.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO., LIMITED
PRUE COTTONS
MANUFACTURING
ALL LINES OF WHITE AND GREY COTTONS, PRINTS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, PILLOW COTTONS, LONG CLOTHS, CAMBRICS, DUCKS, BAGS, TWILLS, DRILLS, QUILTS, BUREAU COVERS, TOWELS AND TOWELLING, YARNS, BLANKETS, RUGS, TWINES, NARROW FABRICS AND NUMEROUS OTHER LINES USED BY MANUFACTURERS IN RUBBER AND OTHER TRADES.
MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

An Ideal INVESTMENT
combining *security* and *yield*
with capital appreciation possibilities
Canadian International Trustee Shares
offer the investors an excellent opportunity of spreading their funds between 25 of the best Canadian (75% of the portfolio—no American exchange to pay) and American corporations.
An ideal diversification: Public Utilities 54.57%; Industrials 31.79%; Railroads 9.32%; Oils 4.32%
Trustee Holdings Distributors Limited
"Wholesale Distributors"
Tel. HArb. 8266 132 St. James St. West
MONTREAL, P.Q.
Many of the best investment dealers distribute Canadian International Trustee Shares. Write for Distributors Agreement and full particulars.
C41
Dealer Inquiries Invited

THE FINANCIAL POST

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations

President—JOHN BAYNE MACLEAN
Vice-President—HORACE T. HUNTER
Manager—GORDON RUTLEDGE
Editor—FLOYD S. CHALMERS

A weekly newspaper, presenting in a popular manner, reliable information respecting investments, business and national affairs in Canada.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A. B. C. inspection.

ADVERTISING RATES

Single Insertion—$3.65 per inch.
Debenture and Dividend Notices—26c per agate line.
Contract rates upon request.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

Canada, United States, Mexico, British Empire, $5.00 per year; all other countries, $6.00.

Published by
THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED
143 University Ave., Toronto 2

MONTREAL, Southam Building, Murray R. Chipman, Eastern Manager; John E. Langdon, Eastern Editor. GT. BRITAIN, London, The MacLean Co. of Great Britain, Ltd., 2, 3 and 4 Cockspur St., London, S.W. 1. E. J. Dodd, Director.

THE FINANCIAL POST BUSINESS YEARBOOK. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF CORPORATE SECURITIES. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES. Yearly, $2.
THE FINANCIAL POST RECORD OF PROSPECTUSES. Half yearly, $7 per volume.
THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE. $20 monthly. Special prices for selected part service.
DIRECTORY OF CANADIAN DIRECTORS AND OFFICIALS. Yearly, $10.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 7, 1931

PROFITS CREATE FAITH

A GREAT many people are going about doing their best to create confidence by recalling that things have never been bad in the past without getting better. Others aver that conditions are not really bad at all at the present time. Still further it is argued that everything is ready for business recovery, except public psychology.

Undoubtedly, there is much undue pessimism in many quarters, but it is putting the cart before the horse to say that the present business uncertainty is due to a psychology of gloom. The psychology of gloom is more the result of business uncertainty.

It will not take long to dispel this atmosphere of disappointment and lack of confidence when business men begin to notice improved earnings statements. Clouds of gloom will be swept away by a veritable hurricane of returning confidence.

The proper attitude for business to take at the moment is that while more caution and conservatism is necessary than before in order to protect against financial disaster, there is still necessity for some courageous speculation in new fields where this can be undertaken without danger of losses that might prove fatal to the business.

Business is always a good deal of a gamble and money must be spent before profits can be made. Even in good times, companies make investments in sales promotion work, in plant extensions, in new products, etc., without knowing at the time whether or not they will get a satisfactory return on each investment. They do know that if they do not take the chance, there is no opportunity for profit. Such speculative development must go on, even in times like these, or we will hold back all progress.

DUPLICATIONS THAT COST MONEY

THERE are seventeen C. P. R. telegraph offices in Toronto. There is a C. N. R. telegraph office within one block of at least fifteen of these. If Canada had fifteen million people, such a situation would not be serious. There would undoubtedly be sufficient telegraphic traffic to warrant such duplication of offices and service units by the two telegraphic systems, and the stimulus to better service through the operation of competitive systems might well pay its way. But with our small population we may not require two telegraph systems and certainly we do not require such duplication as there is in most Canadian centres.

Undoubtedly, one of the first moves to be made in the reorganization of railway operations in this country is to eliminate much of the expensive competition in telegraphic operations.

On their own initiative and prior to the appointment of the proposed Federal Commission of Railways, the executives of the two chief systems have already effected many economies through schemes for cooperation. But there is much further to go. The new commission should be appointed at once as every day's delay in effecting economies means at least a million dollars a day wasted.

WOMEN AND WEALTH

A WRITER in the Atlantic Monthly points out that more than 40 per cent of the wealth of the United States is now owned and controlled by the women. He quotes figures to show that his estimate is a conservative one, while the editors of the magazine give some figures based upon an independent enquiry which they made. Taking one company as an example, it was found that American Telephone and Telegraph Company has more women stockholders than men stockholders and that these women hold almost as many shares as the men. An investment banking firm states that women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the life insurance policies in force; that women comprise the actual majority of the stockholders in the largest corporations in America; that women constitute 35 to 40 per cent of investment bond house customers; that women millionaires are as numerous as men and that women receive 70 per cent of the estates left by men.

All of this is very interesting. It indicates why particular attention must be paid to the problems of women investors by financial houses.

The Financial Post numbers a large number of women among its subscribers. From time to time, articles directed to women primarily are published but it has been found that women investors are interested in the same information as men investors and so The Financial Post is edited not for men and not for women but for investors regardless of their sex.

PUBLICITY IS NEEDED FOR POLITICAL FUNDS

A NUMBER of newspapers are now pressing the argument recently put forward in The Financial Post that publicity should be given the sources of all donations to political campaign funds. In an article in Maclean's Magazine, Professor Robert A. Mackay, of the Department of Government and Political Science, of Dalhousie University, points out the need for publicity regarding the receipts and expenditures of the national parties as well as those of individual candidates in the constituencies.

The Manitoba Free Press also feels that all campaign funds should be gathered in the full light of publicity. It supports another argument submitted by The Financial Post that it would be better if the rank and file of the old parties provided campaign funds as the Progressives and the supporters of the Labor party do now.

Political parties must be financed and it would obviously lead to many improprieties for them to be financed by direct contributions from the public treasury. That means then, that they must be financed privately from their supporters. If all the contributions and their source were published, there could be no scandal in connection with the financing of any party or any campaign.

THIS BUREAUCRACY

IT IS purely rhetorical license that leads the Ottawa Journal to say that The Financial Post traces all our difficulties to public ownership. The Post has pointed out many examples of politically-minded private ownership and of bad management in private affairs that have injured the country. The human weakness to err is a factor in private management as in public affairs. But in private management the profit motive is the correcting forces that ends and punishes mistakes. There is no counterpart in public ownership and bureaucracy and as a result things just go from bad to worse with the taxpayers footing the bills.

The Journal says that it leaves it "to The Financial Post to say whether the United States, in its present condition, stands as a glorious example of the virtues of private ownership. Incidentally, The Financial Post might take the trouble to find out how many of the privately-owned and operated railways of the United States are making money at the present time."

The chief trouble in the United States today is that her private business men have had to fight too much politics as witness Federal Reserve Board policy, farm board management, a politically minded railway commission and a Congress whose very coming together is always a signal for a decline in the stock market.

And as for the railroads, we should be glad to have the Journal point to a system in the United States whose annual toll from the Federal treasury is so great that it has made government borrowing as critical a matter as the C. N. R. has made government borrowing in Canada.

RIDE 'EM, COWBOY

DURING the few years in which the public has been interested, from an investment angle, in the grain elevator business, it has been treated to a display of earnings fluctuations which has probably never been equalled in the industry. Profits of three of the five companies in which there is an investment interest sank from $3,302,548 in 1929 to $369,191 in 1930 and rose again to $1,512,139 in the last crop year. Indications are that they will again swing lower this year. Grain companies have experienced their ups and downs in the past but it is unfortunate that the investing public should have come into the business just at a time when its fortunes were subject to unprecedented conditions.

Today some investors are inclined to take a short view of an industry which has built up substantial profits in the past. Earnings, it is true, varied with the Western crops but, on the whole, the grain companies did well for their owners over a period of years. But the investor today is like a man who, accustomed to riding a quiet horse, has been placed on the back of a bucking broncho. So engrossed is he with the variable actions of his steed that he is inclined to forget that even wild horses settle down to steady work between the shafts.

Given time, the grain companies should develop an earning power which will stabilize their position. Canada will continue to grow wheat and, through the most efficient machinery in the world, will continue to sell it in foreign markets. World conditions will improve and demand for Canadian wheat will increase. Shareholders in grain companies will have to be patient, but they need not judge the future in the light of the last three years. Under proper management, elevator companies will benefit through handling a large portion of one of the fundamental needs of the human race.

THAT VACANT CHAIR

THE chief of the Mexican delegation of the Pan-American Commercial Conference last week expressed the wish that Canada would shortly be represented in the conference. Canada has always dodged Pan-American connections, feeling that the Pan-American Union and the Commercial Conference are dominated by American influences and that we have little to gain from participating in the work. Canada's chair at the Pan-American Union Building still remains vacant.

There is no particular reason why Canada should change its policy until more convincing evidence is offered that we have something definitely and specifically to gain from our participation. Our commercial negotiations with Latin American countries can best be carried out directly.

One of the most important of Latin American countries is Mexico, with which Canada has no trade treaty. There has been much private talk among business men of a trade treaty between Canada and Mexico, but one of the difficulties in trying to work out such a treaty is that, like the United States, Mexico has no intermediate schedule of duties.

OTHER COUNTRIES SUFFER FROM OVER-SPENDING

CANADA is not alone in the financial crisis that has been precipitated by unwise and lavish expenditure of government funds.

A copy of the annual address of the President of the Norwegian Bankers' Association has just reached the editorial desk of The Financial Post. The speaker pointed out that the capacity of Norwegian banks to finance national development has been seriously handicapped by the rise in the level of taxation.

From the New Zealand Financial Times we learn that the continuation of quack Utopian schemes by the semi-socialistic governments of New Zealand has brought the tax level to £30,000,000 yearly out of the national income of £90,000,000. The editor of this paper says:

> "The world slump is cruel in its effects on national producers, particularly farmers. New Zealand is a nation of farmers, yet the Government calmly expects the farmers, half of whom are bankrupt and very nearly all of whom are working for nothing this year, and as far as can be seen, are likely to keep on working for nothing for some time to come, to find money to bolster up high wages and free social services.
>
> "Costs must be cut down to the bone. This means the costs of Government among other costs."

Apparently governments the world over have not begun yet to learn the cruel lesson that with the income of all classes of producers lower, it is absolutely essential that the costs of governments be reduced, not merely by small savings here and there, but by drastic revision of the functions of government.

EDITORIAL NOTES

All the world loves an optimist and does not even insist that he be right in his forecasts.

* * *

It is a thermal paradox that so many of bank loans in the hot countries of Latin America should be frozen.

* * *

Inauguration of weekly press conferences by Mr. Bennett shows that even a prime minister is never too old to learn.

* * *

It now comes out that the London Times recently refused to run a letter by George Bernard Shaw. But let Mr. Shaw not be downhearted. It took years to find a producer for "Abie's Irish Rose."

* * *

People's memories are short, which is probably why Roger Babson is able to use over again now his forecasts of one year ago when he said stocks were turning up. Some day all he promises will come true. Mr. Babson must have heard that old one about the British Navy—that it is never ultimately defeated because it never knows when it is licked.

* * *

A club in Toronto announces a reduction in dining-room prices. A leading tailor, catering to the fashionable trade, has reduced the price of his suits $10. The leading Toronto theatre is offering at $2 seats that would have sold at $2.50 last year. This is the way buying will be stimulated—by passing on to the consumer the benefit of savings in raw material and other costs. The "Buy Now for Prosperity" campaign is a poor second in a business race where Lower Prices is running.

* * *

The collapse of British bids for Norfolk county tobacco sent the price down more than half of what the growers expected. While most of our farmers complain that the export market sets the price of their produce, the tobacco growers suffer from the fact that it is the domestic market that is setting their price this year. A high tariff has proved no help in relieving the situation. There is one dominant customer for the growers and no doubt it will get the blame for the low prices. Its job of explaining to the growers the drop in prices is a delicate one. It could do Canada a good turn by pushing the home-grown product more than ever.

POST-scripts

COMMAS in some articles in the Montreal Gazette are merely marks to indicate where the reader is supposed to stop and take a deep breath. One article in the Gazette last week set what must be a new record even for that paper. There was one sentence of 242 words, half a dozen more of over 100 words and shorter (!) sentences (of 50 to 75 words) in abundance.

Be it said though that every sentence was clearly intelligible, at least to folks with long memories.

GIVE me a couple of 1-in. wood screws. I've got to fix a storm window," said a customer in a Toronto hardware store the other day. The merchant handed out the two screws. "One cent, please," he said to the customer.

Nearby stood a salesman for one of the big steel companies. He felt an urge to join in the conversation. "Do you realize," he asked of the customer "what you are getting for your one cent?

"Our company made those screws. We brought ore down the lakes, coal from Pennsylvania and limestone from Ontario and put them in a blast furnace. The pig iron from that furnace went into open hearth furnaces to make steel. We poured ingots of steel and rolled them into blooms and then into billets and finally into rods. We drew the rods into wire, measured and cut the wire, machined it into shape, slotted it and put on threads. We placed the screws into packages, sold them and shipped them.

"And we get an average of 20 cents a gross for the screws we sell,—seven for a cent."

REMEMBER the thrift stamps of war times? Remember the millions of these 25 cent stamps that were bought by patriotic Canadians? Seldom does anyone think of them these days! They were a product of war conditions and served a useful purpose. But in safety deposit boxes, at the back on an old bureau, or among forgotten papers and records, there are over $75,000 of these thrift stamps awaiting redemption by the Dominion Government. Fortunately there is no interest in New York funds to be paid, otherwise Ottawa would have been after them long ago. As it now stands, the Government carries on its balance sheet a liability of approximately $75,000 represented by outstanding and unredeemed thrift stamps.

Many of them have probably gone into scrap books and stamp collections and others have been lost or destroyed. These represent so much clear profit to the Government.

There might be some argument as to whether or not a bank makes money when its notes are lost or destroyed. As the banks can only issue a limited amount of notes the destruction or loss of a note (when not reported) does not permit the bank to issue another one in its place and so there is no net gain. The only way a bank could make any money out of destroyed notes or lost notes that disappear would be for it to wind up its affairs.

It would have to make a satisfactory arrangement for the redemption of its notes and this arrangement might permit of a profit and it might not. Back in pre-Confederation days when Canadian banks lost the privilege of issuing $1 and $2 notes some of the banks wrote into profits an amount to cover the notes they assumed to have been lost. The Bank of Toronto for example made $20,000 this way.

Other People's Views

Canada's Fine Fight

London Evening News.—Although, like every other country, the world-wide depression has naturally had an effect on Canada's trade, the present position of that country is remarkably encouraging.

The amount of trade, despite the adverse influences to which agriculture and base-metals have been subjected, is considerably more than that during the 1921 depression.

A very good idea of Canada's industrial position is given by a chart compiled by the Toronto Financial Post.

While naturally stressing wheat, base-metals and newsprint, the chart includes 26 basic factors, and therefore is a remarkably comprehensive index.

The fall in the three important industries has caused a decline in the general trade to the 1926 level.

It should be noted, however, that there are many factors more than holding their own at the present time, and with improvement in commodity values the chart, which is a monthly feature, will soon show the line turning up in no uncertain manner.

Canada, by the way, has not had a single bank failure this year. In the banks savings deposited increased nearly $10,000,000 during August to $1,461,091,577.

The fight which Canada is making against present adverse trade conditions augurs well for its future prosperity.

A Man That the Job Seeks

Labor Leader, Toronto. — Ontario must find a new Lieutenant-Governor. Several gentlemen have been mentioned by the press for the position. Any one of them very worthy and all of them real Canadian gentlemen. One outstanding leader of industry and finance—Mr. R. O. McCulloch—was mentioned by "The Evening Telegram," Toronto.

We do not know whether "The Telegram" was inspired or not when making the announcement, but we do know from considerably over a quarter of a century acquaintanceship with the leading captains of industry of Ontario that Mr. R. O. McCulloch would be "the right man in the right place" were he chosen by the Government and accepted the appointment.

Mr. McCulloch, commonly known as "R. O." by hundreds of industrial workers of Galt and surrounding territory is an outstanding figure in the industrial life of this Province, and is always referred to as "the very best" by the mechanics who have worked for him and those who enjoy his acquaintance. His popularity in Galt is unquestioned; his liberality well known; his genial smile always visible.

The possessor of remarkable executive ability, which he has demonstrated in an outstanding manner as head of The Goldie & McCulloch Co., Limited, and president of The Mutual Life Insurance Company of Canada, he is remarkably well fitted to "fill the bill" as Lieutenant-Governor.

The World at Large

An Occasional Department Discussing World Economic Affairs That Affect Canada

By F. S. C.

FRANCO-GERMAN ACCORD

POSSIBLY the next important world event will be active negotiations for an economic accord between Germany and France. This has been developing for some time and it is now coming out that it was very much in the mind of Premier Laval when he came to Washington to have a little talk with President Hoover. France is convinced that it must do its part to aid in world recovery, but it is anxious to maintain for itself the greatest political and economic advantages from such recovery. Convinced of the danger of an unsettled Germany beside her, France is anxious to do its part in reestablishing Germany and in strengthening her own position by reaching an economic understanding with that nation. But France is a sharp bargainer and it is quite apparent to her that Germany is in a very strong position to exact terms. If the other nations were to press Germany on the reparations question, she always would have the alternative of throwing up her hands and abandoning affairs to the radicals, which is a potential development not at all to the liking of the French. France has sought some assurance of support from other countries in dealing with Germany. But no other country in the world is prepared at the moment to give a promise of military support to France. But Laval feels that if he can have assurance that the Young plan will continue as the policy of the United States toward the reparations question for a while yet and that the United States will not undertake, on its own, to initiate a scheme for the abandonment of reparations, a stiff hand can be held over Germany in the economic conversation.

This explains why the Laval-Hoover communiqué was so unpromising on the question of reparations. Hoover has agreed not to interfere with the Young plan but to await a definite request from Germany for relief. But whether such a request comes or not France will undertake to give financial relief to Germany.

* * *

TIDE OF FORTUNE

IT IS amazing how the tide of fortune and influence shifts among the nations. First, we find Germany in the midst of crisis, and then, we find her in the midst of negotiations with France that will strengthen her economic position. Britain at one time seemed to be standing with her back to the wall, shattered and at the mercy of more powerful financial nations. By the simple action of going off the gold standard she has put herself in an independent position, able to exact generous terms from any nation that wishes to deal with her. The United States a year ago was the powerful nation of the world, to which every other country looked for leadership in the recovery. Today the United States is perhaps in the weakest position relatively of any country in so far as international agreements are concerned. Even her financial position is not what it was. Her investors have neither cash nor confidence in abundance; most of her internal assets are frozen; her investments abroad will have to be written down; propaganda is being circulated about the instability of the American dollar, and political leadership has been lacking.

There would seem to be as much intrigue and secret diplomacy in the world as ever before but instead of being concerned with colonial possessions, with armaments, with wars and the like, it is concerned with economic matters and the results seem to be quite as unsatisfactory to the general public as the results of the underhand diplomacy of pre-war days.

New Books

Customs Handbook

In view of the far-reaching changes that have been made in the Canadian customs tariff during the past twelve months, importers of raw or finished merchandise into Canada, will welcome the 41st edition of the Canadian customs tariff and excise duties hand book, which appeared last week. The present volume is compiled by Michael P. McDoldrick and published by McMullin Publishers, 417 St. Peter Street, Montreal. Cost, $4.

Although the official date of revision of this handbook is said to be July 1, we notice with interest that the new treaty with Australia which was not ratified until the middle of August, has been included in this valuable compendium.

The handbook contains extracts from the Customs Act, regulations affecting invoices, marking of imported goods; exchange tables; the new trade agreement with Australia and all other treaties between Canada and other countries; complete information on sales tax, special excise tax, and other taxes.

The rates of duty are shown in our alphabetical section opposite upwards of twenty-five thousand articles and materials given in their ordinary commercial terms, arranged in four columns so that the rates under all tariffs, are shown at a glance, including rates under Australian and West India trade agreements. In addition, it is arranged so that one can, without further reference, ascertain whether the article is subject to or exempt from sales tax. Then follows the group section, an exact duplication of the official tariff, with the addition of classification requirements arranged opposite each item. Goods subject to drawback, and prohibited goods follow.

"Branch, Group and Chain Banking"

In "Branch, Group and Chain Banking" Gains Thomson Cartinhour sets out to appraise the extent and clarify the influences on the United States banking structure of group and branch banking and consolidations. As perhaps the most controversial problem in what he terms the "concentration movement" is in connection with chain and group banking, this phase figures as the main object of the study, and its advantages and disadvantages are portrayed. Mr. Cartinhour is assistant professor of banking and finance at New York University.

The twenty chapters of Professor Cartinhour's book deal with problems connected with banking in small cities and towns; bank suspensions and the earning power of small banking institutions; types of group and chain systems in the United States and their history from 1890, and an analysis of the Transamerica Corporation—the bank-holding concern controlling over $3,000,000,000 of banking resources.

The author chooses, foremost among the examples of banking systems in other countries, that of Canada as proving the desirability of branch banking from the viewpoint of safety. He points out that during the trying period coincident with the economic depression of 1920-1921 many small American bank unit banks closed their doors while there were in those years no failures in Canada. Mr. Cartinhour declares that with a nation-wide system of branches such as exists in Canada ample protection is afforded against sectional disturbances. From 1900 to 1928, he points out, only eight chartered banks failed in Canada, the mean of per capita liabilities amounting to $0.2829. In the United States in the same period it amounted to $0.6925, or three times as much.

This 350-page book is published in Canada by Macmillan Co. Price $5.50.

Asia's Teeming Millions

Publication of Asia's Teeming Millions (and its problems for the West) by Etienne Dennery comes at a particularly opportune time in view of the warlike activities of Japan and China over Manchuria. To those unfamiliar with Eastern social and economic conditions, the volume is valuable, describing clearly and succinctly events leading up to the present dispute. The teeming millions of Asia are a problem; a problem which is of concern to the Western world. Dennery outlines the dangers and reactions that overcrowding engenders; India restive at the ban from the British Dominions, Japan fighting for conquest of the Pacific markets, China pouring her restless millions into Manchuria, Indo-China and Malaya. Altogether it is a book worth reading, especially for one who is interested in arriving at a true picture of the Far East's restless life.

The present work carries a foreword by Harold Cox and is translated from the French by John Peile. Jonathan Cape are the publishers and it is distributed in Canada through Thos. Nelson and Sons.

Large or Small Orders

are executed with the same courtesy and careful attention. Attractive Odd Lots of securities are always on hand. This service is available at any of our Branches.

A. E. AMES & CO.
LIMITED
Business Established 1889
TORONTO
Montreal Vancouver Victoria New York London, Eng.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER
ROYAL YEAST CAKES
GILLETT'S LYE

Leaders in their respective markets for more than thirty years
Quality Products of
STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL
A Canadian corporation operating Canada's largest fresh food delivery system
MANUFACTURERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF
Fleischmann's Bakery Products • Fleischmann's Yeast for Health
Magic Baking Powder • Gillett's Lye • Royal Yeast Cakes
Chase & Sanborn's Tea and Coffee

Make it a weekly habit to study the business news

PAGE SEVEN
EVERY WEEK

UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND SURPLUS, JULY 31st, 1931

PROFIT for the year ending July 31, 1931 Before charging Interest on Bonds and Mortgages or providing for Depreciation.		$993,100.62
Deduct: Interest on Bonds and Mortgages Including proportion of Bond Discount and Expense written off.	$259,299.68	
Provision for Depreciation on Capital Assets	468,536.42	
Provision for Income Taxes	14,194.47	
		$742,030.57
		$251,070.05
SURPLUS: Balance at Credit July 31, 1930	$780,698.89	
Deduct: Amount written off Investment in Stocks and Bonds to reduce to approximate market values	63,724.50	$716,974.39
		$968,044.44
Deduct: Dividend of 5% to Shareholders		159,656.49
SURPLUS as at July 31, 1931		$808.387.95

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET, JULY 31, 1931

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash in Bank and on Hand		$ 63,656.97	
Advances on Bills of Lading and Accounts Receivable Including grain storage charges and other accruals—after providing for estimated doubtful accounts.		839,550.56	
Inventories as Certified to by the Management:			
Grain Stocks (Net after deducting storage tickets, etc.) on basis of market values at July 31, 1931.	$1,749,156.54		
Farm Supplies, etc. At cost.	479,303.09		
		$ 2,228,459.63	
			$ 3,131,667.16
INVESTMENTS:			
Stocks and Bonds At approximate market values.		$ 110,716.50	
Memberships At cost.		113,405.80	
Mortgages and Agreements for Sale		108,958.27	
			333,080.57
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Miscellaneous Deferred and Prepaid Expenses		$ 55,682.76	
Bond Discount and Expenses—Less Amounts Written Off		322,110.06	
			377,792.82
BONDS PURCHASED IN ANTICIPATION OF SINKING FUND REQUIREMENTS:			
First Mortgage Gold Bonds:			
Series "A," due 1948, of a par value of $265,000.00, at a cost of		$ 235,006.00	
Series "B," due 1949, of a par value of $22,500.00, at a cost of		19,018.00	
			254,024.00
CAPITAL ASSETS:			
Country and Terminal Elevators, Warehouses, Printing Plant, Machinery, Office and Other Equipment		$11,154,513.63	
Less—Reserve for Depreciation		3,138,850.13	
		$ 8,015,663.50	
Timber Limits		60,000.00	
			8,075,663.50
			$12.172.228.05

LIABILITIES

CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank Loans—Secured		$ 700,000.00	
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities		774,931.79	
Bond and Mortgage Interest Accrued		53,415.00	
Shareholders' Dividends		186,141.04	
			$ 1,714,487.83
FUNDED AND MORTGAGE DEBT:			
First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds: Authorized, $7,500,000.00; Issued, $4,500,000.00			
Series "A" 5%, due January 2, 1948		$3,750,000.00	
Series "B" 5½%, due May 1, 1949		750,000.00	
		$4,500,000.00	
Less—Bonds Redeemed and Cancelled through Sinking Fund:			
Series "A" 1948 Bonds	$ 305,000.00		
Series "B" 1949 Bonds	44,500.00		
		349,500.00	
		$4,150,500.00	
Mortgages		595,160.28	
			4,745,660.28
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS:			
Capital Stock:			
Authorized 200,000 Shares of $25.00 Each	$5,000,000.00		
Subscribed		$3,377,575.00	
Less—Amounts Unpaid		184,165.23	
		$3,193,409.77	
General Reserve		1,710,282.22	
Surplus		808,387.95	
			5,712,079.94
			$12,172,228.05

Approved on behalf of the Board:
R. S. LAW, Director.
E. E. BAYNE, Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the Books and Accounts of United Grain Growers Limited and Subsidiary Companies for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1931, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

The quantities and values of the stocks of grain, farm supplies, etc., have been certified to by responsible officials of the Company and adequate provision has been made for all outstanding accounts considered bad or doubtful. The securities covering the investments in stocks, bonds and memberships have been produced for our inspection or verified by certificates from the depositories and the bank loans and current accounts have been confirmed by certificates obtained by us direct from the Companies' bankers. We have taken reasonable precautions to satisfy ourselves that all liabilities at July 31, 1931, have been taken up on the books as at that date.

We further report that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet as at July 31, 1931, is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the affairs of United Grain Growers Limited and Subsidiary Companies according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

Winnipeg, October 22nd, 1931.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO., Auditors.

The Week in Business

Wheat Rise Dominates Outlook

Prospects For Year-End Reviewed

BRITISH elections, debt settlements and Laval-Hoover parleys have all momentarily been forgotten as Canadian business joins with Canadian farmers in watching the dizzy upward flight of wheat prices since the first of last month. Less than a month ago, No. 1 hard was selling at 55 cents a bushel. As this is written it is nearing the 75 cent mark a gain of 37 per cent in a three-week period. As the Canadian wheat movement has been slow in getting under way this year the bulk of this gain will be transmitted directly to western farmers, there having been delivered from farms to country elevators in the period, August 1, to October 9, less than 80,000,000 bushels as compared with 161,600,000 bushels in the same period a year ago.

Since that date, however (which coincides with the beginning of the current upswing in prices), marketings have been at the rate of from 15,000,000 to 20,000,000 bushels a week and in all probability the favorable weather conditions together with the boost in prices will bring on a further heavy movement of grains which will include coarse grains as well as wheat. Barley shows the best gain in this group having jumped nearly 20 cents, approximately 60 per cent since October 7. Flax and oats have gained more than 8 cents a bushel. It must be remembered, also, that this year's receipts from sales of grain will accrue immediately to farmers, whereas a year ago approximately half the farmers received only their initial pool payment on the basis of 50 or 60 cents No. 1 Northern at Fort William.

* * *

AS TO the business outlook generally, well-informed sources of information are of the opinion that by the time we start looking at our new 1932 calendars, business will in all probability have begun to show a slow but definite forward movement although what will happen in the next two months seems to be anyone's guess.

In the United States, observers see little hope for any really encouraging developments before the New Year although any general stability or upturn in commodity prices would be almost bound to have favorable effects in many lines of business. The most hopeful outlook in that country is the expectation that a come-back will be staged in the automobile industrying at the beginning of the year which will prove of aid to both primary and secondary industries during the first quarter.

In Canada, newspaper publicity plus higher wheat prices are doing their best to dispel the psychological aspects of the depression, to which may be added the very real prospects for a foreign trade stimulus as a result of the British tariff-to-be. The storm is not over but at last the business "probs." seem to say "Clearing with scattered showers."

Business Failures in Sept. Set Record for That Month

Commercial failures in Canada for the first three quarters of the current year, as reported by Bradstreet, totalled 1,933 with liabilities aggregating $30,901,909 as compared with 1,654 failures for the same period of 1929 having total liabilities of $32,777,429.

The year-end rise has been earlier than the normal and September saw a greater number of insolvencies than any September ever before, being 14 per cent higher than September, 1930, the previous record for that month.

Business Conditions in Canada

MARKET BOARD TO AID PACKERS IF GRADE RIGHT

B. C. Salmon Industry Hopes to Enlist Support in Britain

IS BIG FIELD

Japanese and Russian Product Now Said to Be Masquerading as Canadian Salmon

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER. — The Empire Marketing Board, which has already been an important factor in the development of a market in the British Isles for British Columbia lumber and other products, may soon be of equal service to the coast salmon packing industry.

But before the Empire Marketing Board gives this assistance it must be assured that British Columbia's salmon is of prime grade; in fact, it insists that all the salmon shipped to the British Isles to receive the commendation of the board must be properly graded.

That is the substance of advices received here by packers during the last few days. Need for adequate grading is now recognized by the packers themselves and it is probable that something definite will be done in this connection in the early future.

Is Big Market

If the British market can be captured, the British Columbia salmon packers will have achieved a triumph of far-reaching effect and especially at this time a sales outlet of the magnitude of Great Britain's will be extremely beneficial.

F. DesBrisay Mather, a British Columbia canneryman, has returned from Great Britain, where he investigated the market possibilities in regard to canned salmon from this coast. He had several conferences with officials of the British Empire Marketing Board's canned foods committee. He suggested that the board should allocate some of its funds for the pushing of B. C. canned salmon and pointed out that every can that left this province for export was marked with the word, "Canada" as its place of origin.

When in England Mr. Mather found quantities of Japanese and Russian "Siberian" salmon being marketed as the Canadian product, storekeepers being evidently of the belief that all canned salmon originated in Canada. The labels were so disguised as to give the impression that the salmon was not of foreign pack.

"British trade authorities insist that we ship only first class salmon," a packer told The Financial Post. "It is admitted that Canadian salmon exported to England has not always been of good quality. Before we can advertise that commodity and expect support from the Empire Marketing Board we must be able to give a guarantee of quality. Great Britain will have only the best. If we are shipping inferior grades, they want to know about it. We grade our apples and peaches and lumber; why not our fish?

Dominion government officials are already aware of the importance of grading salmon, and cannery inspection is to be established in this province under government supervision.

"Russia is beginning to loom as an important competitor of Canada in the export of canned goods," reported Mr Mather. "Russia is developing a big business in canned tomatoes. Some of the Soviet commercial methods are not up-to-date and one European trade commissioner told me that Soviet Russia was very much like a child in her trade relations. Children, however, grow up."

Outlook Improves as Wheat Gains

	Canada	United States
Commodity Prices:	Wheat prices gain 40 p.c. during past month and show continued strength.	Some strengthening of key commodities gives hope of higher prices and freer exchange.
Iron and Steel:	Output in September, iron 25 p.c. and steel 36 p.c. below previous month.	Normal fall expansion absent. Current operations about 28 p.c. capacity.
Foreign Trade:	Canadian Chamber of Commerce forms National Bureau to study and develop export markets.	September imports 42 p.c., imports 25 p.c. under Sept., 1930. Total trade decline to date 35 p.c.
Car Loadings:	Grain contributes half of 10 p.c. rise in shipments week ending Oct. 24. Total to date 20 p.c. behind 1930.	Week ended Oct. 17 loadings slightly below previous week, 18 p.c. below same week 1930.
Employment:	Decline at Oct. 1 exceeded seasonal drop. Index 103.9, against 107 Sept. 1 and 116 year ago.	Some improvement due to advance in consumer's goods industries; heavy industries still slow.
Stock Markets:	General rally reflects increased confidence in domestic and Empire conditions.	Better tone follows hesitation on British election news; firmer commodity prices largely responsible.
Week's Highlight:	Improved wheat market and heavier shipments aid western purchasing power and business confidence.	Drop in Federal Reserve circulation thought to indicate a check in currency hoarding.

Maritimes Alone Gain Among Economic Areas

September Indices Show Activity Maintained in Prairies and Quebec With Decline in Ontario and B. C.

By SYDNEY B. SMITH

Economic activity in the five economic areas of Canada was at a comparatively low level in September, though the index for the Maritime Provinces showed a gain over the preceding month. General conditions were nearly maintained in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces, while Ontario and British Columbia experienced further contraction.

The month was characterized by world-wide financial dislocation occasioned by the abandonment of the gold standard by Great Britain. The consequent depreciation of the Canadian dollar tends to have a stimulating effect on some of our industries. Newsprint, lumber and base metals for example will from currency considerations find a stronger market in the United States. The recent upward trend in wheat prices is another constructive development adding directly to the purchasing power of the grain growing areas and contributing toward the restoration of business confidences.

Maritimes Fare Best

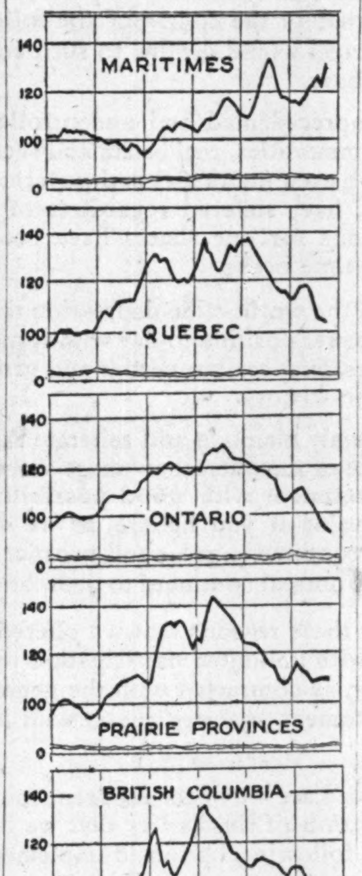
While the Maritime Provinces have the effects of the world-wide depression, the index shows that conditions are relatively better than in the other areas. The business index moved up from 121.8 in August to 130.5 in September. Each of the seven factors except sales of insurance showed gains in the month under review. The construction industry was particularly successful in the booking of new business, contract awards and building permits showing marked gains before and after seasonal adjustment.

The output of electric energy was considerably greater than in August, though not reaching the level of the second quarter. Employment after seasonal adjustment showed a gain of nearly one per cent, important increases being recorded in building and highway construction while logging operations resumed to a moderate extent.. Bank debits showed a gain of 8.5 per cent after seasonal adjustment, and placements by Government employment offices reached a high level.

Quebec Volume Maintained

The business index of Quebec was maintained at 104, there being no change from the level of August. The new business obtained by the construction industry was surprising in view of depressed conditions in most lines. Awards and building permits recorded important gains, the daily average output of electric energy showed a gain of 4.2 per cent. Owing mainly to the completion of highway construction and the closing of the Angus shops, employment was at a considerably lower level in September, the decline being 8.2 per cent. Bank debits after adjustment for seasonal tendencies were up 10 per cent. Declines were shown in sales of ordinary life insurance and employment office placements.

The commencement of new construction was a strong feature in the records for Ontario during September. The contract for the power development at Abitibi Canyon at $10,000,000 swelled the total of contract awards and building permits were also substantially greater after seasonal adjustment. Electric output showed a gain of 1.5 per cent. Employment, bank debits and sales of insurance were factors showing a decline in September. Considerable activity was shown in Government employment offices. The business index in September was 90.5 compared with 92.5 in August.



Charts copyright by The Financial Post

Prairie Province Record

The situation was not greatly changed in the Prairie Provinces, although four out of the seven factors used here showed declines in the month under review. The construction industry was less successful in obtaining new business and electric output showed a moderate decline. Employment after seasonal adjustment was fully maintained due mainly to the continuation of relief work on the highways. Bank debits reflecting the greater interest in trading on the grain exchange showed a gain of 6.2 per cent after seasonal adjustment. Sales of insurance were sharply down while employment office placements showed a seasonally adjusted gain of 21.5 per cent. The business index for the month was 108.7 compared with 109.7 in August.

The gains in British Columbia were mainly of a moderate character. Building permits showed a gain of 0.8 per cent and electric output was 6.4 per cent. After adjustment for seasonal tendencies employment showed a gain of 0.5 per cent. Placements by employment offices were numerous indicating a heavy labor turnover. The index for the province was 85.6 compared with 89.6 in August.

Canadian Business Indicators

Compiled Weekly by The Financial Post

	Weekly Latest		Cumulative Jan. 1 to date	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
C. P. R. Gross Earn. (Oct. 21)	$ 3,116,000	$ 3,711,000	$ 115,626,000	$ 147,954,000
C. N. R. Gross Earn. (Oct. 21)	$ 3,921,853	$ 4,734,345	$ 143,746,120	$ 183,052,507
Car Loadings (Oct. 24)	61,654	68,280	2,117,878	2,653,664
Common Stock Index (Oct. 29)	64.1	113.5	......	......
	Monthly			
Production—				
Pig Iron, tons, (Sept.)	17,585	49,395	380,322	622,716
Steel, tons, (Sept.)	33,390	55,808	592,855	818,471
Newsprint, tons (Sept.)	178,412	195,490	1,670,150	1,902,056
Automobiles (Sept.)	2,646	7,957	77,495	138,622
Boots and Shoes, pr. (Aug.)	1,627,006	1,542,686	12,062,805	11,730,141
Flour, bbls. (August)	1,323,287	1,547,936	9,301,068	10,192,132
Mineral Production—				
Gold, oz. (August)	225,600	169,620	1,722,600	1,316,119
Silver, oz. (August)	1,024,000	2,036,000	14,865,000	17,258,695
Nickel, tons (August)	4,433	4,544	27,433	36,789
Copper, tons (August)	13,579	13,089	105,055	104,934
Lead, tons (August)	10,574	12,770	97,571	112,329
Zinc, tons (August)	9,599	13,118	86,856	84,772
Coal, tons (August)	706,000	1,101,000	7,388,000	9,324,234
Nat. gas, M. cu. ft. (Aug.)	1,299,000	1,492,000	17,730,000	18,724,913
Petroleum, bbls. (August)	103,300	136,060	1,176,800	898,806
Automobile Financing—				
Used Cars (Sept.)	$ 1,345,535	$ 2,517,052	$ 17,533,636	$ 27,301,621
New Cars (Sept.)	$ 1,225,949	$ 1,754,700	$ 17,727,477	$ 25,892,252
Construction—				
Building Permits (Sept.)	$ 10,322,414	$ 11,093,020	$ 86,898,267	$ 126,361,350
Contracts (October)	$ 28,789,200	$ 33,332,100	$ 279,582,500	$ 393,146,800
Labor—				
Employment Index (Oct.)	103.9	116.2	......	......
Trade—				
Imports (Sept.)	$ 45,372,051	$ 87,900,201	$ 494,991,895	$ 793,671,430
Exports (Sept.)	$ 48,991,385	$ 81,046,227	$ 439,150,578	$ 663,244,399
Imports of Key Products—				
Rubber, raw, lbs. (Sept.)	3,438,000	3,534,000	44,818,888	52,359,337
Cotton, lbs. (Sept.)	4,999,000	5,524,000	60,334,000	59,638,000
Sugar, raw, lbs. (Aug.)	98,401,300	116,629,400	540,008,000	536,490,500
Petroleum, crude, gal. (Sept.)	96,530,000	105,470,000	765,068,344	772,684,202
Coal, tons (July)	1,245,095	1,781,183	6,610,435	9,011,969
Exports of Key Products—				
Newsprint, tons (Sept.)	161,171	194,820	1,504,225	1,731,591
Automobiles, No. (Sept.)	787	4,662	13,044	36,052
Wheat, bus. (Sept.)	14,335,637	27,817,053	126,131,372	124,528,775
Wheat flour, bbls. (Sept.)	556,565	734,349	4,210,968	7,722,698
Electric Power—Output—				
M. Kilowatt hours (Sept.)	1,288,113	1,442,961	12,107,611	13,230,458
Population—				
Emigration (August)	1,108	4,137	8,690	31,456
Immigration (June)	3,169	13,175	15,510	54,385
Finance—				
Failures, No. (August)	155	159	1,416	1,533
Failures, Liabilities (Aug.)	$ 2,350,994	$ 5,518,164	$ 27,715,048	$ 34,466,967
Bank Debits (Sept.)	$2,450,545,080	$2,967,181,800	$23,519,654	$27,887,943,009
Bond Sales (Sept.)	$ 50,920,400	$ 39,423,612	$1,024,677,750	$ 498,052,772
Insurance Sales (Sept.)	$ 30,066,000	$ 38,994,000	$ 367,283,000	$ 414,482,000
Wholesale Prices (1926)=100—				
General Index (Sept.)	70.0	82.1	......	......
Iron & its products (Sept.)	86.8	90.4	......	......
Cotton, raw	37.2	62.7	......	......
Grans	35.8	54.6	......	......
Livestock	71.1	93.4	......	......

DELIVERIES INCREASE DESPITE RAINFALL

Prairies Get Showers But Farmers Strong on Deliveries

Weather in Western Canada during the week ending Oct. 28, was unsettled, according to the weekly crop report of W. Sanford Evans Statistical Service. Heavy rains and showers fell over most of Manitoba and light showers over parts of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Precipitation in northern Alberta and northern Saskatchewan came late in the week and was not heavy. Progress in threshing was quite rapid and many points completed operations. About 10 per cent of northern Saskatchewan crops are still to be threshed and about 20 per cent of northern Alberta's.

The rainfall in Manitoba during the week was .80 of an inch at an average meteorological station. Winnipeg and district had a particularly heavy fall. This moisture was necessary in Manitoba, but the situation is far more serious in southern and central Saskatchewan and southern Alberta and to date, fall precipitation has hardly been normal in several of these parts.

There was another increase in prices during the week bringing the total advance since October 7 on cash grain up to 10 cents for wheat, five cents for oats, six cents for barley, five cents for flax and nine cents for rye.

Quality of inspections continues high, though tough and damp wheat continues to come through in fair volume.

Farmers are delivering wheat at the rate of between three and four million bushels daily. The movement at this time last year was much lower because of the many delays from snow and rain which occurred then.

Total deliveries to date compare with last year as follows:

Deliveries of Wheat by Farmers Aug. 1 to Oct. 27

This year ... 125,591,000 bushels
Last year ... 176,215,000 bushels

BUILDING AWARDS DOWN IN OCTOBER

Residential Group Strong—British Columbia Improves Position

Construction contracts awarded in all Canada during October had an estimated value of $28,789,200 which brought the total for the year to date to $279,582,500. This total, reported by MacLean Building Reports, Ltd., is 14.5 per cent under September's figure and 28.8 per cent less than that for October, 1930.

The largest portion of the October contracts were given in Ontario where $7,947,100 is shown, being 27.6 per cent of the Dominion total. Quebec had 19.6 per cent, British Columbia 27.1 per cent, prairie provinces 16.1 per cent, and the Maritimes 9.6 per cent.

Engineering projects accounted for 55 per cent of all October construction, the valuation being $15,842,100. Residential again had a high percentage at 26.4 per cent, business buildings show 17 per cent and industrial 1.6 per cent.

For the ten months, all Canada, engineering work remains in the lead with 43.1 per cent of all construction valued at $120,582,800. Business buildings show 26.6 per cent, residential 25.4 per cent, industrial 4.9 per cent. Ontario leads with $109,432,300 worth of new construction, which is 39.2 per cent of the Dominion total. Quebec has had 33.8 per cent, the prairie provinces 11.5 per cent, British Columbia 9.8 per cent, and the maritime provinces 5.7 per cent.

Business Briefs

Car loadings for week ending Oct. 24 were 10.4 p.c. higher than previous week, totalling 61,654 cars, heavier grain shipments accounting for about 40 p.c. of the increase. For year to date total loadings are 20 p.c. below 1930, biggest declines appearing in lumber, pulpwood, paper and other forest products, these combined being 33 p.c. lower than for same period 1930.

Wheat stocks at Oct. 23 in Canada totalled 153,642,716 bus. being 8.24 p.c. more than previous week, but 14.7 p.c. under figure for same date 1930. Total export clearances for week were 3,215,772 bus. against 3,165,988 for previous week. Other grain in store totalled 34,818,104 bus., comparing with 33,869,535 bus. at previous week and 56,395,199 bus. at same date 1930.

cipal one appears to be the purchasing capacity of Brazil, the world's

GRAIN SHIPMENTS GAIN IN MONTREAL

October Deliveries Show Improvement Over September

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Grain shipments from Montreal during October showed an improvement of 2,000,000 bushels over September and were also higher than shipments of October a year ago by a similar amount. A total of 10,834,401 bushels were delivered by the Harbor Commission elevators in October, 1931, which compares with 8,005,486 bushels in September and 8,824,974 bushels in October, 1930.

While October shipments this year are even higher than those of the same month in 1929 when deliveries totalled 8,460,286 bushels they fade in comparison with the record year of 1928 when shipments in October were 37,802,396 bushels.

Total Deliveries Higher

Total deliveries from Montreal to October 31 were over 74,000,000 bushels, an increase of more than 6,000,000 bushels as compared with the same period last year. Orders on hand, however, are much higher totalling 1,211,136 bushels compared with 511,256 bushels at the same time in 1930.

Another encouraging feature is seen in the number of tramp vessels under charter. At October 31 there were 15 such steamers chartered to load in Montreal during November, whereas the number of October 31, 1930, was only 4.

Comparative Figures

Following are grain shipments in the past six months from the Port of Montreal as compared with the same months in 1930:

	1931	1930
May	24,136,447	11,754,982
June	12,066,579	11,102,963
July	8,468,294	12,839,605
August	6,279,061	11,274,078
September	8,005,486	9,154,524
October	10,834,401	8,824,974

EMPLOYMENT FELL 3 P. C. DURING SEPT.

Releases Somewhat Higher Than Normal for Season

Employment at the beginning of October showed a decline according to reports received from 7,862 firms by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, staffs aggregating 945,842 persons as compared with 974,331 a month earlier, a reduction of 2.9 per cent. This decrease involved the release of a larger number of persons than usual, although some falling-off is customary in the autumn.

The index, based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100, stood at 103.9 on October 1, this comparing with 107.1 on September 1, and 116.2 and 116.6 on the same respective dates in 1930.

The most pronounced contraction since September 1 was in manufacturing, the closing of large railway shops having been an important factor. Construction also recorded very extensive curtailment. On the other hand logging, coal-mining and trade were seasonally more active, while, in the manufacturing group, improvement was also shown in the pulp and paper and textile industries.

Greatest decrease was shown in Quebec, chiefly in construction, the drop from September 1 being approximately 7½ per cent. Ontario employment dropped 1.25 per cent, manufacturing as a whole, (particularly of lumber and canned products) transportation, mining and services reporting contractions, while highway construction, logging and trade made advances.

AUTO FINANCING LOWER IN SEPT.

Volume of auto financing during September continued the seasonal downward trend the total of $2,568,484 for both new and used cars being 39.9 per cent below the same month in 1930, according to figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The total for the first three quarters of the year was 33.71 per cent below the figure for the same period in 1930.

New cars and trucks financed during the month numbered 1,753, valued at $1,225,949, compared with August's total of 2,188 cars valued at $1,418,134, and 3,127 cars valued at $2,517,052 for September last year, in the last comparison showing a 43.9 per cent drop in the number of units and a 30.1 per cent drop in value.

Used cars financed were in somewhat smaller volume than in August, but in comparison with September, 1930, the 20.6 per cent decrease in units financed had a value 53.3 per cent lower.

Iron and Steel Output Dropped 25 p.c. in 1930

Preliminary figures compiled in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa show that the production of iron and steel and their manufactures in 1930 was valued at $581,017,984. This total includes $26,055,783 for the bridge building industry, which has been included in the iron and steel group for the first time; excluding this the total was $183,000,000, or 25 per cent below the corresponding figure for 1929, but only 9 per cent below 1928 and exceeding the output value in any other year since 1920.

Plants in the iron and steel industry are classified in 14 main industrial groups arranged according to the principal products manufactured; each of these showed lower output values in 1930 than in the previous year. The greatest decline was in the automobile industry which showed a drop of $75,600,000 to $101,677,487. The primary iron and steel industry which includes pig iron, steel and rolled products reported a decrease of $19,700,000 to $52,588,935; railway rolling stock declined $17,700,000 to $108,733,065; agricultural implements, $13,700,000 to $26,902,139; and auto parts, $13,400,000 to $18,525,617.

Drop in Brazil's Buying Affects Nfld. Fish Trade

There has been no improvement in the Newfoundland fish trade outlook during the past week, according to a report from St. John's. Sales have been deterred to some extent by the break in sterling exchange, but the feeling is that this will only be temporary and that values will shortly be back on about the former basis.

The future movement of the market is locally thought to depend more on other factors than it does on the rate of British exchange. The principal one appears to be the purchasing capacity of Brazil, the world's biggest market for dried fish.

INVESTORS
TRADERS
"How to Eliminate Stock Market Hazards"
(Send for free copy)
Roland's Financial Service
Federal Building
TORONTO

Government, Municipal Public Utility and Industrial Issues

We shall be pleased to submit current offerings and information upon request.

Royal Securities Corporation
Limited
244 St. James Street
MONTREAL
330 Bay Street
TORONTO 2

Offices in principal cities throughout Canada N-18

Now is the time

to become a regular subscriber

You cannot afford to miss the issues during the coming months. Articles of vital interest to Business Men and Investors will be published, which alone will be well worth the subscription price of $5.00.

As a subscriber —

You are entitled to a personal reply from the Investment Editor regarding any Canadian Investments in which you are interested.

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.

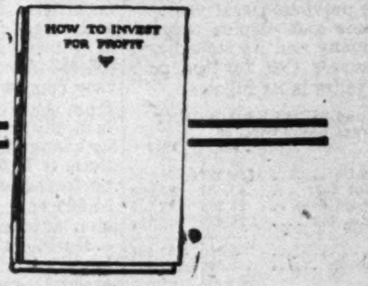
Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues), this to entitle me to obtain by letter, a personal reply from the Investment Editor to enquiries regarding any Canadian investments in which I may be interested by simply supplying a stamped return envelope. I enclose $5.00.

Name ....
Occupation ....
Address 843

ESTABLISHED 1908
ROBERT DODD & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Investment Bankers
The Royal Bank Building, Montreal
HArbour 8141-2

HAMILTON BRIDGE COMPANY
LIMITED
Designers, Fabricators and Erectors
of every class of
Structural Steel Work
Head Office and Works:
HAMILTON - CANADA

A FEW COPIES LEFT

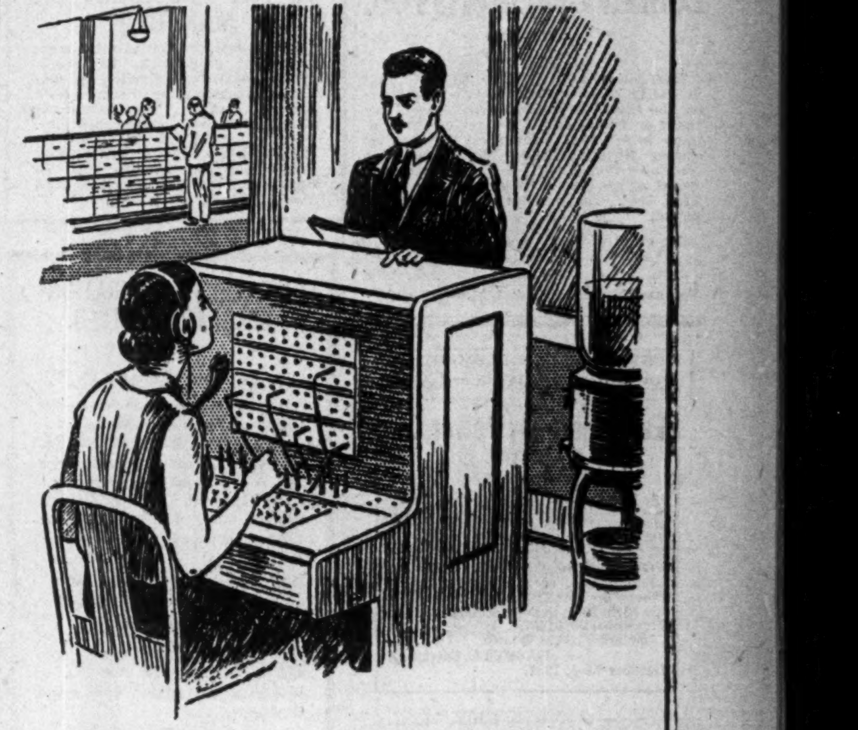

HOW TO INVEST FOR PROFIT

GOOD VALUE FOR ONE DOLLAR

Here is a book on the fundamentals of investing written from the Canadian standpoint.
It deals with stocks; how to select them; how to judge their value; how to buy them; dealing with stock brokers, etc.
It deals with bonds; what they are; how they can be judged; how to buy them; how to sell them.
It discusses problems of different types of investors and what they should choose.
There is also valuable information on investment terms, table of stocks, yields, table of bond interests, stock exchange commission rates, etc.

"How to Invest for Profit" is printed in clear type on the best quality book paper and is bound in cloth. The price —$1.00.

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.
Please enter my name to receive:
☐ How to Invest for Profit—$1.00 a copy.
☐ The Financial Post—$5.00 a year (52 issues).
Enclosed is $..............in payment.
Name ....
Address 841



"I'll take the calls on *Mr. McLean's line,* Miss Jones"

Mr. Black is in conference with Mr. McLean. Probably he will be there for an hour or more. Meanwhile, important calls may come in over his own telephone. Must he continually rush back and forth between McLean's office and his own, or miss the calls entirely?

A Private Branch Exchange provides the answer to just such problems. It is an easy matter for the Private Branch Exchange operator to intercept these calls and route them to Mr. Black over Mr. McLean's line.

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA

TORONTO ELEV. EARNINGS GAIN, CASH IS HIGHER

Common Shares Earn $4.02 Compared With $1.94 in 1930

Operating profit of Toronto Elevators Ltd. was increased to $350,532 in the year ended September 30, 1931, from $279,058 shown the preceding year and, after deductions for depreciation, interest charges and income tax, a net profit of $205,490 compares with $153,594 shown in 1930. After payment of preferred dividends, amounting to $105,000 in each year the 25,000 common shares earned $4.02 per share, in the year just ended, as compared with $1.94 in 1930. Earnings per share on the 15,000 $100 par preferred shares were $13.70 as compared with $10.24 in 1930.

During the past year, the company has improved the ratio of current assets to current liabilities to 1.97 to 1 from 1.45 to 1 and has retired all bank loans. Working capital has been increased to $289,257 from $207,463. Net expenditures on fixed assets amounted to $21,323 and an increased appropriation was made for depreciation reserve. Out of surplus there has been drawn $12,800 to make additional provision for doubtful accounts and for income tax applicable on the previous fiscal year.

The income and surplus account of the company and its subsidiary, Sarnia Elevator Co., for the past two fiscal years is as follows:

INCOME and SURPLUS ACCOUNT
Years Ended Sept. 30

	1931	1930
	$	$
Operating profit	350,532	279,058
Less: Prov. for depr. ...	85,026	80,000
Int. on funded debt ..	39,366	33,760
Prov. for inc. tax	20,650	11,704
Net profit	205,490	153,594
Less: Pref. divds.	105,000	105,000
Surp. for year	100,490	48,594
Add: Prev. surplus	170,091	121,497
Less:		
Addit. prov. for doubtful accts. of prev. year ...	10,000	......
Addit. prov. for income tax in prev. year	2,800	......
Surp. car. for.	257,781	170,091

Current assets are shown at $588,367, accrued and prepaid expenses amounting to $14,039 not being included as in 1930. Cash on hand of $159,111 compares with $19,170 held in 1930. Bills and accounts receivable and accrued revenue, less reserve, were treated as one item in 1930 and amounted to $264,766 but in the current statement these items have been separated. Bills receivable amount to $40,109; trade accounts receivable amount to $79,058 and accrued storage and elevation charges total $43,316. Contract sales for future delivery, amounting to $134,503, and trade accounts receivable are together subject to reserve provision of $20,036 for doubtful accounts. Option accounts at current market are valued at $43,316 while grain and feed inventories at market values are carried at $128,229 as compared with $145,801 for the same item in 1930.

Fixed assets include land valued at $137,539 while buildings, machinery, sidings and equipment are valued at $2,387,079 from which is deducted $232,726 reserve for depreciation. In 1930, capital assets were carried at cost of $2,503,295 while reserve for depreciation amounted to $147,700 and was shown among liabilities.

Retires Bank Loan

Among current liabilities, the bank loan amounting to $250,000 and shown last year has been retired. The amount owing on grain purchases has increased to $154,196 from $93,210 while accounts payable and accrued charges are down slightly to $22,986; provision for Dominion income tax has been increased to $24,000 from $11,698. Preferred dividend payable remains the same at $26,250 while current maturities on city of Sarnia loan and on notes payable total $71,678 of which $38,306 is principal and $33,373 is interest. Deferred liabilities consist of $723,061 of loans from the city of Sarnia and $11,600 in notes payable. There has been no change in capital stock of which there is 15,000 shares of 7 per cent preferred of $100 par value and 25,000 shares of no par value common outstanding.

During the past year a warehouse addition to the feed plant was erected and improvements were made in unloading facilities at Toronto. Plants are reported to have been maintained in excellent condition and current repairs have been charged to operations. Grain movement during the year was below normal, a condition somewhat offset by increased storage revenues. The company's elevators at Toronto and Sarnia, which have a capacity of 5,000,000 bus., are filled at the present time and indications point to the usual winter business. Conditions in the grain trade appear to be stabilizing and a freer movement of grain through Canadian channels for export can be looked for.

Calgary's Collections Increase

Calgary's civic revenue report for the past nine months shows an increase in collection of approximately $140,000 as compared with the same period in 1930, the total being $4,036,375.

DIVIDEND NOTICES

CANADA BREAD COMPANY LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

Class "B" Preference Shares

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of ½ of 1% has been declared upon the Class "B" Preference Shares of the Company, payment of same to be made on December 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record November 14th, 1931. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from November 16th to 30th, 1931, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
W. S. ANTLIFF, C.A.,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Toronto, Ont., October 29th, 1931.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 179

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th November, 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st December next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 31st day of October, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,
S. H. LOGAN,
General Manager.
Toronto, 16th October, 1931.

Loblaw Groceterias Co. Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and 20 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the company have been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1931, payable on December 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 12th, 1931. The transfer books will not be closed.

By order of the Board,
D. URQUHART,
Secretary.
Toronto, November 2nd, 1931.

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF
POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA
LIMITED

East Kootenay Power Co. Limited

Dividend No. 30

A DIVIDEND of One and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) being at the rate of 7% per annum on the 7% CUMULATIVE PREFERRED STOCK of EAST KOOTENAY POWER COMPANY, LIMITED has been declared for the quarter ending November 30th, 1931, payable December 15th, 1931, to shareholders of record November 30th, 1931.

By order of the Board.
L. C. HASKELL, Secretary.
October 23rd, 1931.

McCOLL-FRONTENAC OIL COMPANY LIMITED

Common Stock Dividend No. 9

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of 15 cents per share, being at the rate of 60 cents per share per annum, has been declared on the no par value Common Stock of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited, for the quarter ending November 14, 1931, payable December 15, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on November 14, 1931.

By Order of the Board,
FRED HUNT,
Secretary.
October 29, 1931.

BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent. upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after TUESDAY, the FIRST day of DECEMBER next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on the 31st October, 1931.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Banking House of the Institution on MONDAY, the SEVENTH day of DECEMBER next.

The Chair to be taken at noon.

By Order of the Board,
W. A. BOG, General Manager
JACKSON DODDS, General Manager
Montreal, 16th October, 1931.

NOTICES

MANUFACTURERS WITHOUT SATISFACTORY sales organizations in Nova Scotia please communicate with G. C. M., Box 1120, Halifax.

YOUNG MAN, 18 YEARS, MATRICULATION, compelled to discontinue school, desires office position. Exceptionally good references. Box 295, The Financial Post, 153 University Ave., Toronto.

Accountant with several years' experience desires position with reliable firm. Best references supplied. Box 294, The Financial Post, Toronto

TO THE PRESIDENT OR MANAGER

Selling executive available for merchandising proposition. Experience includes dealer organization and district managership for internationally known company, also sales-managership of well-known speciality. DO YOU WANT AN ABLE, RELIABLE AND CONVINCING WORKER? Age 40, married, go anywhere. Box 296, The Financial Post, Toronto.

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED

Montreal, October 29, 1931.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders o DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS LIMITED will be held in Salon "B" at the Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street, Montreal, Que., on Monday, the thirtieth day of November, 1931, at 12.00 o'clock noon for the following purposes:

1. To receive the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors.
2. To elect Directors.
3. To appoint Auditors.

and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the close of business on 25th November, 1931, until after the Annual Shareholders' Meeting called for November 30, 1931.

ALLAN BRONFMAN,
Secretary.

The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto

NOTICE
of
ANNUAL MEETING

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of The Consumers' Gas Company of Toronto, to receive the report of the Directors, for the Election of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may properly be transacted at the meeting, will be held in the Company's Auditorium, 55 Adelaide Street East, Toronto, on MONDAY, the 16th DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1931, at 12 o'clock noon.

By Order of the Board,
ARTHUR HEWITT,
General Manager.
Toronto, October 23rd, 1931.

CAN. MARCONI EARNINGS DOWN FOR PAST YEAR

Delay With Report Due to Negotiations With Imperial

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Operations of Canadian Marconi Co. last year were, in common with many other businesses, on a lower scale and consequently net revenues showed a falling off from $506,221 in 1929 to $289,056 in 1930.

Delay in presenting the report this year was on account of negotiations between the company and Imperial and International Communications Ltd. with regard to a closer working agreement between the two companies.

Earnings last year were lower in most branches of the company's operations. After providing for depreciation and a further write-off on patents and patent rights, there remained a surplus of $13,441, compared to $162,807 last year. Details of the income account follow:

	1929	1930
	$	$
Net earnings	506,221	289,056
Less:		
Depreciation	205,914	228,740
Write-off patents	137,500	46,875
Net profits	162.807	13,441
Add: Prev. surp.	281,566	444,373
Carried forward	444,373	457,814

Less Working Capital

The balance sheet as at December 31 last shows a shrinkage in net working capital from $1,366,381 at the end of 1929 to $1,201,672.

Following are the remarks in part of the president, Sir Joseph Flavelle:

"In the field of radio receiving sets the company was able to increase the number of its sales in spite of the poor market and received many favorable comments on the quality of its product. But the price cutting which prevailed in this particular business throughout the year reduced the profit to very small proportions in spite of the increase in the number of sales. The company's advertising expenses in this particular branch were also considerably higher as compared with former years, as a programme had been drawn up for increased advertising which your directors did not consider it wise to depart from, in spite of the business depression.

"The revenue from communications also suffered, partly through the general reduction in telegraph traffic, partly from the loss of the extra business which accrued to the company during the previous year through the breaking of the Bermuda-Halifax cables.

"Your company is now engaged in negotiation with the British Post Office and the Bell Telephone Company for the establishment of a direct telephone service between Canada and Great Britain, the trans-Atlantic part of the service to be carried out between your Company's beam station in Canada and the Post Office's wireless station in England."

'LANTIC SUGAR HOLDS SALES AT 1930 LEVEL

(Continued from page 1)

In September, 1931, this index stood at 137 while in September, 1930, the figure was 126. The gain is encouraging since the busiest months in the sugar refining industry are now under way, and further headway may be expected.

Those in close touch with Atlantic Sugar feel that it is yet too early to make any definite forecast on earnings. While demand from grocery outlets has been maintained there is a possibility that final figures for the year will show a reduction in consumption by such industries as canning, biscuit and confectionery. The latter classification, or what might be termed industrial sales, account for a little more than 50 per cent of Atlantic Sugar's total output while the balance goes to the householder. To date there is every indication that householders have purchased just as much 'Lantic sugar as they did last year but the unsettled conditions in industry may find some reflection in sales through other channels by the end of the year.

This has been the case to some extent in the United States. Sales to ice cream manufacturers, large consumers of sugar, are reported as lower though consumption by soft drink manufacturers, on the other hand, has held up well.

WHEAT AND PROSPERITY

(Continued from page 1)

of mid-summer, after making full allowance for the reduced present value of the Canadian dollar is a sum of real importance.

* * *

STILL more important is the altered picture which now presents itself for the future of the Canadian west through correction of the wheat situation. During the past six years the world carryovers of wheat from year to year have increased by approximately 400,000,000 bushels, which roughly represents the amount by which world production has been in advance of world consumption during that time. The surplus was alarming enough of itself because of its size, roughly one half of the total of world export trade during a single year, but it was still more alarming because it steadily increased. Quite outside of general economic depression low prices for wheat seem to have been inevitable, until either greater consumption of wheat was induced, or some areas were forced out of production. Both of these things have occurred, for while Europe has not been increasing its consumption of wheat, Oriental countries have taken very large quantities. This year Australia reduced her sowings by about 4,000,000 acres, the Argentine by about 4,000,000 and the reduction in United States winter wheat acreage is now expected to run close to 5,000,000 acres. The areas which have thus gone out of wheat production would ordinarily be expected to produce more than 150,000,000 bushels annually, a reduction which in itself might correct conditions within a short time. Nature has also taken a hand, in the short Canadian crop, in a reduced Russian crop, in a European crop which although approximately the same as last year is deficient in quality, and in a much reduced rye crop.

It is quite possible that within a fairly short time the world excess supply of wheat will have disappeared, and the normal condition of supplies approximately equal to world's needs will again prevail.

* * *

CANADA'S interest in the world wheat situation by far surpasses that of any other country. Not only is Canada the largest exporter of wheat in the world, but her export trade in wheat is the greatest item in her foreign trade. Wheat has been the foundation not only of the development of the Canadian West, but of a great deal of the whole business structure of Canada. If the wheat situation was to remain as unsatisfactory as it had been during 1930 and a considerable part of 1931 not only was the outlook for western Canada gloomy, but that of all Canada as well. It was well enough for the country generally to realize the importance of wheat, but unfortunately that realization has not, during the past year, been accompanied by an understanding of the essentially temporary nature of some of wheat's difficulties.

* * *

WHAT relation the wheat situation has had to the general economic difficulties of the world, and to the general course of price levels, it is difficult to say, but it must at least have been a contributing factor. Improvement in relation to wheat should similarly be a factor in recovery from depression. Looking back, wheat is seen, perhaps not to have led the way, but to have been out in front in entering the depression. Perhaps before long we shall be looking back at the change with respect to wheat as the first important sign of recovery from general depression.

Think Strength Justified

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG. — Technical reactions on a grain market which advanced so rapidly and as steadily as did the Winnipeg wheat market must be considered almost inevitable. The fact that reaction came at the beginning of the week does not alter the fact that the market appears to be fundamentally sound, with strength sufficient enough to consolidate the gains recently made.

Much has been said in the past week about the way in which the public are turning to wheat buying, but the comparative import of such buying so far has not been very great. Wheat prices did not go up because the public came in, but the public came in because wheat prices went up. The important buying of the past few weeks seems to have been largely in the first place from actual handlers of wheat abroad, and in the second place from professional traders who had been waiting some such sign that the time had come for strengthening factors in the wheat situation to make themselves felt.

U. S. Gives Leadership

Much of the market's strength has come from the United States, where traders who practically ceased operations there during the period of the Farm Board's active buying, have again been resuming operations, instead of leaving the market practically without support as was the case for some weeks after the Farm Board withdrew. They are developing a very strong "punch" in the United States to the effect that the winter wheat crop is likely to be light next year. Exact extent of reduction in acreage is as yet uncertain, but estimates vary from four and a half to six and a half million acres. If on top of that there should be winter killing which was practically absent last winter, and fairly light yields on the balance, United States production in 1932 might be brought down to a domestic basis.

Nor can it be said that the prospect is good for a heavy crop in Western Canada next year. Manitoba generally, and Northern Saskatchewan and Northern Alberta are well supplied with moisture, but very large sections of both Southern Alberta and Southern Saskatchewan are extremely dry, so that heavy rains next spring and summer would be necessary to make up for lack of reserve moisture.

European Need Larger

Europe's need for wheat seems likely to be larger than earlier anticipated, because of poorer quality of grain cut, and extensive damage during harvest time. Buying since the beginning of the crop year seems to confirm the opinion that reserve stocks have been light. In addition surplus of feed grains seems to have disappeared, and a reduction of 150,000,000 bushels in the rye crop should increase the demand for imported breadstuffs. While reports claiming to be official on the Russian situation first claimed, and then denied that Russia was officially giving up wheat export for the present, actual trade opinion, reaching Winnipeg from continental sources, is that Russian exports are likely to be light for the balance of the crop season.

Observers on this continent are in danger of exaggerated ideas of the extent to which wheat prices have actually advanced. In Canada the exchange situation gives an illusion of a greater advance than has really taken place, and in the United States prices for a brief time before the rise had been temporarily depressed to extremely low levels. Winnipeg prices have been lower than might have been expected in comparison with Chicago and considerably lower than Minneapolis, where hard spring wheat because of scarcity, has gone to premium prices. So while wheat has advanced substantially from a fifty cent to a seventy cent basis, the advance is not to be considered precarious.

The market is currently expecting good yields in the Argentine and in Australia, although the acreages in those countries are substantially reduced. Any impairment in the situation there within the next month would be a bullish factor.

MONTREAL LIGHT HEAT & POWER CONSOLIDATED

Subscription to No-par-value Shares
Under 1930-1932 Customer-Ownership Plan

ANNOUNCEMENT

TO OUR CUSTOMER-SUBSCRIBERS:

When we offered you shares for subscription a year ago, at a price considerably under the prevailing level of what was then considered a depressed market, no one imagined that in the course of the following year stock market prices would decline to such an additional extent as they have.

Due to unprecedented and uncontrollable events, prices of all commodities, real estate and securities generally, including even municipal and government bonds and currencies, have suffered regardless of value—and market quotations for our shares have been similarly affected for the time being.

In spite of the world-wide depression the Company is actually in a better position to-day with respect to gross and net earnings, finances, properties and prospects than at any time in its history.

We still firmly maintain and reiterate the statement made at the time of the offer: that "these shares are a safe and sound investment with good possibilities for enhancement in value if you believe, as we do, that our Company must continue to grow and prosper as the City and District of Montreal continues to grow and prosper."

It was for these reasons that we offered customers *common shares* with unlimited participation in the profits of the Company, as contrasted with the general practice of offering customers *preferred shares* with limited participation.

So convinced are we of the inherent soundness and eventual vindication of this policy that we hereby offer subscribers the following option to implement our confidence and remove any anxiety which they may have as to their investment:

> IN LIEU OF NO-PAR-VALUE COMMON SHARES SUBSCRIBERS MAY ELECT TO RECEIVE AN INTEREST-BEARING DEBENTURE, OF A VALUE OF FIFTY DOLLARS ($50.00) FOR EACH SHARE PURCHASED, SECURED BY THE FULL CREDIT OF THE COMPANY AND *GUARANTEEING THE RETURN IN FULL OF THEIR INVESTMENT* WITH THE ADDED PRIVILEGE OF RE-CONVERSION BY THE HOLDER INTO NO-PAR-VALUE COMMON SHARES AT $50.00 PER SHARE UP TO JULY 1st, 1937.

This offer is conditional upon payment of all instalments in accordance with the subscription agreement.

However, as a measure of relief and goodwill the Company will give subscribers who are unavoidably in arrears at the end of the contract term a reasonable extension of time in which to complete their payments, with proper adjustment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

These debentures will be for a term of seven years in registered form with detachable bearer coupons in payment of interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on January 1st and July 1st of each year. They will be dated July 1st, 1932, and the capital redeemable at full face value on any interest date from July 1st, 1937, to July 1st, 1939, at the option of the Company, WITH THE PRIVILEGE TO THE HOLDER OF CONVERTING EACH FIFTY DOLLAR ($50.00) DEBENTURE INTO ONE NO-PAR-VALUE COMMON SHARE OF THE COMPANY UP TO JULY 1ST, 1937. Both interest and capital will be payable at any branch of the Royal Bank of Canada in the City and District of Montreal without charge.

With a view to providing a ready market the Company will also arrange to have the debentures listed and traded on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

With assets and earnings of the Company greatly in excess of requirements, the proposed debentures according to conservative opinion based on similar comparable securities, will constitute a high-grade investment and should, therefore, be readily accepted as collateral for loans or immediately realizable for cash.

In view of the high-grade nature of the debentures that are offered it is our opinion, however, that customers will be well advised to hold them (borrowing on them if they must) for exchange into common shares, because, judged by the past record of Montreal Light Heat & Power, improved conditions coupled with the normal growth of the Company cannot but be reflected in the market valuation of its shares.

The required forms to register option regarding the present proposal will be made available to subscribers about June 15th, 1932.

If any further information is required please consult our Customer-Investment Department or your banker.

H. S. Holt
PRESIDENT

J S Norris
VICE-PRESIDENT AND MANAGING DIRECTOR

J E Aldred
H Montagu Allan
George Caverhill
S. Godin, Jr.
T B Macaulay
Julian C Smith
MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SECRETARY

P. C. Drake
TREASURER

Montreal Light Heat & Power

CONSOLIDATED

SIR HERBERT S. HOLT, *President*
JOHN S. NORRIS, *Vice-President and Managing Director*

J. E. ALDRED
T. B. MACAULAY
SIR H. MONTAGU ALLAN, *C.V.O.*
J. W. McCONNELL
JULIAN C. SMITH
GEORGE CAVERHILL
G. H. MONTGOMERY, K.C.
HON. J. M. WILSON
S. GODIN, *Jr.*
HON. NARCISSE PERODEAU
Members of the Board of Directors

G. R. WHATLEY, *Secretary*
P. C. DRAKE, *Treasurer*

MONTREAL, November 4th, 1931

Your Investments

Letters from subscribers to The Financial Post, who desire information bearing on their Canadian investments, will be answered by an early mail, and questions of general interest will be answered on this page. We cannot extend this service to non-subscribers nor do we answer enquiries relating to American stocks or foreign securities generally. A three-cent stamp or stamped envelope must be enclosed. Write mining and insurance enquiries on sheets separate from other investment enquiries. No answers can be given by telephone or telegram.. We do not select lists of securities but will supply current facts about securities in a list you may supply. Nor do we attempt to make any forecasts of the probable trend of any security. The service, in other words, is one of fact and not of opinion.

Investment Lessons Start in Next Issue

For Benefit of New Readers The Financial Post Will Publish a Series of Brief Articles Outlining the Lessons Experience Has Taught Veteran Investors

From time to time in recent years The Financial Post has published a series of articles designed to help such inexperienced investors as the young man, the young woman, the widow, and the business man or woman with a surplus which for the first time he desires to invest outside of his own business. These articles have been written in each case in answer to a growing demand from readers who wished to clarify their views about the elementary things of finance.

Letters now coming in increasing numbers from subscribers of The Financial Post indicate that there have been large accessions to the ranks of readers since the last series of articles were written, and that the newcomers feel that their appreciation of the various departments, the news of companies and of industries and the special articles appearing in The Financial Post would be increased if their grip on fundamentals was strengthened. Even those with an intelligent understanding of financial terms, of investment principles and of business economics state that it is a good thing at times for them to review the first lesson so as to keep the primary lessons fresh.

Booms Versus Depressions

The need for such a series has been accentuated by the financial depression through which the world has been passing in 1930 and 1931. The spectacle presented during this period of stock and bond prices sinking to levels which in 1929 would have been regarded as next to impossible does not mean that the principles underlying sound investment have been abrogated. To navigate successfully through such a period the man or woman with money has to have a firmer grip on essentials than in a boom period when the general optimism serves to keep prices above the levels sanctioned by sound sense or the experience of past investment epochs.

The general speculative fever of a few years ago came to a sad end just because the majority of those who traded in stocks did not apply what had in normal times been considered sound principles of investment.

Where Safety Lies

In this series it is not intended to give advice to the speculator in stocks. Trading in stocks on margin is a field which is best left to the specialist and to those business men who have gained a rather complete and intimate knowledge of the stocks which they fancy. For those who desire first of all to establish a competence and to build up an investment programme which will produce a dependable income and keep the principal reasonably secure, speculation should be eliminated until there is a good foundation in securities well protected by past, current and prospective earnings. Speculation has an important function to perform in modern life and it is a good thing for the investor who desires a market for his stock that there are speculators who are willing to take hazards in buying in the hope of quick profits. But a man should learn to walk with ease before attempting to do tricks on the slack wire.

Whether or not he loves danger, it is, however, a good thing for either speculator or investor to understand clearly just where safety lies. No man can know all the pitfalls which lie in wait for the unwary investor, but it is possible for him to judge at any given time what the sound and attractive securities are. A pilot conducting a large motor boat filled with passengers through a section of the 30,000 islands in Georgian Bay was asked by a pilot, "Do you know where all the submerged rocks are?" When he said that he did not know where all the dangerous rocks were, the inquiring passenger became quite excited and said that the pilot should not be allowed to guide the boat.

"I certainly do not know where half the dangerous rocks and shallows are," replied the pilot. "But I know where the safe channels are and I can get you where you want to go."

Self-Help as Investor

In the investment field each of us must be both pilot and passenger. As passenger one must decide just what he wants his money to accomplish and as pilot he must guide the money into the channels which lead to the desired goal. That desired goal will change with the person, his age, his salary or income and his occupation, business or profession. The answer is not the same for the widow with money and no experience in investing, for the young man with a salary but the determination to save something and invest it, for the retiring business man who has sold out and wants to place his money in securities that can be depended on to provide sufficient income for all his needs so long as he lives and for his dependents afterward.

It is not the intention in this series to name the securities which should be purchased by a single Canadian. It is to encourage self-help in Canadians in the investment field rather than to save them thinking by advising the securities they should buy. It does not invade the field of the reliable and experienced investment banker or broker who will advise as to the securities which he thinks best to meet the individual investors' needs. There is no single class of securities which will satisfy all needs and so the merchandizer of securities must be consulted.

The first few articles will be designed for the individual who desires to start an investment programme. Next week, for the sake of the beginner, the respective advantages of stocks and bonds will be discussed along with a glossary giving definitions of the terms used.

J. Nelson Day Ltd.

Can you give us any information as to the present position and the prospects of J. Nelson Day Ltd. Have dividends been discontinued on the preferred stock and if so about what time?

J. Nelson Day Ltd. does not make public its financial statement and we are therefore unable to give any definite figures, showing the company's position. The dividend on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock which is payable semi-annually was passed on June 1, 1931, although we understand that earnings were sufficient to pay the dividend due on that date.

The company operates three beauty parlors in Toronto and also has a wholesale department. The business is of the luxury type and has been affected by existing business conditions and earnings dropped in 1930, although some profit was shown in that year. We understand that the company may just about break even in the current year, which ends December 31, or that a small loss may be shown. Operations of the wholesale department are stated to show a profit. Prices on permanent waves have been cut almost in half and we understand the company is considering cutting prices in other lines.

Fort Garry Bonds

We have a client who holds a $1,000 7 per cent bond on the rural municipality of Fort Garry, due 1956. He is anxious to know if this is a satisfactory investment or if you would suggest a change. Kindly advise the price at which this bond is selling.

The rural municipality of Fort Garry has never been in default on its obligations, but has not been in a strong financial position since 1925 and is carrying heavy bank loans. The municipality is adjacent to Winnipeg and is partly urban and partly rural in character, but has no industries.

At the present time there is no market for the bonds of this municipality and even in more normal times the market is extremely limited.

Western Savings & Loan

I would like some information about The Western Savings & Loan Association, Winnipeg, and as to whether this is a good company to invest my savings in?

Western Savings & Loan Association is subject to the jurisdiction and supervision of the Municipal and Public Utility Board of Manitoba, with which the company files monthly reports. The company's investments are chiefly in first mortgages on improved urban property, but to some extent in Dominion of Canada bonds. The latest figures supplied to us by the company show that on April 30, 1931, the company had assets of $202,846 as against liabilities due certificate holders of $156,395. At that time actual arrears of interest were stated to be slightly less than $100 and the appraised value of securities held by the association were some four times the amount of the outstanding principal and interest.

The company issues savings certificates, the principal amount of which is payable over a period of years. The rate of interest paid on installment savings is 6 per cent. This plan of investment, to be most profitable to the investor, demands payment of installments over the full ten-year period, for, while withdrawal privileges are provided after 12 monthly installments have been paid, the return to the investor is reduced materially.

Gatineau Power

I would like to have your opinion re the advisability of purchase of Gatineau 5 per cent bonds, also Famous Players 6 per cent first mortgage bonds. These bonds are now selling at an attractive price, but I would appreciate your comment before I take any action. I understand that there has been a suit against Famous Players on the grounds of being a combination. Has this factor affected the price of the bonds, or is it likely to do so? I am particularly anxious to know of certain good bonds which are at present selling at attractive prices.

Gatineau Power Corp. has shown an increase in earnings during the current year and has covered bond interest requirements by a satisfactory margin. The bonds are listed in New York as well as in Canada and command a wide market. The fact that the company is indirectly controlled by International Paper & Power Co. and that the newsprint industry is not in a strong position, at the present time, has had a depressing effect on the price of the bonds. Gatineau, however, earns sufficient from power contracts with the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission and various municipal contracts to cover all the operating costs of the company and interest on the first mortgage bonds with some surplus over. The company also supplies power to several large pulp and paper companies.

The 6 per cent bonds of Famous Players Canadian Corp. at the current market would yield around 9 per cent and this is an indication of the general uneasiness on the part of investors when prosecution with an uncertain outcome is under way. We are by no means convinced ourselves that the present prosecution is necessarily dangerous to the internal position of Famous Players bonds, but we would not attempt to prophesy the outcome of any court case.

Research Investment

What is the position of Research Investment Trust, Ltd.? Has this trust shown any progress?

While Research Investment Trust Ltd. was incorporated through Dominion charter in September, 1928, public financing was not undertaken until March, 1930. The company is organized along the lines of the British type of investment trusts, and progress depends on acquiring sufficient capital and on conservative management. The investment restrictions appear to be adequate. The company, however, has not had very much money to invest as yet and there will be no way of measuring the success that the management has attained until a financial statement of operations is issued.

Consolidated Industries

What is the position of Consolidated Industries Ltd.? Will this company show an improvement in earnings this year?

It is as yet too early to secure an indication of what earnings of Consolidated Industries will be during the current fiscal year which ends March 31 next. A large part of the company's radio business is done during the last two or three months of the calendar year and until the results to be obtained during the next two months are known, a comparison with last year's earnings is not of value.

During the past year, the company has undertaken a considerable programme of expansion, which started late in 1930 with the formation of a subsidiary to manufacture Hammond electric clocks. The formation of Norge Corp. of Canada in Feb., 1931, was brought about for the manufacture of electric refrigerators and comparatively recently this subsidiary has gone into household laundry appliances. Other lines of household appliances will be taken on from time to time. Large distributing organizations have been built up and the company has also turned its attention to the export markets.

What the effect of this expansion will be upon earnings of the parent company during the current year is not known, although each of the subsidiaries is budgeted to show some margin of profit for the first year of operations. It will, of course, take some time for the full effect of the expansion programme to be shown in earnings.

For the year ended March 31, 1931, the company earned $4.11 on the 140,368 shares of no par value common stock outstanding, as against $1.61 per share in the previous year. It would be too much to expect, of course, that such an increase should be shown this year, and if the 1931 rate or earnings is maintained during the fiscal year ended March, 1932, the result for the year would be considered most satisfactory.

Toronto Dairies

We should be obliged if you would furnish us with some information regarding Toronto Dairies, Ltd., successors of the Oakvale Dairy. Representatives of the company are selling preferred stock to farmers in this district, promising the farmer a market for his milk if he subscribes for the stock. What is your opinion as to the position of the company?

Toronto Dairies Ltd., was formed early in 1931 as a co-operative company and took over the Oakvale Dairy in Toronto. The company confinies its activities to the east end of the city and claims to have made satisfactory progress in the few months that it has been operating.

The company is being financed through sale of 7 per cent preferred stock having a par value of $10 per share of which $500,000 is authorized. There are also 50,000 shares of no par value stock authorized, one share being given as a bonus for each four preferred shares sold.

The original plan of financing was that approximately equal amounts of preferred stock would be sold to producers, consumers and investors. We understand that the company has a substantial amount of financing to do yet.

The management appears to have had considerable experience in the dairy business and the company has plans for expansion which would increase volume of sales. Operations have not been conducted a sufficient length of time, however, for an accurate appraisal of the future possibilities of the company.

Consumers Glass

Have you had any information on Consumers Glass Co. recently? I hold one of these bonds, but have not seen any news on operations for a long time.

Though Consumers Glass Co. does not issue a financial statement or release any figures on earnings, our understanding is that the company is making satisfactory progress and that interest requirements are being earned. A sinking fund, at the rate of $25,000 for three years and $50,000 annually to maturity, becomes operative on December 1; it is expected that the forthcoming payment to sinking fund will be met.

C. P. R.; Dominion Stores

Our client purchased C. P. R. at 40. and now considers paying the difference and switching to Dominion Stores Ltd. Would you kindly express an opinion?

Chain food stores have, on the whole, either maintained or improved their earnings position during the past two years of depression, while the railways have been adversely affected to a considerable degree. Dominion Stores Ltd., during the current year, has increased its dollar volume of sales 6.54 per cent in the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1931, as compared with the corresponding period of 1930. This increase can be largely attributed to opening of new stores, but the actual net earnings of the company as shown for the six months ended June 30, 1931, was ahead of the same period in 1930.

Dominion Stores Ltd. is the largest Canadian company operating in the chain grocery field and its stock is listed in New York, in Toronto and in Montreal. This provides a fairly wide market for the stock.

Net earnings of C. P. R. are approximately 29 per cent lower than net earnings shown in 1930 and the dividend policy of the company is in some doubt. Any improvement in business conditions in Canada will be immediately reflected in increased carloadings and increased earnings by the company, but economic conditions in foreign countries must also play an important part since these affect the export of Canadian grain and other products from the handling of which C. P. R. derives a substantial proportion of its revenue. Competition by buses and trucks on provincial highways is another problem that must also be solved.

It is not the policy of The Financial Post to make specific recommendations on the purchase or switching of securities since this is largely a matter which depends upon the personal requirements of the investor.

Canada Cement

Please be good enough to give me your opinion on the current position of the first mortgage bonds of Canada Cement Co. Is the company doing well this year, and can the outlook be regarded as fairly satisfactory?

Earnings of Canada Cement Co. during the current year approximate those of 1930. In the year ended November 30, 1930, bond interest was covered 2.85 times after depreciation, while a similar situation prevailed in the two previous years. The company is naturally affected by the trend of constructional activity, but since it produces about 80 per cent of all cement in Canada, it is reasonable to suppose that Canada Cement will be able to make further headway in the future. The company has ploughed back large sums into property in recent years, and through improvement of its transportation and distribution facilities has succeeded in effecting substantial economies in working expenses.

Steel of Canada

As a reader of The Financial Post I would like your opinion on the preferred stock of Steel Co. of Canada. Have earnings declined this year and is the company well regarded?

Steel Co. of Canada is regarded as one of the strongest industrial organizations in Canada. Though the financial statement for 1931 will likely show lower earnings, the company's large resources have enabled it to weather periods of depression without interruption to dividends. The preferred stock has an excellent record in the past, and with an improvement in business conditions, the company should resume its steady progress.

Huron & Erie Mortgage

Are the debentures issued by Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. a sound investment? Has this company a strong financial position?

Huron & Erie Mortgage Corp. has been in business since 1864 and now operates nine branches in Ontario, as well as branches in Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton, Victoria and Vancouver. The corporation has paid dividends on its stock regularly since 1891, the current annual rate being $8 a share. The corporation is subject to Government supervision similar to that exercised over insurance companies.

As at December 31, 1930, the corporation had $39,105,756 of liabilities to the public and total assets of $47,090,877. Assets consisted principally of first mortgages which amounted to $38,520,640. The liabilities of the company to the public are secured by all assets of the company.

Due to conservative and efficient management and to restrictions enforced by the Dominion and Provincial Governments, loan companies of the type of Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation have attained a high reputation for financial strength built up as a result of past and present efficiency administration.

SUB-LEASE

The Canadian
Bank of Commerce
Building

We have been authorized by one of our tenants who have more space than they require, to sublet a portion of their space in the new head office building of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

McWILLIAMS & BROUGHALL

Rental Agents

25 King Street West
TORONTO
Elgin 4182

One of Canada's finest buildings chose

MONEL METAL

●

VISIT Toronto's tallest building . . . the new home of the Canadian Bank of Commerce . . . and you'll see how Monel Metal and other Nickel alloys have helped to make this splendid building modern, efficient, beautiful.

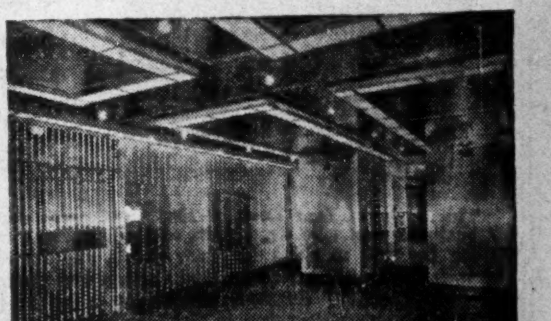
Go to the safe deposit box department and observe the rare charm and richness of the beautiful Monel Metal vaults, doors, grilles and ceilings. Then visit the spick and span kitchens that gleam with lustrous Monel Metal food service equipment. No wonder so many modern buildings . . . so many famous office buildings, hotels, restaurants and hospitals choose silvery, lifetime Monel Metal.

Due to its high Nickel content . . . nearly 70% . . . Monel Metal is rustless, corrosion-resisting and as strong as steel. It is easy to clean . . . it defies wear, hard use and repeated cleaning. Being solid like sterling, it has no coating to chip, crack or wear off. Its platinum-like beauty affords charm and distinction that last through the years. Monel Metal is an important member of the family of Nickel alloys . . . alloys that "look better longer."

New Canadian Bank of Commerce Bldg., Toronto.
Architects: Darling & Pearson, Toronto.

◆ ◆ ◆ ◆

At left—Monel Metal food service equipment in Canadian Bank of Commerce building.



At right—Safety deposit box section of Canadian Bank of Commerce, showing Monel Metal door, gates and other equipment.

◆ ◆ ◆

Monel Metal is a registered trade mark applied to a technically controlled nickel-copper alloy of high nickel content. Monel Metal is mined, smelted, refined, rolled and marketed solely by International Nickel.

A HIGH NICKEL ALLOY
MONEL METAL
NICKEL ALLOYS LOOK BETTER LONGER

A PRODUCT OF
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED
AND ITS SUBSIDIARIES
25 King Street West, Toronto 2, Ontario, Canada

●

Products of "International Nickel" may be obtained from the following sources:

Toronto
Peckover's Limited
77 Front Street East

Montreal
Robert W. Bartram, Ltd.
277 Duke Street

Vancouver, B.C.
Wilkinson Company, Ltd.
190 Second Avenue West

INCO MONEL METAL

Bongard & Company

Members:
Toronto Stock Exchange — Montreal Curb Market
Montreal Stock Exchange — New York Curb (Assoc.)
Winnipeg Grain Exchange — Chicago Board of Trade

80 King St. W., Toronto
*Elgin 5381

LONDON, ENG. — GUELPH
NEW YORK — WINDSOR
MONTREAL — KITCHENER

Dominion Foundries & Steel Limited

STEEL PLATE — STEEL FORGINGS
STEEL CASTINGS
For Every Purpose
Hamilton — Ontario

Canadian Fertilizer Replaces Imports

Canadian fertilizers are replacing the imported product at a rapidly increasing ratio. In the year ended June 30 last, 15,400 tons was brought into the country—less than a third of the tonnage of the previous year, which was 49,100. Since last autumn, in Eastern Canada alone, five new and modernly equipped mixing plants have been built.

Begin Work on Rice Mills

Work has begun on the first unit in the Lulu Island development of Canada Rice Mills, Limited, which embraces the erection of a deep sea wharf and the placing of piling foundations for the mill, office building and other structures. Approximately $22,000 will be spent on this part of the development it is understood.

Municipal Bond News

FOR over forty years this organization has been devoting its efforts exclusively to the publication of accurate State and municipal bond news. Not "flash" items or rumors, but carefully prepared news covering all the technical requirements of the municipal market have been responsible for its recognition as "The Authority on Municipal Bonds" It is, therefore, the logical medium for municipal bond sale advertising.

Daily and Weekly Editions.

THE BOND BUYER
Since 1891
"The Authority on Municipal Bonds"
67 Pearl Street — New York, N.Y.

Capital: $1,000,000

Complete Trust Service
covering
Wills and Trusts
Mortgage Loans
Real Estate and Investment
Registrar and Transfer Agents
Safety Deposit Vaults

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
Head Office — Halifax, N. S.
Saint John, N.B. — St. John's, Nfld.
Charlottetown, P.E.I.
MONTREAL
212 St. James Street W.

Atlantic Sugar Refineries
LIMITED

Lantic Sugar

General Offices
485 McGILL STREET
MONTREAL

Refineries - Saint John, N. B.

Dominion Bridge Co.
LIMITED
Montreal, P.Q.

Engineers, Manufacturers and Erectors of Steel Structures

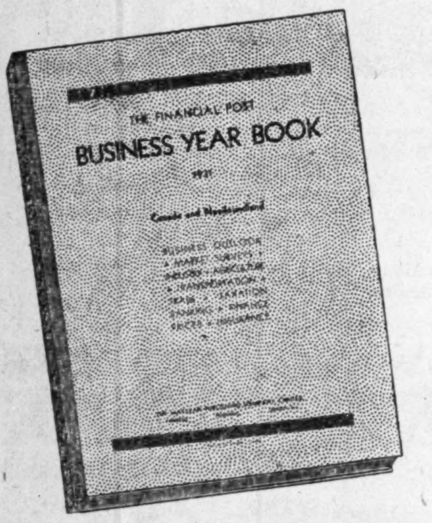
Head Office and Works
Lachine Locks, P.Q.
P.O. Address, Montreal, P.Q.

Branch Office and Works
Amherst — Ottawa — Toronto
Winnipeg — Calgary — Vancouver

Sales Offices
Montreal — Toronto — Calgary — Edmonton
Ottawa — Winnipeg — Regina — Vancouver

Everything is in This Book

One man asked another for information regarding the taking over of a certain bank. Taking up The Financial Post Year Book he said: "Everything is in this book, that ought to be in it," and it was.



Foreign Trade
Corporation Taxes
Provincial Finance
Succession Duties
Industrial Census
Foreign Capital
Insurance
Banking
Markets
Buying Power
Newfoundland
Mining
Fisheries

The Business Year Book of 1931 is of particular interest to business men who want facts and not guesses when searching for new markets for their goods, and for accurate and up-to-date economic data about Canada and about Newfoundland. The 1931 Business Year Book is larger than any of its six predecessors due to the enlargement and revision of every chapter and the new features it contains. Over 220 pages. A few copies left. $2.00.

ORDER COUPON

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.

Attached is $2.00. Send me a copy of The Financial Post Business Year Book, 1931.

Name ______
Address ______ 839

WEEK'S CANADIAN STOCK AND BOND QUOTATIONS

Montreal, Toronto & Curb Stocks

WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 2

Range 1931 High	Low	Divd. Rate in $	Yield in % Oct. 31		Sales	Close Oct. 26 (or last)	Week Ending —Nov. 2— High	Low	Close
13¾	2½	.	...	Abitibi, c.	1602	2⅞	3	2½	3
50	7¾	.	...	Do. pref.	360	8½	9½	8½	9
105	80	7	...	Do. pref.	....	80½	..	..	..
8	5½	.	...	Agnew Surp. c.	....	7½	..	..	..
88	83	7	8.4	Do. pref.	....	83	..	..	..
6½	2½	.	...	Alta. Pac. Gr.	105	3	6	3	6
30	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	16	..	..	..
4	3	.	...	Amal. Electric	....	3	..	..	..
18	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
3½	2½	25c	...	Anglo N. Hold.	....	3½	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Asbestos	....	.25	..	..	..
2.00	.45	.	...	Do. pref.	....	.50	..	..	..
9	5	60c	12	Assoc. Brew.	....	5	..	..	..
70½	67	7	9.9	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
10	4	.	...	Assoc. Can.	....	4	..	..	..
69	65	4+50	..	Assoc. Tele.	....	66	..	..	..
37½	12⅞	.	...	Atlan. Sugar	....	22½	..	..	..
105	79¾	.	...	Do. pref.	10	91½	92	92	92
175½	158½	10	6.1	Bk. Can. Nat.	1	164¾	164¾	164¾	164¾
303	235	12	5.1	Bk. Montreal	13	235	235	235	235
326	284	16	5.6	Bk. N. Scotia	6	284	284	284	284
238	213	12	5.6	Bk. of Toronto	....	213	..	..	..
24	8½	.	...	Barcelona Tr.	....	15	..	..	..
5½	3½	.	...	Bathurst Pr.	....	3½	..	..	..
5	2	.	...	Do. (B)	....	2¼	..	..	..
x26	26	.	...	Bawlf Grain	....	..	..	..	..
25	20	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
12	6	.	...	Beath & Sons	....	6	..	..	..
20	10	1	9.7	Beatty Bros.	....	10¼	..	..	..
80	60	6	9.4	Do. pref.	....	63½	..	..	..
8½	3	.	...	Beauharnois	1042	3½	3½	3½	3½
93	85	7	8.2	Belding Cort.	....	85	..	..	..
100	90	7	7.8	Do., pref.	....	90	..	..	..
55	10	.	...	Belgo C.P. pf.	....	10	..	..	..
151⅞	121	8	6.6	Bell Telephone	395	121	121⅜	121	121⅛
4½	3	.	...	Biltmore Hats	....	3	..	..	..
65	60	7	10.8	Do., pref.	....	65	..	..	..
x22	14	.	...	Bissell	....	..	..	..	..
x97	88	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20	12	2	12.5	Blue Ribbon	135	16	16	16	16
39½	30	3.25	9.3	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
22½	14	2	11.4	Brant. Cd. pf.	55	17½	17½	17½	17½
28½	7⅜	50c(d)	..	Brazilian Tr.	16088	12⅝	13	11½	12¼
.40	.25	.	...	Brewing Corp.	8	..	.40	.25	.40
7¼	7¼	.	...	Do. pref.	2	..	7¼	7¼	7¼
x2	⅞	.	...	Brew. & Distil.	....	..	..	..	..
16½	7⅝	80c	7.3	Brit. Amer. Oil	7223	10	11⅛	10	11¼
3⅛	⅛	.	...	B.C. Packers	335	1	1	1	1
22	5	.	...	Do. pref.	50	5⅛	6	6	6
42½	26	2	7.7	B.C. Power	120	26	26	26	26
18	7	.	...	Do. (B)	....	8	..	..	..
2	1	.	...	B.E. Steel	....	1½	..	..	..
21	18½	.	...	Do. 1st pref.	....	18½	..	..	..
3½	1½	.	...	Do. 2nd pref.	....	2¼	..	..	..
8	4½	.	...	Bruck S. Mills	15	4½	4½	4½	4½
26	16⅞	2	9.7	Building Prod.	....	20½	..	..	..
44¼	29½	3	9.4	Burt, F. N.	160	30	35½	31	35½
146	137	6	4.4	Calgary Pr.	....	137	..	..	..
7⅛	3⅛	.	...	Can. Bread	400	4	4	4	4
100	87	7	7.4	Do. pref. (A)	....	95	..	..	..
80	55	2	3.2	Do. pref. B.	....	63	..	..	..
13½	8¾	1	10	Canada Bud.	....	10	..	..	..
8⅝	5	.	...	Can. Cement	8019	5¾	9½	5	8⅝
96½	63	6.50	9.3	Do. pref.	198	67½	79½	68	78
b45	14	3	15.8	Canada Dry	5600	20	19⅝	18	19
12	10	.	...	Can. Forg. (A)	....	10	..	..	..
x16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
68	66	3	4.5	Canada Iron	....	66	..	..	..
76	60	6	10	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
650	630	20	3.2	Canada Life	....	630	..	..	..
16½	10¾	1.50	12.5	Can. Malting	920	12	12¼	11⅞	12
25½	15	80c	4.1	Can. Nor. Pr.	25	19½	19½	19½	19½
107	104	7	6.6	Do. pref.	10	106	106	106	106
6	½	.	...	Can. Paving	10	½	1	1	1
51	10½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10½	..	..	..
216	190	12	6.3	Can. Perman.	20	191	191	190½	190½
4.50	.50	.	...	Can. Pr. & Pa.	25	.50	.50	.50	.50
9	3	.	...	Can. Steamsh's	....	3	..	..	..
27	8	.	...	Do. pref.	50	9	9	9	9
20	14½	1.60	9.1	Can. Vinegar	380	16	17½	16	16
70	54½	4	6.5	Can. W. Cable	....	61	..	..	..
30½	20	1	4.8	Do. (B)	15	..	20¾	20¾	20¾
16	9¾	.	...	Can. Bakeries	....	9¾	..	..	..
35	31	4	12.9	Do. pref.	....	31	..	..	..
232	196	12	6.1	Can. Bk. Com.	48	196	196	196	196
36½	19	2.50	13.2	Can. Bronze	10	19	19	19	19
110	102	7	6.9	Do. pref.	....	102	..	..	..
13½	8	50c	5.9	Can. Canners	....	8½	..	..	..
92½	81	6	7.4	Do. 1st pref.	....	81	..	..	..
14	8½	80c	8.2	Do. 2nd. pref.	35	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
19	4⅛	1.75	22.2	Can. Car & F'y	6067	6¼	8¾	6¼	8¾
25½	14⅝	1.75	10	Do. pref.	5244	15	18¼	15⅛	18¼
14½	6	.	...	Can. Celanese	35	8	7	7	7
73½	59	7	10.8	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
58	30	4	13.3	Can. Convert.	....	30	..	..	..
x50	45	.	...	Can. Cottons	....	..	..	..	..
55	49	6	10.9	Do. pref.	....	55	..	..	..
36½	23	3	12.9	Can. Dredge	387	25	25	23	24½
92	92	7	7.6	Do. pref.	....	92	..	..	..
81⅜	79	6	7.5	Can. Fairb. pf.	....	80	..	..	..
6	5¼	.	...	Can. For. Inv.	....	6	..	..	..
80	70	8	10.4	Do. pref.	....	77	..	..	..
300	200	4	2	Can. Gen. Elec.	....	200	..	..	..
63½	59	3.50	5.9	Do. pref.	....	59	..	..	..
80	52	6	9.1	Can. Hyd. E. p.	12	66	66	66	66
5½	1½	.	...	Can. Ind. Alc.	540	1⅝	1½	1¼	1½
3½	¾	.	...	Do. (B)	27	1	1	1	1
5.00	3.95	.	...	Can. Int. I. Tr.	....	3.95	..	..	..
70	64½	5	7.7	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
42	15	1	...	Can. Lt. & Pr.	....	25	..	..	..
18	18	.	...	Can. Locomo.	....	18	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	10	..	..	..
b4½	1⅛	.	...	Can. Marconi	1800	1¾	1⅞	1½	1⅝
23½	9	1	10	Canadian Oil	180	10	11½	10	11
120	95½	8	8	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
45½	12½	1.25	..	Can. Pacific	5917	16½	17¼	15⅛	17
6½	5	.	...	C. Pr. & Pa. In.	....	5	..	..	..
6½	2⅞	.	...	Can. Vickers	110	3	3	3	3
35	16	.	...	Do. pref.	....	20	..	..	..
6	2½	50c	16.7	Can .Wineries	30	3½	3	3	3
16	6	1	14.8	Can. Wire Box	100	8	7½	7	7
12	12	.	...	Catelli Mac. A.	100	12	12	12	12
5	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	5	..	..	..
301	290	12+3	5	Cent. Can. L'n	....	300	..	..	..
5.85	1.50	.	....	Chem. Research	4655	2.70	2.75	2.35	2.60
20.25	7.00	30c(c)	..	Cities Service	....	7.50	..	..	..
10	3	.	...	Cockshutt Plow	11350	4⅛	7	4	7
9	3	.	...	Comm. Alcohol	....	4	..	..	..
9	3	.	...	Conduits	....	3	..	..	..
94	84	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
12⅞	7½	1	12.5	Cons. Bakeries	722	8½	8½	8	8½
3	⅛	.	...	Cons. Food Pr.	200	⅜	½	½	½
6	3	.	...	Do. (A)	....	3	..	..	..
18⅝	8½	80+20c	11.1	Cons. Indust.	70	8½	9	8¼	8⅜
31	23	2	8.3	Cons. Press	....	23	..	..	..
80	62	7	10	Cons. Sand, pf.	....	70	..	..	..
188½	64	2.50†	3.84	Cons. Smelters	43	65	65	65	65
187	180	10	5	Consumers Gas	34	180	180	180	180
x35	30	.	...	Cooksville Co.	....	..	..	..	..
x85	85	4	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
20½	15	.	...	Corporate Steel	....	15	..	..	..
x90	90	.	...	Corr. P. Box, p	....	..	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Cosgrave Br.	260	2½	2⅞	2⅜	2⅞
9	5	.	...	Cosmos Imp.	10	7	7	7	7
93	65	7	10.3	Do. pref.	....	68	..	..	..
6½	2	.	...	Crown Dom. Oil	10	3	3	3	3
15	8½	3	...	Crow's N. Coal	....	10½	..	..	..
5	3	.	...	David & Fre. B	....	3	..	..	..
12½	12½	.	...	De Havilland	....	12½	..	..	..
9	9	.	...	Disher Steel	....	9	..	..	..
x18	17	1.50	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
12⅞	6⅞	1	14.3	Distill-Seagram	990	7	7⅛	7	7
228	204	12	5.9	Dominion Bank	....	204	..	..	..
55¾	27	3	11.1	Dom. Bridge	77	27	27	27	27
40	40	.	...	Dom. Coal	....	40	..	..	..
50	15	.	...	Dom. Engineer.	....	18	..	..	..
x14	10	.	...	Dom. Found.	....	..	..	..	..
126	82	7	8.5	Dom. Glass	....	82	..	..	..
125	119	7	5.8	Do. pref.	....	120	..	..	..
20	20	.	...	Dom. Iron, pf.	....	20	..	..	..
11⅞	2¾	40c	11.4	Dom. Motors	35	4	3½	3½	3½
14	10	.	...	Dom. Pr. Stubs.	240	13	11¼	10	10
24	24	.	...	Dom. Steel, pf.	....	24	..	..	..
8½	1	.	...	Dom. St. & C.B.	1707	2	2¾	1½	2¾
24¼	13½	1.20	6.2	Dom. Stores	1231	18¾	19¼	17¼	19
14	5	.	...	Dom. Tar & Ch.	5	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
95	79½	6.50	8.2	Do. pref.	....	79½	..	..	..
83	63	5	7.9	Dom. Textile	....	63¼	..	..	..
123	120	7	5.8	Do. pref.	....	120	..	..	..
12	10	.	...	Donnacona	....	10	..	..	..
7	1½	.	...	Dryden Paper	40	1½	3	3	3
7½	3	.	...	Duff. Paving	....	6	..	..	..
80	68	7	10.3	Do. pref.	....	68	..	..	..
25½	16	1	5	East. Dairies	30	20	20	20	20
20	16	1+1	...	East. Steel	....	16	..	..	..
100	97	7	7.1	Do. pref.	....	98	..	..	..
16	16	.	...	East Koot. Pr.	....	16	..	..	..
97	94⅝	7	7.3	Do. pref.	....	96	..	..	..
x34	28½	2	...	East. Theatres	....	..	..	..	..
x85	80	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3¾	3¾	.	...	Easy Washer	....	3¾	..	..	..
37	34¾	1.75	4.7	Economic Inv.	....	37	..	..	..
15	15	.	...	Edmonton D'y	....	15	..	..	..
80	78⅝	6.50	8.3	Do. pref.	....	78⅝	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Enam. & Heat.	....	5	..	..	..
40	28½	3	10.5	Eng. Electric	....	28½	..	..	..
16	5	.	...	Do. (B)	50	5	5	5	5
39½	16	2	11.1	Fam. Players	....	18	..	..	..
33½	18	2	11.1	Do. Vot. Tr.	....	18	..	..	..
18	9¾	1	9.5	Fanny Farmer	5	10½	10½	10½	10½
34	28	2.40	7.3	Do. pref.	....	32½	..	..	..
x 25	.10	.	...	Federal Distil.	....	..	..	..	..
x83½	75	.	...	Firstbrook Box	....	..	..	..	..
29¼	10½	1.20	8	Ford Motors A	4477	14¼	15½	12¾	15¼
15	5	.	...	For. Pr. Secs.	....	5	..	..	..
16½	8½	1	11.1	Foundation Co.	....	9	..	..	..
3	½	.	...	Fraser Cos.	190	1	1	1	1
25	25	.	...	Fron. Brew. pf.	....	25	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Frost Steel	....	7	..	..	..
96½	85	7	8.2	Do. pref.	....	85	..	..	..
7½	1⅛	.	...	Gen. St. Wares	1805	2½	3½	2	3½
119	70	5+2.50	8.8	Goodyear Tire	....	85	..	..	..
107⅞	94½	7	7	Do. pref.	....	99½	..	..	..
93½	93½	7	7.5	Gould Pumps p	....	93½	..	..	..
¾	½	.	...	Gt. W. Saddlery	25	½	¾	¾	¾
8	6	.	...	Do. pref.	....	8	..	..	..
31	20	2	9.5	Gurd, Chas.	14	21	21	21	21
12⅞	5	40c	8	Gypsum, Lime	2640	5	5½	5	5½
20½	6¾	.	...	Ham. Bridge	15	7	7	7	7
80	63	6.50	10	Do. pref.	....	65	..	..	..
19	13	2	15.4	Ham. Cotton, p	....	13	..	..	..
4½	3	.	...	Ham. U. Theat	....	3	..	..	..
63	55	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
12	4	.	...	Hayes Wheel	....	4	..	..	..
x95	80	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
x50	50	.	...	Hillcrest Coll.	....	..	..	..	..
x91	91	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
4	1½	.	...	Hinde & Dauch	....	1½	..	..	..
x120	120	.	...	Holt, Renfrew	....	..	..	..	..
x96½	90	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
7	3	.	...	Honey Dew	28	3	3½	3	3½
59	50	7	13.5	Do. pref.	....	52	..	..	..
6	3	.	...	H. Smith Pap.	3240	3	4	3	4
45	30	.	...	Do. pref.	....	32	..	..	..
22	15	2.40	10.9	Humberstone S	5	22	22	22	22
23½	17	1.40+50	10.5	Hunt (A)	....	18	..	..	..
23¼	18½	1.40+50	10.2	Do. (B)	....	18½	..	..	..
150	143	8	5.5	Huron & E. M.	....	145	..	..	..
29½	28	.	...	Do. 20% pd.	....	28	..	..	..
29⅛	13⅞	1.20	8.6	Hydro Electric	....	14	..	..	..
225	201	12	5.9	Imperial Bank	....	203	..	..	..
18⅜	8¾	50+50c	8.7	Imperial Oil	11288	11	12⅛	10⅞	12
10½	8⅛	35+20c	6.2	Imperial Tob.	638	8⅛	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
80	80	8	...	Intercol. Coal p	....	80	..	..	..
29	13	2a	...	Int. Hyd. E(A)	....	13	..	..	..
103	92	7	7.5	Inter. Mill. pf.	17	93	95	93	95
80	80	6	7.5	Do. Series (A)	....	80	..	..	..
20½	8½	40c	3.84	Inter. Nickel	16102	11	11⅛	9⅞	10⅜
10	5	.	...	Inter. Paints	....	5	..	..	..
b10½	1⅞	.	...	Int. Pa. & Pr.A	100	3¼	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
b6	⅜	.	...	Do. (B)	....	1½	..	..	..
b4½	½	.	...	Do. (C)	1200	1½	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
b43½	9½	.	...	Int. Pa. pfd.	1300	13⅛	15	13	13
15½	8½	1	8.7	Inter. Pete.	4487	11½	12	10	11⅝
8	5	.	...	Inter. Power	....	5	..	..	..
73	56½	7	12.3	Do. pref.	10	56½	57	57	57
45	14½	3.50	16.8	Int. Util. (A)	156	21	21	20	21
11	2⅞	.	...	Do. (B)	675	4	4	3⅛	3⅞
40	40	1	2.5	Jam. Pub. Ser.	....	40	..	..	..
109	99¾	7	7	Do. pref.	6	99¾	100	100	100
5½	2½	.	...	Kelvinator	5	5	4	4	4
90⅛	73½	7	7.8	Do. pref.	....	90	..	..	..
x40	40	.	...	Kng. Ed. Hotel	....	..	..	..	..
24	5	.	...	Lake of Woods	547	6	9	7½	9
101	82	.	...	Do. pref.	....	82	..	..	..
140	140	8	5.7	Landed Bank.	....	140	..	..	..
46	33	3	7.9	Laura Secord	215	38	38	36	37
16	8¾	1	10	Lindsay, C. W.	....	10	..	..	..
72½	65	6.50	9.7	Do. pref.	....	67	..	..	..
14¾	10¾	80c	7.3	Loblaw (A)	885	11¼	11¼	10¾	11¼
14¾	10	80c	7.6	Do. (B)	250	10½	10¾	10½	10¾
x2¾	2¾	.	...	Loew's, London	....	..	..	..	..
25	10	.	...	MacKin. Steel	....	20	..	..	..
95	90	7	7.7	Do. pref.	....	91	..	..	..
x36	20	.	...	Manitoba Pr.	....	..	..	..	..
8	5	.	...	Maple Leaf	100	6	5	5	5
40	10	.	...	Do. pref.	....	15	..	..	..
32	30	.	...	Marcus Loew's	....	30	..	..	..
71	70	7	9.8	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
10½	1⅝	.	...	Massey-Harris	29258	2¾	6	2½	5⅝
22½	9⅝	60c	6.1	McColl Fron.	193	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
80	69¾	6	7.9	Do. pref.	....	76	..	..	..
45	35	.	...	Mexican L. & P.	....	35	..	..	..
x25	25	.	...	Mercury Mills	....	..	..	..	..
x89	58½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
40½	40	2	5	Mitchell, J. S.	....	40	..	..	..
105	104	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	105	..	..	..
20	8	1	12.5	Mitchell, Robt.	120	8	8	8	8
1	1	.	...	Monarch Knit.	....	1	..	..	..
38	38	.	...	Do., pref.	....	38	..	..	..
95½	83½	6	6.5	Montreal Cot.	....	92	..	..	..
102	98	7	7	Do. pref.	....	100	..	..	..
3½	2	.	...	Montreal Exhib.	....	2¼	..	..	..
20	14	.	...	Mont. Is. Pr.	....	14	..	..	..
68½	38	1.50	3.9	Mont. L. & Pr.	1355	38	38	38	38
49½	48	3+25	6.8	Montreal Loan	....	48	..	..	..
60	48	3.20	6.3	Montreal Tele.	....	51	..	..	..
177	155	10	6.4	Mont. Trams.	....	155	..	..	..
17¾	11	1	8.7	Moore Corp., c.	66	11¾	11½	11	11½
108½	98	7	7	Do. (A)	....	100	..	..	..
126	103	7	6.8	Do. (B)	....	103	..	..	..
x10	10	.	...	Mt. Royal Hot.	....	..	..	..	..
x49	49	1	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
3½	2	10c	...	Muirheads	55	2	2½	2½	2½
10	6	75c	7.9	Do. pref.	....	9½	..	..	..
35¾	23½	1.60	6.7	Nat. Brew.	257	24	24	24	24
35	27	1.75	5.6	Do. pref.	....	31	..	..	..
x10	3	.	...	Nat. Brick	....	..	..	..	..
19	9	.	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
.50	.25	.	...	Nat. Distiller.	....	.40	..	..	..
42	11½	2	16	Nat. Steel Car	31	12½	12½	12½	12½
360	250	14	5.6	National Trust	....	252	..	..	..
13	10⅛	1.50	14.1	Niag. W. Weav.	....	10⅝	..	..	..
36	32	3	9.4	Do. pref.	....	32	..	..	..
6.00	2.00	.	...	North Star Oil	....	2.00	..	..	..
4.95	4.50	35c	7.4	Do. pref.	....	4.70	..	..	..
x25	22½	.	...	N.S. Steel, pf.	....	..	..	..	..
285	125	8	5.9	Ogilvie Flour	....	135	..	..	..
130	116½	7	6	Do. pref.	....	117	..	..	..
21	9½	60c	6.5	Ont. Eq. 10% p	....	9½	..	..	..
120	113	6	5.1	Ontario Loan	....	117	..	..	..
7	5	.	...	Ont. Silknit	....	7	..	..	..
16	13	80c	6.1	Ont. Steel	....	13	..	..	..
x105	105	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
1½	⅜	.	...	Orange Crush	....	⅜	..	..	..
60	50	7	13.7	Do. (A)	....	51	..	..	..
5½	2½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	3	..	..	..
110	90	6	5.7	Ott. L. H. & Pr	....	105	..	..	..
105½	102	6.50	6.3	Do. pref.	....	103	..	..	..
25	25	.	...	Ott. Traction	....	25	..	..	..
92⅛	68	5	7.2	Page Hersey	92	69½	69½	69½	69½
49	21½	2.50	11.6	Paramount	....	21½	..	..	..
35	30	.	...	Paton Mfg.	....	30	..	..	..
94	82	7	7.4	Do. pref.	....	94	..	..	..
½	¼	.	...	Pelissiers	....	¼	..	..	..
30	25	.	...	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
78	31	4	12.1	Penmans	2	33	33	33	33
101	93	6	6.4	Do. pref.	....	93	..	..	..
.75	.50	.	...	Perfec. Glass	350	.50	.50	.50	.50
29	18	2	10	Photo Eng.	10	22½	20	20	20
40	10	.	...	Port Alfred, pf.	....	10	..	..	..
70	64	7	10	Porto Rico pf.	....	70	..	..	..
b39½	8½	.	...	Postal Tele.	....	..	..	..	..
63½	35⅛	2	5.5	Power Corp.	45	36½	36½	36½	36½
102	94	6	6.2	Do. pref.	....	97	..	..	..
4½	3	.	...	Prairie C. Oil.	....	3	..	..	..
16	8½	50c	5	Pressed Metals	....	10	..	..	..
42¾	25	1	4	Price Bros.	5	25	25	25	25
99	70	6.50	9.3	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
49	27	2.50	8.6	Quebec Power	82	29	29	29	29
110	105	7	6.7	Real Estate Ln.	....	105	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Regent Knit.	....	1½	..	..	..
10	5½	.	...	Reliance Grain	....	6½	..	..	..
16	9	2	19	River. S. Mills	95	11	11	10	10
19½	11	1.50	12.5	Robinson Cone	200	14	12	12	12
16½	9	1.20	13.3	Rogers Majes.	....	9	..	..	..
291	231	12	5.2	Royal Bank	4	231	231	231	231
84	75	7	9.3	Ruddy, E. L. p.	....	75	..	..	..
77¾	60¾	3	4.9	Russell Motor	....	60¾	..	..	..
95	76½	7	9.2	Do. pref.	....	76½	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Sarnia Br. (A)	....	7	..	..	..
x12	5	.	...	Do. (B)	....	..	..	..	..
36¾	6	.	...	Serv. Stn.	185	6½	7	6½	7
90½	50	6	12	Do. pref.	....	50	..	..	..
59½	32½	2	6.1	Shawinigan	147	33	33	33	33
30	20	1.60	6.7	Sher.-Wms.	10	24	24	24	24
121	112	7	6.2	Do. pref.	....	112	..	..	..
22	14	2.50	16.1	Simon & Son	....	15½	..	..	..
92½	71½	7	7.7	Do. pref.	....	91	..	..	..
92½	71½	6.50	8.9	Simpsons Ltd.	....	73	..	..	..
44½	36	.	...	Do. (A)	....	36	..	..	..
35½	24½	.	...	Do. (B)	....	29	..	..	..
108	100	6	6	Simpson, Robt.	10	100	100	100	100
4	½	.	...	St. Law. Corp.	200	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
12	2½	.	...	Do. (A)	395	4	4	4	4
20	16	.	...	St. Law. Flour	50	16½	16½	16½	16½
85	82	7	8.2	Do. pref.	....	85	..	..	..
30⅛	10	.	...	St. Law. Pap. p	28	10½	10⅝	10½	10⅝
30	4	.	...	St. Maur. V. p	....	4	..	..	..
32	22¾	1	3.4	South. Can. Pr.	25	29	29	29	29
106½	104	6	5.7	Do. pref.	....	105¾	..	..	..
16⅛	4	.	...	St. Pav. & Mat.	3	4	4	4	4
80	55	7	11.7	Do. pref.	....	60	..	..	..
1	1	.	...	Stanfords	....	1	..	..	..
15	5	1	...	Stand. Chem.	....	5	..	..	..
9⅞	3¾	.	...	Stand. Steel	....	4	..	..	..
35	30	3	10	Do. pref.	....	30	..	..	..
42¼	21	1.75	7.9	Steel of Can.	5958	22	22¾	21¾	22¼
37	28¾	1.75	5.9	Do. pref.	1200	29	29¾	29	29¾
4½	2⅛	.	...	Sterling Coal	....	2⅛	..	..	..
32½	12¾	1	5.5	Sup. Pet. ord.	115	17	18	17½	18
105	94	7	7.2	Do. pref.	....	97	..	..	..
31	14	1	5.5	Do. com.	13	17	18	17	18
49	41	.	...	Tamblyn	....	49	..	..	..
106	101	7	6.7	Do. pref.	....	105½	..	..	..
30	20	3.50	16.7	Thayers, pref.	....	21	..	..	..
13	6½	.	...	Tip Top Tailors	....	8½	..	..	..
90	77	7	8.4	Do. pref.	....	83	..	..	..
22	10	.	...	Tooke Bros.	....	10	..	..	..
67	48½	.	...	Do. pref.	....	48½	..	..	..
15	9½	.	...	Tor. Elevators	....	13	..	..	..
235	210	12	5.6	Tor. Gen. Tr.	....	215	..	..	..
115	108	6	5.4	Toronto Mtge.	....	110	..	..	..
3	1	.	...	Traymore	....	1	..	..	..
12½	9	.	...	Do. pref.	....	9	..	..	..
130	120	7	5.5	Tuckett Tob. p	....	128	..	..	..
17¼	4½	.	...	Twin City	....	4½	..	..	..
b62	19⅝	7	...	Do. pref.	....	..	..	..	..
45	28	.	...	Do. (notes)	....	43	..	..	..
16	6¼	1	13.3	Union N. Gas.	736	7¾	8	6⅞	8
101½	98	7+1	7.9	Union Trust	....	100½	..	..	..
8	3	.	...	United Fuel	....	3	..	..	..
65	24	4	11.4	Do. pref.	....	35	..	..	..
62½	49⅝	2	4	United Secs.	....	50	..	..	..
24¼	8¼	.	...	Viau Biscuit	....	9½	..	..	..
85	70	7	10	Do. pref.	....	70	..	..	..
30	10	.	...	Wabasso Cot.	....	10	..	..	..
8⅝	3	50c	13.3	Walker-Good.	7800	3⅝	4	3½	3⅞
7¾	2	.	...	Waterloo Mfg.	585	2	6	4	6
45	30	1	2.5	Weston Bisc.	....	40	..	..	..
90	79	7	8.9	Do. pref.	....	79	..	..	..
17½	7	.	...	West. Can. Fl.	....	7	..	..	..
96	75	6.50	8.7	Do. pref.	....	75	..	..	..
17	10	.	...	West. Grocers	....	10	..	..	..
55	40	7	17.5	Do. pref.	37	40	40	40	40
91	85	.	...	W. Steel Pr. p.	....	91	..	..	..
x9	9	.	...	Whittall Can.	....	..	..	..	..
13	10	.	...	Windsor Hotel	....	12	..	..	..
73	71	6.50	9.1	Do. pref.	....	71	..	..	..
21½	4	.	...	Winnipeg Elec.	895	5¾	7	5½	7
81½	49	7	14.3	Do. pref.	....	49	..	..	..
‡30	30	.	...	Woods Mfg.	....	..	..	..	..
40	36	.	...	Do. pref.	....	36	..	..	..
80	80	.	...	Wood Alex, J.p	....	80	..	..	..
x2½	1½	.	...	Zimmerknit	....	..	..	..	..
7	7	.	...	Do. pref.	....	7	..	..	..

x Quotations for 1930. No sales recorded in 1931 to date.
a Or payable in stock.
b New York Quotations.
‡ Quotations for 1929.
c 2½c monthly plus stock dividend of .005% monthly.
d 4% in stock and 50c cash.
† Plus stock bonus.

Winnipeg Stock Exchange

October 26

	Bid	Ask		Bid	Ask
Beaver Fire	..	115	Gt. West Life	..	450
Beaver Lumber c.	..	5¼	Home Investment	..	50
Do., pref.	..	100	Monarch Life	..	30
Can. Amer. Tr. shs.	..	4¾	Nor. Can. Mtge. pf.	15	...
Can. Fire Ins.	...	85	Nor. Can. Mtge. c.	½	...
Can. Indemnity	120	...	Un. Gr. Growers	10	..
Crescent Creamery	...	90	West Breweries	2	2½

Active Current Bond Prices

October 31, 1931

	Bid	Asked	Yield
Dominion of Canada 5½/33	100.50	102.50	4.20
Dominion of Canada 5½/34	100.50	102.50	4.75
Dominion of Canada 5/43	99.	101.	4⅞
Dominion of Canada 4½/46	94.	97.	4.75
Dominion of Canada 4½/56	92.	94.	4.90
Dominion of Canada 4½/58	93.	95.	4.82
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/54	98.	101.	4.90
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/51	92.	94.	4.95
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/55	95.	98.	4.90
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 4½/56	92.	94.	4.90
C. N. R. (Dom. of Can. Guar.) 5/69	98.	101.	4.95
Province of Ontario 4½/44	91.	95.	5.00
Province of Ontario 5/48	98.	101.	4.90
Province of Ontario (Hydro) 4½/70	93.	96.	5.00
Province of Quebec 4½/56	93.	95.	4.85
Abitibi Power & Paper 5/53	40.	45.	12.00
Argentine Gov't. (Ser. B) 6/58	51.	54.	...
Beauharnois Power 6/59	56.	62.	10.00
Bell Telephone Co. of Canada 1st, 5/57	102.	106.	4.60
Brazil, U. S. of, Ext. S. F. 6½/57	27.	28.50	...
British Columbia Power 5/60	85.	90.	5.70
British Columbia Power 5½/60	90.	96.	5.80
British Columbia Telephone 5/60	95.	98.	5.13
Calgary Power 5/60	85.	92.	5.55
Calgary Brewing 5/42	98.	102.	4.40
Canada Cement 1st Mtge. S. F. 5½/47	84.	90.	6.50
Canada Gypsum Lime & Alebastine 5½/48	70.	80.	7.60
Canada Northern Power Corp. 5/53	70.	80.	6.75
Canada Steamship Lines 1st & Gen. 6/41	30.	40.	...
C. P. R. Collateral Trust 5/54	90.	96.	5.30
C. P. R. Secured 4½/44 Notes	80.	85.	6.20
Chile Republic Ext. S. F. 6/60	20.	23.	...
Colombia Republic Ext. S. F. 6/61	30.	35.	...
Davies, Wm. 6/42	80.	90.	7.40
Dominion Canners 6/40	100.	104.	5.45
Dominion Square Corporation 6/48	60.	70.	9.00
Dominion Tar & Chemical 6/49	70.	80.	7.75
Dominion Textile 6/49	100.	105.	5.55
Duke Price Power 1st, 6/66	92.	97.	6.20
Eastern Dairies, Ltd., Conv. 6/49	90.	98.	6.20
Eaton, T. Realty 5/49	85.	90.	5.92
Famous Players 6/48	70.	80.	8.20
Federal Grain 6/49	60.	70.	9.10
Foreign Power Securities Corp. 6/49	70.	85.	7.55
Fraser Companies 6/50	25.	35.	...
Gatineau Power, 1st Mtge. 5/56	80.	85.	6.20
Gatineau Power, S. F. Debs., 6/41	68.	74.	9.50
General Steel Wares 6/52	30.	50.	...
Howard Smith Paper Mills 5½/53	52.	63.	9.00
Harris Abattoir 6/47	95.	100.	6.00
Manitoba Power, 1st S. F. 5½/51	65.	75.	8.00
Maple Leaf Milling 5½/49	75.	80.	7.55
Massey-Harris, 1st Mtge. 5/47	52.	63.	9.00
MacLaren Quebec Power 5½/61	80.	90.	6.25
Montreal Coke, 1st S. F. 5½/47	94.	99.	5.60
Montreal Island Power 5½/57	93.	96.	5.80
Montreal Light, Heat & Power 5/51	98.	101.	4.90
Montreal Tramways, 1st Coll. Trust 5/41	96.	100.	5.00
Montreal Tramways Gen. Ref. 4½/55	75.	85.	5.65
Montreal Tramways 5/55	83.	86.	6¼
Moodie, J. R. 6/48	95.	100.	6.00
Ogilvie Flour Mills 6/32	99.	101.	4.95
Ontario Power Service 5½/50	55.	65.	9.10
Ottawa Valley Power 5½/70	93.	96.	5.75
Power Corporation of Canada 4½/59	65.	75.	6.45
Price Bros., 1st S. F. Ser. "A" 6/43	70.	80.	8.70
Quebec Power 1st Mtge. Coll. S. F. 5/68	94.	97.	5.17
Shawinigan Water & Power 4½/70	89.	95.	4.80
Shawinigan Water & Power 5/70	97.	100.	5.00
Simpsons 6/49	80.	90.	7.00
Southern Canada Power 1st, 5/55	94.	102.	4.85
United Securities Coll. Trust 5½/52	88.	94.	6.00
West Kootenay Power 5/56	88.	94.	5.42
Windsor Hotel 6½/43	96.	100.	6.50
Windsor Hotel 6/47	88.	94.	6.60
Winnipeg Electric 5/35	94.	100.	5.00
Winnipeg Electric 6/54	65.	75.	8.50

Dividends Declared

	Annual rate	Amt. this payment	Date payable	Date of record
Assoc. Telephone & Tel. "A"	...	$1+50c	Jan. 1/32	Dec. 17
Agnew Surpass pfd.	7%	1¾%	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Bk Can. Nationale	10%	2½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Bank of Montreal	12%	3%	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Bank of Toronto	12%	3%	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Brazilian Traction, ord.	...	25c	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Borden Co. com.	$3	75c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Belding Corticelli, pref.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canada Bread "B" pref.	...	50c	Dec. 1	Nov. 14
Can. Hydro, 1st pref.	6%	1½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Canadian Oil	$1	25c	Nov. 14	Oct. 31
Do., pref.	8%	2%	Jan. 1	Dec. 19
Can. Wire & Cable "A"	$4	$1	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., "B"	$1	25c	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Canadian Car, com.	$1.75	44c	Nov. 30	Nov. 13
Can. Converters	$4	$1	Nov. 16	Oct. 21
Can. Bank of Commerce	12%	3%	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Can. Pr. & Paper Invest. pfd.	5%	1¼%	Nov. 16	Oct. 20
Consolidated Sand pref.	$7	$1.75	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Cosmos Imperial, pref.	7%	1¾%	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
Distillers-Seagrams	$1	25c	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Eastern Theatres, com.	$2	50c	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
East Kootenay Pr., pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Foreign Power Secs. pfd.	6%	1½%	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Foundation Co., com.	$1	25c	Nov. 15	Oct. 31
International Milling pfd.	7%	1¾%	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Do., pref.	6%	1½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 20
Loblaw Groceter. "A" & "B"	80c	20c	Dec. 1	Nov. 12
Lindsay, C. W.	$1	25c	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Do., pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Langley's, pref.	7%	$1.75	Nov. 14	Oct. 31
Lake Shore Mines	$2+50c	50c+50c	Dec. 15	Dec. 1
McIntyre-Porc. Mines	20%	5%	Dec. 1	Nov. 2
Mitchell, J. S., com.	$2	$1	Nov. 9	Oct. 1
McColl Frontenac, c.	60c	15c	Dec. 15	Nov. 14
Ont. & Que. Rly.	$6	$3	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Do., deb. stk.	5%	2½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
Ontario Steel Pr.	80c	20c	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Do., pref.	7%	1¾%	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Premier Trust	$5	$2.50	Dec. 31	Dec. 24
Penmans	$4	$1	Nov. 16	Nov. 5
Power Corp., com.	$2	50c	Nov. 20	Oct. 31
Royal Bank	12%	3%	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
Rolland Paper, pref.	6%	1½%	Dec. 1	Nov. 16
Reliance Grain, pfd.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 15	Nov. 30
Second Standard Royalties, pfd.	...	1%	Nov. 9	Oct. 30
Standard Steel, pref. "A"	$3	75c	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Standard Paving, pref.	$7	$1.75	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Southern Can. Power com.	$1	25c	Nov. 16	Oct. 31
Windsor Hotel, pref.	6½%	1⅝%	Dec. 1	Nov. 14

Dividends Passed or Deferred:
Lake of Woods Milling, pref., Dec. 1, deferred. Last paid 1¾% Sept. 1, 1931.

Dividend Rate Reduced:
Canada Wire & Cable "B" Dec. 15, 25c. Reduced from $1.75 to $1 per annum.
Canada Bread, pfd., "B," Dec. 1, 50c. Reduced from $1.75 to 50c. quarterly.

Bonus Declared:
Lake Shore Mines, Dec. 15, 50c.

Bonus Omitted:
Year-end bonus of the following banks will be omitted this year: Commerce, Dominion, Imperial, Montreal, Royal & Toronto.

Active Provincial & Municipal Bonds

Quotations furnished by A. E. Ames & Co., Ltd.,
Canada Permanent Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

Provinces	Rate	Actual Maturity	Next Int. Date	Approx. Price	Approx. Yield %
Alberta	4½	1 Oct., 1958	1 Apr.	84.78	5.60
Alberta	5	1 July, 1943	1 Jan.	93.75	5.75
Alberta	6	1 Apr., 1936	1 Apr.	100.78	5.80
British Columbia	4½	1 Oct., 1953	1 Apr.	90.00	5.27
British Columbia	5	15 Jan., 1948	15 Jan.	96.73	5.30
British Columbia	6	15 Aug., 1941	15 Feb.	103.00	5.60
Manitoba	4	1 July, 1947	1 Jan.	85.13	5.40
Manitoba	5	2 June, 1959	2 Dec.	92.90	5.50
Manitoba	5	15 June, 1943	15 Dec.	95.65	5.50
New Brunswick	4½	1 June, 1948	1 Dec.	93.77	5.05
New Brunswick	4¾	15 June, 1936	15 Dec.	98.70	5.05
New Brunswick	6	1 Jan., 1936	1 Jan.	103.13	5.15
Nova Scotia	4½	15 Nov., 1948	15 Nov.	93.77	5.05
Nova Scotia	5	1 May, 1943	1 May	99.57	5.05
Nova Scotia	6	1 Nov., 1936	1 May	103.70	5.15
Ontario	4½	1 Sep., 1944	1 Mar.	95.26	5.00
Ontario	5	15 Oct., 1948	15 Apr.	100.00	5.00
Ontario	6	2 May, 1936	2 May	104...	5.21
P. E. I.	4	1 Apr., 1939	1 Apr.	92.92	5.15
P. E. I.	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Apr.	93.90	5.15
Quebec	4¼	1 May, 1961	1 May	88.41	5.00
Saskatchewan	4½	1 Oct., 1944	1 Apr.	88.25	5.80
Saskatchewan	5	1 Oct., 1950	1 Apr.	85.15	5.80
Saskatchewan	6	1 Feb., 1936	1 Feb.	100.39	5.90
Cities					
Montreal	5	1 Sep., 1963	1 Mar.	100.00	5.00
Toronto	4½	1 Sep., 1954	1 Mar.	92.57	5.05
Vancouver	4	1 Aug., 1946	1 Feb.	86.20	5.35
Winnipeg	5	1 Mar., 1944	1 Mar.	93.38	5.75
Edmonton	5½	1 May, 1945	1 Apr.	93.23	6.25
Calgary	5	1 Jan., 1943	1 Jan.	89.86	6.25
Halifax	6	1 July, 1951	1 Jan.	109.73	5.20
Saint John	5	15 Dec., 1950	15 Dec.	97.57	5.20
Regina	4½	1 July, 1950	1 Jan.	80.70	6.25
Victoria	5	21 July, 1945	21 Jan.	95.16	5.50
Quebec	5	1 June, 1948	1 Dec.	100.00	5.00

Unlisted Canadian Stocks

(Furnished by A. J. Pattison, Jr. & Co., Limited)

November 3, 1931

Industrial Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Acadia Sug. c.	.25	.40
Acadia Sug. pf.	2.00	2.50
Allens Coll. pfd	30.00	....
Allens Lond. pf.	30.00	....
Andian Nat. Corp.	21.00	24.50
B.C. Pulp & P. c.	2.00	4.50
B.C. Pulp & P. 7% pfd.	25.00	....
Can. Biscuit pfd.	....	8.00
Can. Dom. Sug. c.	16.00	18.50
Can. Mach. c.	5.00	6.50
Can. Mach. 7% p.	25.00	32.00
Can. Packers c.	11.00	16.00
Can. Pack. 7% pf.	83.00	88.00
Can. Starch pfd.	71.00	....
Can. Tea pfd.	55.00	....
Can. Wire & Cable pf. W.W.	89.00	98.00
Can. Indus. c. 'A'	73.50	....
Can. Indus. c. 'B'	73.50	85.00
Can. Ind. 7% pf.	112.50	....
Can. Westing.	45.00	50.00
Chase, A. W. 8% pfd.	32.00	38.00
Cons. Oka Sand & Gravel pfd.	60.00	75.00
Copeland Flour 6% pfd.	10.00	14.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel pfd.	50.00	57.00
Dom. Foundries & Steel com.	5.00	7.00
Dom. Manuf. pfd.	76.00	....
Dunlop T. 7% pf.	....	75.00
East. Car 6% pfd.	45.00	....
Fed. Grain pfd.	22.00	....
Goderich Elev. & Transit	13.50	15.50
Greening Wire 7% pfd.	86.00	93.00
Guard. Realty pf.	40.00	45.00
Hard. Carpet pfd.	....	57.00
Inter City Bak. c.	41.00	49.00
Internat. Prop. 'A'	....	30.00
Loew's Lon. c.	....	.75
Loew's L. 7% pf.	3.10	4.10
Massey-Harris pf.	13.00	17.00
Morrow Screw Nut 7% pfd.	94.00	98.00
Mount Royal Hotel Scrip	.75	1.75
Mount Royal H. c.	1.75	2.75
Mount Royal H. 6% pfd.	12.00	17.00
Nat. Grocers c.	.50	1.15
Nat. Groc. 2nd 7% pfd.	45.00	50.00
Paramount Oshawa pfd.	30.00	....
Prov. paper pfd.	....	65.00
Standard Clay Products com.	....	25.00
Standard Fuel pfd. bonus	64.00	71.00
Supertest Pete. "B" pfd.	17.00	....
Tor. Brick pfd.	45.00	60.00
Tor. Carpet c.	113.00	....
Tor. Carp. 8% pf.	98.50	....
Tor. Elev. 7% pfd.	....	75.00
Tor. Hous. com.	23.00	32.00
United Amus. 'A'	11.00	17.00
West. Grain pfd.	....	15.00
Willards Choc. 8% pfd.	....	36.00
Insurance Stocks:		
Br. Amer. Assce.	33.00	....
Can. Life Assce.	500.00	575.00
Can. Nat'l Fire	....	27.00
Can. Fire Ins.	78.00	85.00
Capital Life 20% pd.	11.00	16.00
Confederation Life 20% pd.	175.00	225.00
Continental Life 20% pd.	70.00	85.00
Crown Life	140.00	195.00
Dominion Fire	100.00	130.00

Insurance Stocks:	Bid	Asked
Dom. of Can. Gen. Insur.	195.00	225.00
Dom. Life 50% pd.	275.00	350.00
Excelsior Life 30% pd.	100.00	120.00
Federal Fire 25% pd.	29.00	37.50
Fidelity Ins. of Canada	....	35.00
Gr. West Life	390.00	430.00
Guar. Co. of N.A.	237.50	....
Halifax Fire	13.00	16.00
Imperial Life	400.00	435.00
Manufac. Life	300.00	335.00
Monarch Life	25.50	30.00
National Life 25% pd.	100.00	120.00
Sask. Life 10% pd.	10.00	15.00
Sovereign Life	25.00	29.00
Sun Life Assur.	590.00	750.00
West. Assur. c.	27.00	37.00
Western Life 20% pd.	7.25	....
Trust & Loan Stocks:		
Brt. Mtge. & Tr.	180.00	....
Can. Gen. Invest. Trust 1st	16.00	24.00
2nd Can. Gen. Investments	4.00	6.50
Chartered Trust	97.00	107.00
Deb. & Sec. com.	60.00	70.00
Deb. & Sec. pfd.	55.00	....
East. Can. Sav. & Loan	130.00	....
Eastern Trust	145.00	160.00
Guelph & Ont. Inv. par $50	52.00	58.00
Lambton Loan & Savings	76.00	....
London & Western Trust	....	155.00
Midland Loan & Savings	16.00	....
Mtge. Dist. pfd.	3.50	4.50
Mutual Fin. pfd.	5.00	7.00
Mutual Fin. com.	5.00	7.00
Premier Trust	..	83.00
Security Loan & Savings	110.00	....
Sherbrooke Trust	111.50	....
Sterling Trust	....	90.00
Traders Fin. pfd.	40.00	....
Traders Fin. com.	....	5.00
Trusts & Guar.	74.00	82.00
Victoria Trust & Savings	162.00	....
Waterloo Trust & Savings	116.00	120.00
Power Issues:		
B.C. Elect. Pwr. & Gas pfd.	96.50	99.50
Calgary Pwr. pfd.	75.00	85.00
Can. Light & Power com.	....	20.00
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P com.	35.00	....
Can. West. Nat. Gas LH&P pfd.	66.00	74.00
Gt. Lakes Pwr. pf.	....	85.50
New Brunswick Pwr. 1st pfd.	50.00	....
New Brunswick Telephone com.	11.00	14.00
N. S. L&P com.	48.00	....
Ottawa LH&P 6½% pfd.	....	101.50
Recent London Quotations:		
Brewer Distillers		3s. 6d.
Can. & For. Sec.		7s. 6d.
Can. West. Lumber		1s. 6d.
Hudson's Bay		25s.
Do., 5% pfd.		52s. 6d.
Internat. Holdings		$11
Nfld. Pr. & Pap. deb. stk.		97½
Trust & Loan of Can. (15s. pd.)		5s.

Listed Bond Quotations

Week Ending November 2

Montreal	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range 1931 High	Low
Abitibi, 1st mtge.	5	1953	...	39	...	...	78	40
Asbestos	5	1942	...	...	...	...	100	...
Asbestos, 1st mtge.	6	1941	...	...	...	...	20	15
Do., gen. mtge.	6	1956	...	...	...	...	9	...
Can. Cons. Rub.	6	1946	...	...	...	...	x102¾	102¾
Can. Cottons	5	1940	6.88	...	...	...	91	88
Can. Forgings	6	1942	6.00	...	...	...	100	...
Can. Locomotive	6	1951	...	...	...	...	x96	...
Can. Pr. (La. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	28½	8
Do. (Way. Ser.)	5½	1958	...	...	...	...	28½	...
Can. S. S. deb.	5	1943	...	...	...	...	x98½	...
Cedars Rapids	5	1953	4.66	...	...	...	105	101
Dom. Canners	6	1940	...	...	...	...	x103	...
Dom. Coal	5	1940	5.29	...	...	...	98½	98
McNish	6	1948	...	2.25	2.25	...	3.25	2.25
Mex. L. & Pr.	5	1940	10.05	...	...	...	73½	70
Mont. Power	4½	1932	...	100½	...	...	x100	98
Mont. Tr. 1st mtge.	5	1941	4.84	...	...	...	101½	99
Mont. Tr. "A"	5	1955	5.70	...	...	...	95½	90
Mont. Tr. G. & R. "B"	5	1955	5.51	...	...	...	95½	91
Do., "C"	4½	1955	5.64	...	...	...	85	84
Do., "D"	5	1955	5.55	...	...	...	95½	91
N. S. Steel	5	1959	...	...	...	...	62½	59
Ogilvie Flour "A"	6	1932	5.35	...	...	...	100½	100
Do., "B"	6	1932	...	...	...	...	x100½	100
Do., "C"	6	1932	5.73	...	...	...	100½	...
Ont. Steel	6	1943	...	...	...	...	...	...
Porto R. Pr.	5	1936	7.95	...	...	...	93	88
Steel of Can.	6	1940	4.98	...	...	...	107½	106
Wayagamack	6	1951	...	...	...	...	75	45
West. K. Pr.	6	1940	5.15	...	...	...	106	...
Winn. Elec.	5	1935	5.12	...	...	...	99½	98
Toronto								
Canada Bread	6	1941	6.00	...	...	...	101½	100
Steel of Can.	6	1940	5.12	...	...	...	106½	...

Dominion Govt. Bonds (Montreal)

	Int. Rate	Due	Yield	Latest Bid	High	Low	Range 1931 High	Low
War Loan	5	1937	3.75	104.75	106.00	....	108.15	103.75
Victory Loan	5½	1933	4.80	100.75	101.60	100.75	105.25	100.75
Do.	5½	1934	5.06	100.10	101.00	100.50	105.30	100.00
Do.	5½	1937	4.80	104.75	105.45	....	112.40	105.25
Do., refund	4½	1940	5.10	94.75	100.00	....	102.12	94.75
Do., refund	5	1943	5.03	98.75	100.00	99.50	106.50	98.75
Do., refund	4½	1944	5.03	94.00	....	....	102.25	92.50
Do., refund	4½	1946	4.97	94.00	....	....	102.45	94.00
Do., renewal	5½	1932	4.75	99.75	....	....	103.00	100.00
Conversion Loan	4½	1956	5.01	92.00	....	....	102.00	92.00
Do.	4½	1957	5.11	92.00	....	....	102.75	92.75
Do.	4½	1958	5.10	92.50	94.25	94.00	104.65	92.75
Do.	4½	1959	5.07	93.75	95.50	....	104.70	93.50

x—Quotations for 1930. None recorded in 1931 to date.

Foreign Exchange

	New York Funds High	Low	Last Year High	Low
	(Premium)		(Discount)	
October 28	11 1-4	10 1-2	9-64	5-32
October 29	10 3-4	10 1-2	9-64	5-32
October 30	12	10 3-4	1-8	5-32
October 31	11 1-2	11	3-32	17-128
November 2	11 3-8	10 7-8	7-64	1-8
November 3	11	10 5-8	7-64	1-8

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Close	Francs Close	Lire Close
October 28	3.90	3.93 3-4	5.17 1-2
October 29	3.86 1-2	3.93 1-2	5.16 1-2
October 30	3.84 1-4	3.93 1-16	5.14 1-2
October 31	3.82 1-2	3.93	5.15 1-2
November 2	3.71 1-2	3.92 5-8	5.15 1-2
November 3	.....	.....	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Par		Oct. 20	Oct. 27	Nov. 3
5.26	Italian	5.83	5.75½	5.72
23.80	German	25.92	26.03½	26.30
13.90	Belgian	15.73	15.55½	15.87
49.80	Japanese	55.30	54.79	54.39

Note re Unlisted Securities

Although The Financial Post strives to obtain the closest quotations possible on the unlisted stocks and bonds in the various tables on this page and the adjoining page, the quotations are not guaranteed and no responsibility is assumed in connection with them. In inactive markets, many quotations can be little more than nominal but it is felt that even a nominal quotation giving an idea of approximate price is better than none at all.

A.J. Pattison, Jr. & Co. LIMITED
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Dealers in Unlisted Bonds and Shares
159 Bay Street, (First Floor) Toronto — Elgin: 5101 (TEN LINES)

Pulleys, Saws, Mill Supplies
Belting for Every Need
N. SMITH BELTING WORKS
138-140-142 York St.
Toronto, Can.

READ THIS WEEK
"The Nation's Business"
on page 1

5%
On Guaranteed Trust Certificates
Safe beyond question and unconditionally guaranteed
Send for descriptive circular without obligation.
THE STERLING TRUSTS CORPORATION
Sterling Tower, TORONTO
Branch:—REGINA

Algoma
A reputation—as well as a name

Algoma Steel Corporation
Limited
Sault St. Marie, Ont.
General Sales Office:
MONTREAL:
730 Canada Cement Building
District Sales Office:
TORONTO:
1206 Northern Ontario Building

Established 1889
J. P. LANGLEY & CO.
C. P. ROBERTS, C.A.
Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMESTED
Trustee in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., Toronto

BRANCH BANKS WILL COLLECT U.S. COUPONS

Companies Must Pay Security Holders on Same Basis

Coupon bonds payable at the holder's option either in Canada or New York City can be presented at a Canadian bank where payment can be negotiated at the current rate for New York funds. The Canadian bank then forwards the coupons to New York for collection. This is the usual method of getting the advantage of the premium on United States money although for some issues the Canadian bank offers to collect on the coupons in New York City on behalf of the bondholder.

There has been some perplexity among Canadian companies with bond interest and dividends payable by cheque as to whether cheques should be drawn on their Canadian banks or a bank account opened in New York City so that cheques on a uniform basis could be sent out to bondholders. Large companies, who pay in United States money, have in most cases adopted the expedient of having their money deposited in the New York City branch of a Canadian bank, sending out cheques which therefore can be deposited by Canadians in Canada at the prevailing rate of exchange on the day when they deposit or cash the cheques.

Could Pay in Canadian Dollars

One company, whose earnings are somewhat curtailed this year, found itself up against the problem of meeting bond interest in a rather peculiar way. It had enough money to pay all the bond interest in Canadian money without impairing its position at all. It was in a position also to pay United States bondholders in United States money and Canadian bondholders in Canadian money. But it would show a loss on the year's operations if it paid in United States funds altogether.

Eventually a Toronto lawyer was consulted, and he advised that the company should pay every bondholder in United States funds as law and precedent, in his opinion, leaned to the view that there could be no discrimination between shareholders holding the same class of security unless it was precisely and definitely set forth in the trust deed in the case of a bond or in the bylaws governing the stock issue if it is a stock. There are some companies, however, in the situation that they claim they are obliged to discriminate as the situation has been provided against.

One company, which has paid all bondholders in United States funds, did so even though it did not regard itself as obliged to do so. The reason given is that the clever bondholder would in such a case apply to be de-registered in Canada and he would seek registration in New York or wherever he could gain most. This company took the view that a situation should not be permitted where one bondholder could cash the company's cheques on a better basis than others. The bondholder who accepted Canadian money was trusting the company to treat all holders alike. If there were an advantage to be gained it should be given to all alike and not only to the clever fellows looking for such opportunities.

In the last issue of The Financial Post data was given as to the requirements for payment, whether in Canadian or United States funds, for 53 large Canadian companies. Following are résumés of the situation with respect to some large companies whose answers were not in the office in time to list last week:

British Columbia Telephone Co. pays dividends in Canadian funds, but its bond interest is payable either in London at the rate of $4.86 to the pound sterling, in New York in United States funds and in Canada in Canadian funds.

Canada Dry Ginger Ale, Inc. has always paid the dividends on its common stock in United States dollars and expects to continue that practice.

Duke-Price Power Co. is not paying dividends and therefore no policy has been established but United States and Canadian shareholders will be paid in the same currency whenever dividends are paid. Interest on the six per cent first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds is payable in Pittsburgh or New York City in gold coin of the United States. The interest on the gold notes is payable in gold coin of the United States. The principal is payable in United States funds.

Imperial Oil, Ltd., pays its United States and Canadian shareholders alike in Canadian funds.

International Nickel Co. of Canada is at present paying dividends in United States dollars to Canadian shareholders.

CONSOL. PRESS EARNINGS DOWN IN FIRST HALF

Reports $43,000 After Interest as Against $84,000 Last Year

Operating profit of Consolidated Press Ltd. in the six months ended September 30, 1931, amounted to $43,000, after deduction of debenture interest and provision for Dominion income tax. In the corresponding period of 1930, net earnings were $84,000. Dividends for the period on the 50,000 Class A shares outstanding amount to $50,000. In previous years the earnings in the final six months have been higher than that of the first six months but under present conditions no indication can be made as to what the results for the final half of the current fiscal year will be.

Statement of the position of the company is given in a letter to shareholders which accompanied dividend cheques due November 2. The current year is stated to have been a difficult one in the publishing business with depression in business reflected in a reduction of advertising linage and consequently in profits. The company, however, has retired an additional $71,600 of debentures during the current year which brings the total retired to $204,000 and reduces fixed charges by over $13,000 per year. Expenses have been reduced and economies have been effected.

During the year ended March 31, 1931, the company earned $3.07 per share on the Class A stock after deduction of all fixed charges and a reserve of $64,939 to bring investments down to market value. According to the recent letter to shareholders earnings amounted to 86 cents per share in the first half of the current year and $1.68 per share in the same period of last year.

AUTO FACTORIES ARE NOT RUSHING 1932 SCHEDULES

Cleaning Up Inventories and Trying to Gauge Demand

It is probable that only a very moderate seasonal increase, if any, in automobile production in Canada will be seen in the remaining months of 1931, according to an official of a prominent Canadian manufacturing concern. Current reports from Detroit indicate similar prospects, the increasing production rate of those manufacturers who have their 1932 schedules already in hand being offset to some extent by output curtailment or complete shut-down of others.

November operations hinge very largely upon Ford plans, and in the absence of any official statements speculation as to the Ford 1932 programme is rife. One report has it that, with production of present models discontinued and present assembly operations confined to consumption of parts in stock, the 1932 schedule is likely to get under way sometime this month. Preliminary contracts for partial requirements are said to have been placed with steel plants, but the quantities are comparatively small.

Parts Makers Quiet

In the U. S. A. most firms manufacturing parts are still operating on greatly reduced schedules with production confined mostly to 1931 specifications, while the few orders that are going through for new specifications reflect the caution with which automobile manufacturers are proceeding pending some definite indication of public sentiment, such as the shows will provide.

It would seem possible, therefore, that few radical changes in design are likely to be seen, since it is improbable that manufacturers will commit themselves to the heavy expense entailed thereby, while it is equally likely that the first of the year will find dealers with only a few demonstration models on hand for display purposes.

Clean Up Inventories

Efforts of factory sales executives in the current quarter, according to the Wall St. Journal's Detroit correspondent, will be directed toward cleaning up of inventories, a process which some producers point out may extend into 1932. An encouraging development in this connection is the favorable response on the part of the buying public to price reductions. Manufacturers who have taken this step as a means of clearing their shelves report a satisfactory upturn in sales. To date three U. S. companies have made factory price reductions, Graham Paige, Reo on standard models, and Packard on its "826" and "833" series. While Marmon and Willys have not made factory reductions, dealers are advertising substantially lower delivered prices.

There are instances where dealers of other makes of cars are offering more liberal trade-in allowances to spur sales. Price cuts and increased trade-in allowances are common methods of stimulating sales at the close of a selling season, and it is the opinion in motor circles that both methods are likely to be employed more generally as the year-end approaches.

Fertilizer Output Higher from Plants Specializing

Production from the 14 Canadian plants engaged primarily in the manufacture of complete fertilizers amounted in value to $2,504,573 in 1930, which compares with the 1929 total of $2,258,780 according to figures just issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

B.C. COAL EXPORT MAY BE REVIVED BY FEDERAL AID

Bonus on Bunker and Export Coal Viewed Favorably at Coast

From Our Own Correspondent

VANCOUVER.—Export trade in coal, which has been depressed in British Columbia for many years, is expected to show signs of recovery as a result of the federal assistance recently granted to that business.

The government is placing a 50 cents a ton bonus on bunker coal and a bonus of $1 a ton on coal exports except to the United States. The bunker coal will probably result in a larger number of vessels obtaining their bunker coal at Vancouver Island collieries and it is expected that the Canadian Pacific trans-Pacific liners will do most of their coaling at Nanaimo. Conversion of coal burners into oil burners, which has been a popular tendency with shipping companies on this coast recently, will be discouraged.

South American Market

The bonus on export coal will enable the industry to proceed with the development of its markets in South America, which had shown great promise until economic conditions made it difficult to maintain competition with other countries in that territory

One Vancouver Island coal company at the beginning of the year sent two cargoes of coal to Peru and made arrangements to extend that business. When, however, Ottawa granted a bonus of only 25 cents a ton, this business had to be cancelled. Officials of this company are now confident, however, that they can win back this Peruvian trade and build it up to 30,000 or 40,000 tons a year.

The new subsidies are expected to result in increasing coal production from 50,000 to 100,000 tons a year.

Assistance of this kind is particularly welcome at this time to the Vancouver Island coal trade as competition of fuel oil, loss of export markets and increased operating costs had brought a severe depression.

Alberta Butter Output May Set New Record

Alberta will probably create a new record in creamery butter production this season and surpass the peak of 22,339,000 pounds manufactured in 1924, according to Dr. C. P. Marker, provincial dairy commissioner. It will depend somewhat upon the fall, but to date output is 32 per cent ahead of last year.

This is but one indication of the definite swing to mixed farming in that province during the past 12 months. Apparently the farmer is at last becoming convinced that there is more money to be had from livestock than from grain, especially small livestock, and he is giving it his attention. Cow-testing association work has almost trebled with the development of dairying, while under the federal policy of improving cattle quality, 234 bulls have been loaned to cattle clubs during the year.

A large number of pure-bred bulls have been placed by the provincial department of agriculture through assisting farmers with private purchase.

Canadian Quotations—Co it'd

Winnipeg Grain Prices

Week to November 3

Crop Year from Aug. 14 High	Low		Open Oct. 28	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 3
		Wheat				
.70¾	.51	Oct.	.62½	.68⅝	.61⅜	....
.71½	.52½	Nov.	.63	.71½	.61½	.70⅜
.72	.51½	Dec.	.62¾	.72	.61½	.70½
.75½	.55⅝	May	.67	.75½	.65	.73⅜
		Oats				
.35⅞	.26½	Oct.	.33	.35⅞	.32⅝	....
.36⅞	.32½	Nov.	.33	.36⅞	.32½	.36½
.36½	.25⅜	Dec.	.32⅝	.36½	.31¾	.36
.38	.28	May	.33¾	.38	.33⅛	.37½
		Barley				
.40⅜	.25½	Oct.	.36⅜	.40⅜	.36	....
.45½	.25⅜	Dec.	.37	.45½	.36	.43⅞
.47⅞	.32½	May	.39	.47⅞	.38½	.46
.43½	.36¾	Nov.	....	.43½	.36¾	.43⅛

Crop Year from Aug. 14 High	Low		Open Oct. 28	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 3
		Flax				
1.25¾	.91½	Oct.	.98½	1.02	.96¾	....
1.27	.92½	Dec.	.99	1.09	.97¾	1.06½
1.21	.97½	May	1.05	1.15	1.02¼	1.11½
1.07½	.99	Nov.	....	1.07½	.99	1.05½
		Rye				
.47½	.28	Oct.	.41½	.47½	.41	....
.48½	.29⅜	Dec.	.42	.48½	.40⅝	.47½
.52½	.32½	May	.44⅞	.52½	.43⅜	.50⅜
.47	.45¾	Nov.	....	.47	.45¾	.47

Canadian Bonded Grain in U. S.

Quotations on New York Produce Exchange, Basis Buffalo
Week of November 3

High to date†	Low to date†		Close Oct. 27	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 3
		Wheat				
.70½	.48⅜	Oct.	.59⅜	.65½	.59½	....
.70½	.50¾	Dec.	.61⅜	.68½	.62	.68½
.70½	.70½	May	....	.70½	....	.70½

†Since trading opened March 3.

Mining Stock Quotations

Week Ending November 2

Par	Range	1931	Company	Sales	Close Oct. 26 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 2
1	.23	.02½	Abana	3,500	.03	.04	.03	.04
1	.03	.01	Aconda	....	.01½	....	....	....
1	.05¼	.03½	Adrien	....	.04⅛	....	....	....
No	.50	.12	Aldermac	....	.25	....	....	....
1	.20½	.10	Alexandria	2,500	.10	.11½	.10	.10
1	.05	.00½	Algonquin	11,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.02½	.01	Amity C.	500	.01	.01	.01	.01
No	.45	.12	Amulet	5,090	.16	.17	.14	.16
1	.02½	.00½	Apex	....	.00⅛	....	....	....
1	.05	.01	Area	7000	.01	.02	.01	.01
1	.01	.00½	Argo. Cons	....	.01	....	....	....
No	.08⅛	.01½	Arno	11,000	.01⅞	.02	.01½	.01⅞
1	.01½	.01	Astoria	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Atlas	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.07	.03	Bagamac	12,000	.05	.06	.05	.05
1	.02½	.01	Baldwin	1,000	.01	.01	.01	.01
1	.19½	.08	Barry Holl	32,105	.09	.10	.08	.10
No	1.45	.75	Base Metals	....	.90	....	....	....
No	.04	.00⅞	Bathurst	....	.03	....	....	....
5s.	1.75	.60	B'Wana	....	.75	....	....	....
1	.28	.26	Ben Nevis	....	.27	....	....	....
No	.37½	.14	Bidgood	14,400	.15	.17	.14	.14½
1	.50	.08	Big Missouri	6,650	.11½	.12	.10½	.11
1	.05½	.04⅛	Blue Quartz	....	.04⅛	....	....	....
1	.12	.01½	Bobjo	11,000	.02½	.03½	.02½	.03½
No	.01	.00½	Boischatel	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.12	.01	Brett Trethewey	16,400	.08⅞	.09½	.08	.08
1	.03	.03	Brit. Canadian	....	.03	....	....	....
No	.12	.02½	Brownlee	102,600	.03½	.04½	.03½	.03½
1	.02	.00½	Buckingham	....	.00½	....	....	....
No	.27	.19	Buffalo Can	4,000	.25	.25	.23½	.24
No	.08½	.02	Bunker Hill	5,000	.02½	.03	.03	.03
No	.03	.01	Cal. Flin Flon	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.04	.01	Cambro Kirk	....	.04	....	....	....
No	.05½	.02	Canam Metals	....	.02½	....	....	....
1	.06½	.01	Can. Kirkland	102,100	.04⅛	.04½	.04	.04
1	.02	.02	Can. Lorraine	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.32½	.10	Canusa	7,600	.13	.14	.10	.10
1	.04½	.00½	Capital Rouyn	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.26½	.15	Castle Tre.	7,700	.17½	.20	.17½	.20
1	.23	.03	Cen. Manitoba	1,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.17	.05	Can Patricia	....	.05½	....	....	....
1	.03	.01½	Champion R.	....	.02½	....	....	....
No	.59	.02	Chib. Pros	21,300	.15	.15	.07	.07
No	.08	.00½	Cleriey	3,500	.01½	.02	.01½	.02
5	10.50	2.50	Coast Copper	230	.00	.00	3.00	3.00
1	.05½	.01½	Cobalt Contact	20,000	.02½	.02½	.01⅞	.02
1	.02½	.00½	Col. Kirkland	....	.01½	....	....	....
1	.39	.05	Columario	15,700	.07⅞	.08½	.07	.08
5	1.50	.50	Coniagas	....	1.25	....	....	....
No	.62	.25	Coniaurum	....	.40	....	....	....
25	188.25	54.00	Cons. Smelters	43	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00
	.33	.15	Cons. Venus	200	.32	.32	.32	.32
1	.01	.00½	Corona	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00½	Crown Reserve	....	.01	....	....	....
No	.21	.03	Dom. Exploration	22,500	.08½	.08½	.07½	.08
1	.03	.00½	Dom. Kirkland	....	.00⅞	....	....	....
No	13.40	[illegible].00	Dome Mines	6,815	10.50	10.50	9.90	10.20
1	.01½	.00½	Don Rouyn	....	.01	....	....	....
No	.33	.30	Donald Woolsey	....	.30	....	....	....
1	.01	.00½	Dunkin	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00½	Duprat	....	.01½	....	....	....
1	1.68	.20	Eldorado	6,130	.86	.87	.81	.87
No	1.70	.99	Falconbridge	675	.99	.99	.99	.99
1	.08½	.02	Federal	....	.03½	....	....	....
No	.01½	.00½	Flintoba	22,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00⅞
No	.30	.06	Gem Lake	25,100	.09	.09½	.06	.07¼
No	.04½	.01½	Gilbec	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.08	.02½	Goldale	....	.02	....	....	....
10	.25	.08	Goldfield	1,500	.08	.12	.12	.12
1	.01½	.00½	Gold Hill	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.11	.02½	Goodfish	7,500	.05	.05½	.04⅞	.04⅞
1	.04	.00½	Graham	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	1.80	1.15	Granada Gold	36680	.40	1.80	1.30	1.75
1	.14	.06	Grozelle	27,000	.12	.14	.13	.13
1	.03	.01	Harker	500	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
	.39	.31	Harvey	....	.39	....	....	....
1	.08½	.07½	Hayden	....	.08	....	....	....
	.30	.29	Helliwell	....	.28	....	....	....
1	.05	.00½	Hilltop	28,500	.01½	.02½	.02	.02½
5	[illegible].70	4.60	Hollinger	10,556	[illegible].00	[illegible].10	5.80	6.05
1	.40	.20	Howey Gold	[illegible]7,550	.37	.37	.32	.33½
No	6.30	.00	Hudson Bay	2,17[illegible]	[illegible].10	3.25	2.80	[illegible].00
No	.40	.30	Huronian	....	.31	....	....	....
No	20.50	8.12	Int. Nickel	16,102	[illegible]1.00	11.12	9.87	10.40
1	.03	.00½	Jackson M.	2,000	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.34	.21	Keeley	500	.21	.22	.22	.22
1	.04½	.00½	Keora M.	12,500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	1.00	.27½	Kirk. Hud. Bay	1,981	.95	.90	.80	.80
1	.03	.00⅞	Kirk. Hunton	6,500	.00⅞	.01½	.01	.01⅛
1	.93	.51	Kirkland Lake	5,550	.58	.56	.51	.54
1	.08	.01	Kirk. Premer	8,100	.03	.02½	.02½	.02⅝
1	.25	.05½	Kirk. Townsite	17,300	.17½	.18	.16	.16½
20c.	.02	.00½	Koot. Florence	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00⅞	La Rose	....	.00⅞	....	....	....
1	.69	.38	Lakeland	....	.47½	....	....	....
1	29.95	20.00	Lake Shore	7,013	28.80	28.50	27.75	27.00
1	.02	.00½	Laval	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.04	.01½	Lebel Oro	....	.03½	....	....	....
No	.35	.35	Locarno	....	.35	....	....	....
1	.55	.10	Macassa	27,400	.42	.45	.41	.43
1	.12	.02	Malartic	500	.03	.03	.03	.03
No	.15	.06	Mandy	....	.08	....	....	....
No	.03	.01	Manitoba Basin	3,000	.01½	.01½	.01	.01⅛
1	.55	.20	McKinley	1,500	.35	.35	.35	.35
5	26.50	13.95	McIntyre	1,850	19.50	20.10	18.65	18.65
No	.33	.06	McLeod River	113,300	.07	.08	.06½	.07¼
1	.04	.04	McVittie	....	.04	....	....	....
1	.29	.03	MacMillan	....	.03	....	....	....
1	.29	.03	MacMillan	....	.03	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Millcrest	....	.01	....	....	....
No	[illegible].84	1.25	Mining Corp.	4,200	.35	1.45	1.32	1.45
1	.34	.01	Moffatt Hall	[illegible]01,700	.11	.12	.09	.09½
1	.04	.02½	Moneta	500	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	.00½	.00½	Mtl. Rouyn	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.63	.20	Moss	80,305	.42	.42½	.35	.39½
1	.09	.01	Murphy	....	.02	....	....	....
No	.07½	.02	Newbec	2,500	.02½	.03	.02	.02
1	.40	.25	Nevada	....	.25	....	....	....
1	.09	.02	Night Hawk	....	.04	....	....	....
5	1.90	.80	Nipissing	900	1.15	1.25	1.15	1.25
No	29.75	11.75	Noranda	20,720	15.70	16.25	14.75	16.00
1	.50	.25	Nor. Canada	3,200	.32	.30	.25	.25
No	.03	.00½	Old Colony	500	.01	.00½	.00½	.00½
1	.01	.00½	Ophir	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.10½	.02½	Oriole	....	.03	....	....	....
1	.21	.07	Osisko	2,000	.08	.08	.08	.08
1	.25	.23	Parkhill	....	.23	....	....	....
1	.15	.07	Patricia Dent	1,000	.14½	.07	.07	.07
1	.05	.01½	Pawnee Kirk	....	.02½	....	....	....
No	1.61	.60	Pend Oreille	3,475	.60	.90	.70	.90
1	.04½	.00½	Pete. Cobalt	3,500	.01	.01½	.01	.01
	.25	.18½	Phoenix Molybd.	....	.25	....	....	....
1	.01½	.00½	Picard	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.12	.05	Pioneer Mines	....	.05	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00½	Porc. Crown	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Potter Doal	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.45	.30	Powell Rouyn	....	.30	....	....	....
1	.99	.40	Premier Gold	8,500	.63	.66	.53	.59
1	.02½	.00½	Preston E. Dome	....	.01	....	....	....
No	.25	.07	Quemont	....	.08	....	....	....
1	.03	.00½	Ribago	60,500	.04	.04½	.03½	.04½
1	.34	.24	Rich. Rock	....	.33	....	....	....
1	.15	.01½	Ritchie	2,000	.02½	.02½	.02½	.02½
1	.04	.00½	Robb Montbray	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.05	.04	Rubec	....	.04	....	....	....
No	.36	.25	San Antonio	718	.35	.35	.35	.35
1	.21	.10	Seven Troughs	1,100	.10	.10	.10	.10
1	1.25	.40	Sherritt G.	21,800	.57½	.58	.51	.54
1	.71	.38	Siscoe	61,710	.67	.67	.58½	.65
1	.18	.02	South Keora	....	.02	....	....	....
No	.05	.01	Stadacona	8,000	.01½	.01½	.01⅛	.01⅛
1	.20	.03½	St. Anthony	1,000	.08	.07½	.07½	.07½
No	.82	.35	Sudbury Basin	400	.40	.40	.40	.40
1	.03	.01	Sudbury Contact	....	.01½	....	....	....

Par	Range	1931	Company	Sales	Close Oct. 26 (or last)	High for week	Low for week	Close Nov. 2
1	.03½	.00½	Sudbury Mines	....	.00⅞	....	....	....
No	.04½	.01	Sudbury Nickel	....	.03	....	....	....
1	.19	.09	Sullivan	....	.10	....	....	....
1	1.14	.48	Sylvanite	34,050	.67	.69	.62	.67
1	.20½	.04	Tashota	7,500	.09½	.10½	.09	.10½
1	8.65	1.65	Teck Hughes	24,490	[illegible].50	5.95	5.40	5.75
1	.10½	.01	Telluride	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Temiskaming	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.06½	.02½	Thom. Cadillac	....	.03½	....	....	....
1	.02½	.00½	Tough Lakes	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.63	.17	Towagmac	1,800	.25	.22	.20	.22
No	2.65	1.00	Treadwell	....	1.25	....	....	....
No	2.85	2.40	Tri-Metals	....	1.85	....	....	....
1	.15	.04½	United Kirkland	2,700	.06	.09	.08	.09
1	.03	.01½	Vacuum Gas	....	.02	....	....	....
No	.86	.35½	Ventures	25,395	.47	.60	.46	.48
1	.18½	.01½	Vickers	8,700	.10	.18½	.13	.18
1	1.22	.50	Vipond	7,925	.60	.65	.54½	.55
No	2.00	.90	Waite Ackerman	....	1.00	....	....	....
1	.02½	.01	West Tree	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.27	.03⅞	White Lake	6,000	.05½	.06	.05	.05
1	.06	.02	Wiltsey	....	.02	....	....	....
No	.01½	.00½	Windfall Rain	....	.01	....	....	....
	.13	.03½	Wood Kirkland	....	.04	....	....	....
No	3.25	1.85	Wright-Hargreaves	23000	2.95	2.96	2.85	2.94
			WESTERN OIL STOCKS					
1	.30	.12	Acme	29,700	.15	.17½	.14	.16½
1	.37½	.05	Alta. Pacific	5,800	.07½	.08	.07½	.07½
1	.08	.07	Amalgamated	....	.08	....	....	....
No	.25	.04	Associated	1,745	.04½	.05½	.04½	.04½
1	.89	1.06	Ajax	13,850	1.15	1.15	1.06	1.11
No	.12	.02	Baltac	200	.03	.04	.04	.04
1	.07	.02	Black Diamond	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.36	.05	Brit. Dominion	....	.07	....	....	....
1	.32	.03	Calmont	700	.04	.04	.04	.04
No	.82	.20	Calgary & Ed.	500	.23	.31½	.30	.31½
1	.47	.06	Comm. Pete.	1,600	.08	.08	.03	.08
	.29½	.26½	Crudome	....	.28½	....	....	....
No	.60	.12	Dalhousie	79	.12	.14	.12	.14
No	.08	.01½	Devenish	....	.01½	....	....	....
No	.12	.01½	Dome Oil	....	.02	....	....	....
No	.69	.05	E. Crest	3,150	.09	.10	.08½	.09
1	.05	.00½	Fabyan Pete	500	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.60	.14	Foothills	....	.15	....	....	....
No	.18½	.02	Freehold	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.02	.00½	Great West	....	.00½	....	....	....
No	.17	.03	Hargal	500	.04	.03	.03	.03
No	.10	.03	Herron Pete	....	.03½	....	....	....
No	.07½	.02	High Sarcee	2,500	.04½	.03½	.03½	.03½
No	2.00	.30	Home	120	.35	.40	.40	.40
No	.22	.00½	Homestead	1,400	.03½	.03	.03	.03
1	1.70	.35	Homest'd O. & G.	8,000	.48	.38	.35	.35
1	.08½	.01½	Ill. Alberta	1,000	.00½	.00½	.00½	.00½
No	.70	.10½	Lowery	....	.18	....	....	....
1	.05	.00½	Madison	2,500	.00½	.01	.00½	.01
1	.85	.12	Mayland	....	.15	....	....	....
No	.11	.00½	McD. Segur Ex.	400	.02½	.03	.02½	.03
1	.29	.01½	McD. Segur N.	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.72½	.25	McLeod	90	.28½	.30	.30	.30
No	.39	.07½	Mercury	5,850	.08½	.09	.08½	.08½
No	.20	.04	Merland	....	.04	....	....	....
No	.38	.08	Mill City Pete	500	.08½	.09	.09	.09
1	.49	.11	Model	1,800	.13	.14	.13	.13
1	.18	.02	Monalta	....	.07	....	....	....
1	.31	.07	Moose Mountain	....	.07	....	....	....
1	.04	.00½	New Federal	....	.01	....	....	....
No	.53	.13	Nordon	80,550	.17	.21	.16	.17½
No	.11	.02	Oil Selection	6,700	.04½	.05½	.03½	.05
No	.28	.03	Okalta	....	.03½	....	....	....
100	27.00	.00	Do., Pref.	....	9.00	....	....	....
No	.22	.05	Olga Gas & Oil	26,300	.12	.17	.11	.14
1	.37½	.18	Petrol	2,500	.24	.26	.25	.26
No	.28	.01	Penn. Pete	9,000	.02	.02	.01½	.02
No	.25	.07	Ranchmen's	1,850	.10	.13	.11	.13
1	.05	.01½	Regent	....	.02	....	....	....
No	.13	.01½	Richfield	....	.01½	....	....	....
No	17.75	5.00	Royalite	40	5.50	6.00	5.75	6.00
1	.82	.21	Sarnia Oil	....	.22½	....	....	....
1	.06½	.01	Signal Hill	1,700	.03	.03½	.02½	.03
No	.27	.10	Southwest Pete	....	.10	....	....	....
No	.60	.1[illegible]	Spooner	65	.13	.12½	.12½	.12½
No	.19	.04½	Sterling Pacific	....	.05	....	....	....
	.15	.15	Turner Basin	....	.15	....	....	....
1	.16	.05	Turner Valley	....	.05	....	....	....
No	.31	.05	United	220	.06½	.06	.06	.06
1	.15½	.05	Vulcan	....	.07	....	....	....
No	.05	.00½	Wainwell	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.28	.08	Waite Valley	....	.08½	....	....	....
			VANCOUVER STOCK EXCHANGE (Transaction for Week to October 28)					
25c	.01	.00½	Bayview	....	.00½	....	....	....
20c	.07	.01	Beaver Silver	....	.03	....	....	....
25c	.02½	.00½	Bluebird	....	.01½	....	....	....
25c	.70	.40	B C. Silver	....	.40	....	....	....
25c	.02	.00½	Cork Province	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.29	.08	Cotton Belt	14,400	.10	.15	.08	.10
1	.04	.02	Dunwell	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.10	.02	Duthie	1,000	.02	.02	.02	.02
1	.99	.39	George Copper	250	.40	.40	.40	.40
50c	.05	.01	Geo. Enterprise	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.05	.01½	Georgia River	9,500	.03	.03	.02½	.03
50c	.02½	.02½	Glacier	....	.02½	....	....	....
10c	.01	.01	Gladstone	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.45	.18	Golconda	....	.20	....	....	....
50c	.07½	.03	Grandview	3,600	.04½	.05	.04	.04
No	27.50	17.00	Howe Sound	....	21.25	....	....	....
1	.17½	.09	Intern. Coal	....	.09	....	....	....
1	.01½	.01	Independence	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.02	.01	Indian Mines	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.43	.22	Jack Waite	300	.28	.22	.22	.22
25c	.02	.00½	Kootenay King	....	.00½	....	....	....
25c	.00½	.00½	Lakeview	....	.00½	....	....	....
25c	.02	.00½	L. & L.	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.1[illegible]	.12	Los Ang. Van.	....	.12	....	....	....
1	.12½	.06	Lorne Gold	27,500	.08½	.08½	.07½	.08
10c	.03½	.01½	Lucky Jim	....	.01½	....	....	....
2.50	.01	.00½	Marmot Gold	....	.01	....	....	....
50c	.01	.00½	Marmot Metals	....	.00½	....	....	....
25c	.00½	.00½	Mohawk	....	.00½	....	....	....
1	.25	.14	Montana Mines	....	.17	....	....	....
1	.05	.01	Morton Woosley	300	.01	.02½	.02½	.02½
50c	.03½	.01	National Silver	5,000	.01½	.01½	.01½	.01½
50c	.09½	.03	Noble Five	12,100	.04	.04½	.03	.04½
50c	.12½	.02	Oregon Copper	....	.02	....	....	....
1	2.70	1.23	Pioneer Gold, B.C.	8,130	2.40	2.55	2.37	[illegible].50
No	.02	.00½	Premier Border	5,000	.00½	.00½	.00⅛	.00⅛
50c	.09	.03	Porter Idaho	1,500	.04	.07½	.07	.07½
No	.55	.20	Reeves McDonald	....	.20	....	....	....
1	.28	.11	Reno Gold	1,000	.16	.15	.15	.15
1	.04	.01½	Rufus Argenta	....	.01½	....	....	....
1	.07	.02½	Ruth Hope	100	.03	.04	.04	.04
1	.05½	.01	Silverado	....	.05½	....	....	....
25c	.03	.00½	Silver Crest	....	.00½	....	....	....
50c	.05	.00½	Snowflake	....	.02	....	....	....
1	.45	.25	Sunloch	....	.25	....	....	....
50c	.02½	.01	Topley Rich	....	.02	....	....	....
5	.20	.05	Toric	....	.05	....	....	....
20c	.01	.00½	Wellington	....	.01	....	....	....
1	.05	.02	Whitewater	....	.03	....	....	....
No	.03½	.00½	Woodbine	....	.01	....	....	....

DIVIDEND PAYERS

	Rate	Yield		Rate	Yield
Cons. Smelters	$2.50+a	3.84	Premier	12c.	....
Dome Mines	$1	9.80	Pioneer, B.C.	12c.	4.80
Granby	$1	....	Royalite	50c.	....
Hollinger	65c.+5	11.53	Spooner Oils	6c.	....
Howe Sound	$2	....	Sylvanite	4c.	....
Inter. Nickel	40c.	3.84	Teck Hughes	60c.+5	11.30
Lake Shore	$2.50+50c.	8.92	United Oils	5c.	....
McIntyre	$1	5.36	Wellington Oil	5c.	....
Mercury Oil	5c.	....	Wright-Har.	10+2½c.	4.25

a. Stock bonus 1 share for each 20 shares held.

"I'm for Canada, and all things Canadian!"

"My faith in what Canada will do, is based on what she has done . . . a record of which any nation in the world may well be proud. Picobac is choice Burley leaf—grown, mellowed, blended and packed by Canadians for Canadians. —and don't forget, you get more tobacco for your money.

Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited

Handy pocket tin, 15c.
½ pound screw-top humidor, 75c.

It's Canadian through and through

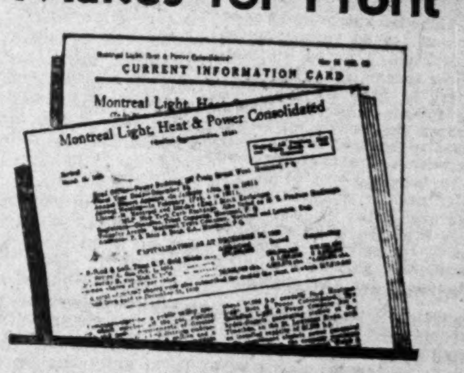
Picobac
"The Pick of Canada's Burley Tobacco"

Grown in Ontario, on the sunny shores of Lake Erie

WHEN REMITTING SEND CANADIAN NATIONAL EXPRESS MONEY ORDERS

Hodgson Bros. & Co. Limited
Formerly Hodgson Bros. & Dunton Limited
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
240 St. James St., Montreal

A Continuous Study of Investments Makes for Profit



Constant Watch Over Your Present and Contemplated Investments is Made Easy by The Financial Post Corporation Service

An investment programme aiming to bring financial independence, can be successful only by careful study of securities before purchases are made and by keeping closely in touch with the position of the selected investments once commitments are made.

At the moderate cost of $5 a year The Financial Post Corporation Service will supply you with a special service on any 4 companies you select; 10 companies cost only $12 a year; additional companies, $1.20 a company. Such a service gives you, in card form, a complete review of each company—its history, capitalization, management, seven years' earnings record, dividend record and all other points you need to make your investigation thorough.

In addition, the service supplies you throughout the year with current items of importance affecting the companies whose securities you select. The review of Montreal Power, illustrated above, is a 12-page booklet giving important facts about the company.

Many individual investors are using these special services, thus benefitting from the investigations and research of The Financial Post Corporation Service. The information cards supplied in these services are identical with those contained in the complete service which covers all important Canadian companies and is priced at $20 a month.

Secure a service on the companies in which you are interested.

$5 a Year for 4 Companies
$12 a Year for 10 Companies
Additional companies — $1.20 a company.

The Financial Post Corporation Service
143 University Avenue, Toronto

THE FINANCIAL POST CORPORATION SERVICE,
143 University Avenue, Toronto.
Please send me postpaid special yearly service on the attached list of ..... companies. I enclose cheque for $.................
Please send me further particulars and sample card on ....
Name ....
Address ....

The Financial Post Answers Your Questions Without Charge

As a subscriber to The Financial Post you are entitled to ask questions regarding any investment that you are interested in.

Address your enquiry to The Investment Department when sending in your subscription.

USE THIS COUPON

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave.,
Toronto.
Please send me The Financial Post for the next year (52 issues) I enclose $5.00.
Name ....
Occupation ....
Address 842

MILLAR, MACDONALD & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
WINNIPEG WINDSOR

WILTON C. EDDIS & SONS
Established 1895
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Federal Building, Toronto

PIPE & ALLEN
QUALIFIED ACTUARIES
Specializing in Pension Fund organization and valuation, statistical analysis and Hollerith tabulation for casualty, fire and life insurance companies.
METROPOLITAN BUILDING - TORONTO

CLARKSON, GORDON, DILWORTH, GUILFOYLE & NASH
CLARKSON, McDONALD, CURRIE & COMPANY
TORONTO MONTREAL OTTAWA and QUEBEC WINDSOR
Chartered Accountants
E. R. C. CLARKSON & SONS
Authorized Trustees and Receivers
15 WELLINGTON STREET WEST TORONTO

ADMINISTRATION & TRUST COMPANY
(Société d'Administration et de Fiducie)
(Established in 1902)
Executors *Administrators* *Trustees*
HEAD OFFICE - MONTREAL
5 St. James St. East - Credit Foncier Building
Branches:
Quebec Winnipeg Regina Edmonton Vancouver
HON. SIR H. LAPORTE, Pres. J. THEO. LECLERC, Gen. Manager

APPROVAL GIVEN BY SHAREHOLDERS OF CANADA POWER

One Dissenting Vote Recorded in 10 Meetings

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Formal approval to the Canada Power and Paper Corp. reorganization plan has been given by several of the 21 classes of security holders at recent meetings. Though these gatherings are largely routine in character, all the necessary legal requirements are being strictly observed to preclude all possibility of future disturbance.

On October 29, Canada Power and Paper Corp. debenture holders, represented by individuals or proxies to the extent of $33,661,000 out of a total of $35,466,700, voted in favor of the plan. Preferred and common shareholders of Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corp., at separate meetings, recorded their approval of the plan. The common stock was represented by 119,624 shares of the 120,000 shares outstanding, while there were 57,400 shares of the 60,000 preferred shares represented in person and proxy. George M. McKee acted as chairman of the Port Alfred meeting.

A feature of the latter meeting was a dissenting vote which came from a holder of ten of the preferred shares in Vancouver; otherwise views of shareholders were unanimous in endorsing the reorganization.

Three meetings were necessary to record the legal approval of St. Maurice Valley Corp. holders. In addition to the preferred and common gathering, there was a meeting of the preferred shareholders only and a third meeting of a general nature.

The approval given at all these meetings constitutes the legal sanction for the exchange of securities into those of the new company, Consolidated Paper Corp. Meetings of other security holders will be held in the near future. The common shareholders of Canada Power and Paper have already voted in favor of the plan.

CAN. UTILITIES TO BUILD LINE

Sask. Power Commission Gives First Permit to Private Enterprise

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—The Saskatchewan Power Commission has issued permission to Canadian Utilities Limited to construct a power transmission line from Prince Albert to Star City, serving intervening towns. The commission, which operates the provincial power system, has also control over private enterprises within the province, and its power to regulate or forbid the erection of lines or systems which might interfere with its own programme, was expected to be exercised in restraint of competition, and to be used towards the gradual building up of a monopoly for the provincial system.

The permission it has now given is the first of the kind since its powers were granted by the legislature, and is believed to be the beginning of a new policy, to encourage rather than to prevent the investment of private capital in electric systems. Any considerable expansion of the government owned system for a number of years is believed to be out of the question.

The line is to be under construction practically at once, at an estimated cost of $150,000.

FIRE·MARINE·AUTOMOBILE·ACCIDENT·SICKNESS·BURGLARY·GUARANTEE
WESTERN ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED A·D·1851

PROTECTION

The Independent Order of Foresters is a fraternal benefit society operating under a lodge system and existing for the purpose of affording to men and women the completest protection at the minimum cost. This protection covers practically every phase of family life. In addition to the protection afforded through its Insurance and Sick Benefit Departments, a number of practical fraternal benefits are available to its members.

Reserves—$36,827,055.00 Surplus—$2,680,759.27

Independent Order of Foresters
FRANK E. HAND, HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, CAN.

MANY CANADIAN SECURITIES ARE SPLENDID PURCHASES AT TO-DAY'S PRICES

BUY SOUND CANADIAN SECURITIES AND KEEP YOUR FUNDS AT HOME

Recommendations Furnished on Request

DUNCANSON, WHITE & Co.
DOMINION BANK BUILDING
MEMBERS TORONTO STOCK EXCHANGE

Belgo Paper Unit Using 6 Machines

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Canada Power and Paper Corp. is working six of its eight machines at the Belgo mill and turning out 450 tons of newsprint a day. The Port Alfred mill is understood to have reopened, but it is not known whether or not this unit is splitting the business with Belgo, or because of increased orders.

Demand for newsprint over the past month has not shown any marked advance. There has been a seasonal gain, but the Canadian companies still report business rather light. The report of the News Print Service Bureau for September indicated operations at 57.7 per cent of rated capacity.

OFFER IS MADE BY BLUE RIBBON FOR WILLARD'S

Will Pay $15 a Share for 75 p.c. of Common, Payable 1935

Purchase of Willard's Chocolates, Ltd. by Blue Ribbon Corp. has been practically completed on the basis of acquisition of at least 75 per cent of the 15,001 no par value common shares of Willard's outstanding at a price of $15 per share payable by April 15, 1935. Purchase is understood to be conditional on certain points and shareholders of Willard's Chocolates, Ltd. will shortly be advised of the full terms of the offer and a special meeting of preferred and common shareholders will be held around the end of November.

At the special meeting, preferred shareholders will be asked to approve a change in provisions on the preferred stock including reduction in the annual dividend rate from 8 to 6½ per cent and the waiving of all arrears. Providing this is done and the deal is completed, preferred dividends will be resumed on March 1, 1932, at the rate of 6½ per cent per annum. Dividends on the preferred have now been in arrears for a full year.

It is understood that Blue Ribbon Corp. will not assume a mortgage on the ice cream and dairy plant formerly operated by Willard's but which is at present rented to Carruthers-Silverwood Dairy, Ltd. which has an option to purchase this plant until March 1, 1935. This mortgage is understood to amount to some $245,000 and would be taken over at that time by Carruthers-Silverwood. Blue Ribbon Corp. need not pay the purchase price for Willard's until April 15, 1935, and it is presumed that sale of Willard's is contingent in some degree upon disposal of the mortgage on the dairy plant.

Willard's showed a small surplus after payment of preferred dividends in 1930 and 1929 but had a deficit in the two preceding years. Total assets at December 30, 1930, were shown at $1,604,725. Blue Ribbon Corp. was formed early in 1930 through the merger of Blue Ribbon, Ltd. and Pure Gold Manufacturing Co. The company completed its first full fiscal year on June 30, 1931, with net profit of $210,269. A comprehensive organization has been built up from coast to coast to handle the various lines of coffee, tea, jellies, extracts, spices and grocery sundries. The company has been manufacturing chocolate bars. Total assets at June 30, 1930, were shown at $2,960,984.

Aitken-Brumell & Co. Enter Investment Field

Aitken-Brumell & Co. is a new firm of investment bankers, just announced in Toronto.

J. M. Aitken, Jr., has been recently associated with Milner Ross & Co. and for 10 years previously with Gairdner & Co., investment bankers, Toronto.

J. K. Brumell was formerly with Matthews & Co. for a number of years and more recently with the brokerage house of Johnston & Ward. A. H. Hughes was formerly office manager of Johnston & Ward at their Toronto offices.

The firm will conduct a general investment banking business with offices in the Northern Ontario Building, Toronto.

NET WAS $251,070 FOR UNITED GRAIN IN FAVORED YEAR

Larger Crop Aided Company—Want Broader Market for Shares

From Our Own Correspondent

WINNIPEG.—A satisfactory report for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1931, was presented by the board of directors of United Grain Growers Ltd., at the annual meeting of the company in Calgary on November 4. Operating profit for the year was $993,100. Deductions for interest on bonds and mortgages were $259,299, provision for depreciation $468,536, and provision for income taxes $14,194, leaving a balance of $251,070 as net earnings for the year.

The amount carried forward in surplus account, after provision of $63,724 written off investments in stocks and bonds to reduce them to approximate market values was $716,974, making a total in the profit and loss account before payment of dividend, of $968,044. Dividend took $159,656, leaving amount to be carried forward to surplus account at $808,387.

Working Capital High

The balance sheet shows current assets of $3,131,667 against current liabilities of 1,714,487, leaving net working capital at $1,317,179. Bank loans amount to $700,000, while grain to the value of $1,749,156 was carried. Investments, including stocks and bonds, $110,716, memberships $113,405, and mortgages and agreements for sale $108,958, amounting to $333,080. Deferred charges stand at $377,792, and bonds purchased in advance of sinking fund requirements at $254,024.

Capital assets, after deduction of depreciation reserve amounting to $3,138,850, amount to $8,075,663.

The funded and mortgage debt is $4,754,660, and out of bond issues aggregating $4,500,000 par value, $349,500 have been redeemed and cancelled through the sinking fund.

The shareholders' capital and surplus amounts to $5,712,079, of which paid up capital amounts to $3,193,409; general reserve to $1,710.282; and surplus to $808,387.

The report of the board of directors states that favorable results are partly due to a larger crop harvested in 1930 than during the previous year, and to a favorable location of the company's elevators in respect to districts of good crops, but it is also noted that there has been a greater patronage of the company's elevators at many points. For the current year favorable location of the company's elevators and a continuation of increased patronage is referred to as tending to offset to some extent the adverse effects created by the small total crop in Western Canada.

United Grain Growers now owns 469 country elevators, together with 51 annexes, 225 supply warehouses 295 coal sheds and 145 agents' cottages. A terminal elevator at Port Arthur, with a capacity of 5,500,000 bushels is owned by the company; while at Vancouver there is operated under lease from the Vancouver Harbor Commissioners a terminal elevator with a capacity of 1,600,000 bushels. During the year the company re-entered the business of exporting grain, which had been temporarily discontinued in 1928.

Acquisition of shares in United Grain Growers Ltd., is limited to farmers and to owners or lessees of farm lands and a limit of 100 shares to each shareholder is enforced. The directors' report refers to the fact that consideration has for some time been given to desirability of making some changes in the company's constitution which might remove some of the restrictions now existing on the rights of shareholders and upon the transfer of shares, with the effect of creating a broader market for the shares of the company. While still of the opinion that changes in this respect will sooner or later be desirable, the past year was not considered a desirable time for initiating such changes.

ADJOURN MEET OF CANADA BUD TO NOVEMBER 25

Injunction Restrains Company from Taking Over City Club

Special meeting of shareholders of Canada Bud Breweries Ltd. held on October 28 to consider the purchase of City Club Breweries Ltd. was adjourned until November 25. The motion of adjournment contained the provision that all proxies secured for the meeting of October 28 be revoked and that directors be authorized to negotiate for rescinding the agreement between Canada Bud Breweries Ltd. and Duncan McLaren.

Preceding the meeting, a shareholder had secured an interim injunction against the execution of the agreement of sale on the claim that purchase by Canada Bud Breweries of stock of City Club Breweries Ltd. from Duncan McLaren, president of Canada Bud Breweries Ltd. was a fraud against Canada Bud shareholders.

At the meeting it was stated by Mr. McLaren that he had purchased the brewery for $137,438, of which $109,000 was paid by assuming two mortgages; $12,199 by assuming certain liens against machinery, etc., and the balance in cash. He incurred further liabilities amounting to $20,225.

Under the agreement Canada Bud was to pay $325,000 for the brewery, of which $97,377 was to be paid by the company assuming two mortgages, and the balance in cash. Out of the cash received, however, Mr. McLaren must pay off liens and debts to the extent of $16,980—thereby making a total profit to Mr. McLaren of $167,335.

Mr. Kiewel, managing director of Canada Bud, is interested equally with Mr. McLaren in the deal, and, upon the assurance of Mr. Kiewel, Mr. MacKenzie, vice-president, stated that he held no doubt that the company would benefit by the purchase of the company. Mr. Kiewel assured Mr. MacKenzie that the plant was worth between $400,000 and $500,000. Shareholders suggested an independent appraisal of the plant to confirm this statement, but no definite motion was advanced.

According to Mr. McLaren, if the shareholders are dissatisfied with the deal, he will take back the City Club Breweries, Limited, as was his original idea.

EASY CREDIT CAUSED FALL OF BROKERS

Supporting Market Proved Costly to McDougall and Cowans

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—From an authoritative source, The Financial Post is given the following survey of events leading up to the bankruptcy of the Montreal Stock Exchange firm of McDougall and Cowans.

Primarily, easy credit offered to clients brought about insolvency of the firm. Bankruptcy was precipitated by action of the New England banks who called for additional collateral in New York funds on their loans. These lenders disregarded the pegged prices on the Montreal Stock Exchange and forced the assignment of the company.

Generally regarded as the largest and strongest brokerage firm in Canada, the bankruptcy of the company came as a surprise to the public. At the peak of the bull market, McDougall and Cowans had a net worth approximating $50,000,000. In two years time therefore this sum has been literally wiped out.

This tremendous shrinkage in assets values was due to two causes. First the general decline in security values on all markets and the attempt to hold prices on those stocks which the company was sponsoring. In this group are included such well-known Canadian securities as International Nickel, Brazilian, Montreal Power, Dominion Bridge and others. Clients of McDougall and Cowans were heavily interested in these securities.

Following the break in market values in November, 1929, McDougall and Cowans endeavored to hold up prices. Other stock brokerage houses became sellers; in order to protect their clients' position, McDougall and Cowans became buyers. It is said that they might have forced the sale of undermargined accounts and thus kept themselves solvent. Rather than do this the partners extended credit to clients hard pressed and in a large measure were responsible for maintaining prices on the securities they were supporting.

The easy credit facilities brought about the downfall of the company. Responsibility for this rests jointly with the partners. At the same time the point brought out above should be noted, namely, that the credit of the partners was used to uphold the market on securities which their clients were interested in and had this not been done, the firm could have remained solvent.

Owing to the fact that the books of the company were sealed by order of the court to protect the interest of the creditors, no details are available on the financial position of the company. If all debts are realized it will be seen, from examination of the balance sheet, that there will remain a credit to the partners. In other words on the date of bankruptcy there was a book surplus after providing for all liabilities.

If creditors refrain from supporting the present scheme to set up a realization company, the trustee has said that realization of assets will bring only a few cents on the dollar. Contrary to an impression which has got about, the reorganized brokerage firm, which is dependent upon the creditors voting approval, will not get any of the assets of the bankrupt firm. All assets are the property of the realization company which, in effect is the creditors. Capital for the proposed new firm will be secured by the partners from private sources.

Another point in doubt is the manner in which profits of the proposed new brokerage firm will be determined. In the "proposal for a scheme of arrangement," it is pointed out that the net profits will be determined by the trustee and the inspectors appointed by the creditors.

In respect to the debtors of the defunct brokerage firm, The Financial Post is informed that notices demanding payment were sent out on Tuesday night of this week. Already some debtors have made arrangements to clear off their obligations.

Partners Are Liable

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Urging that creditors vote in favor of the scheme of arrangement which will be considered at a meeting on November 10, partners of McDougall & Cowans have sent out a letter in which are detailed expected benefits accruing from the formation of a realization company. It is stated that, through the reorganization scheme, creditors will obtain everything they could otherwise get and should benefit greatly from a more orderly and logical handling of assets than is feasible under the Bankruptcy Act.

Further, the partners make the point that members of the firm will be personally committed to turn over the major part of the net earnings of the reconstituted business, with the ultimate object of paying the claims in full, plus 10 per cent.

Financial Help Proffered

Expressing their regret for the current situation and stressing their keen realization of the serious inconvenience and grave anxiety caused to their clients, the partners continue:

"Fortunately, and even though this bankruptcy involves each of us in the loss of all our personal property, we have retained many loyal friends who are satisfied that our bankruptcy resulted in the main from causes over which we had no control and which we may be pardoned for not foreseeing. Some of these have offered us adequate financial backing for a fresh start in business conditionally upon our extricating ourselves from bankruptcy. Relying on this, we have submitted to you, through the trustee, a scheme of arrangement of our affairs.

"This scheme being in your hands need not be here reviewed in detail. suffice it to say that it involves the turning over to a realization company, which you will completely control, of everything upon which the trustee could realize on your behalf. This means, of course, not only partnership property but also all our personal property as, under the terms of the scheme, we hold nothing back. Hence, the creditors, through the medium of this realization company, will obtain everything they could get and should benefit greatly from a more orderly and logical handling of the assets than is feasible under the Bankruptcy Act. In addition, we are personally committed to turn over the major part of the net earnings of our reconstituted business for, if necessary, seven years. We hope that, with our aid, the realization company will be able to pay the claims of creditors in full, plus ten per cent, before that time has expired.

"We think that our past record in business during many years and the terms of the scheme are such as to merit your support. The scheme is designed to enable us to contribute the result of our personal efforts, the benefits of which must otherwise be lost to the creditors, to the payment of your claims. It does not involve your losing anything you might otherwise obtain."

If creditors do not approve the scheme of arrangement, the trustee will go ahead with the realization of assets. Any deficit between the amount realized and the amount owing to creditors will be a liability of the partners.

Urges Proxies Withheld From Brokerage House

Creditor Believes McDougall, Cowans Reorganization Plan Should Not be Approved Unless More Information Forthcoming

(Letters to the Editor, The Financial Post)

Editor, The Financial Post,

As a creditor and former client of the now bankrupt firm of McDougall & Cowans I would like to protest through your columns at the highly unsatisfactory situation in which I believe creditors of that organization find themselves.

It has been contended and perhaps rightly so that it is in the interests of the unsecured creditors to carry through this scheme or that they will probably receive nothing in the event of liquidation of the business under bankruptcy proceedings. It seems to me, however, that creditors are asked to take altogether too much for granted in being asked to vote for this scheme of arrangement. I feel that there should be a general demand for more light on what has happened.

In the first place it seems extraordinary that the partners themselves did not have at the time of assignment large accounts and blocks of securities with the firm. I think it would be reasonable for statements to be published showing the individual position of each partner, one, two, three, four, five and six months prior to the assignment and about one year and two years prior to it.

The partners were believed to be wealthy men. What evidence is there that they placed in the firm all their tangible assets to avert an assignment or since then to do the right thing by their creditors? It may be that their personal estates have been wiped out but creditors are surely entitled to absolute proof of their personal positions before being asked to ratify documents which it appears would have the effect of discharging them from bankruptcy. If the partners have acted entirely in good faith as is supposed they have nothing to hide and it seems to me should voluntarily give definite proof of this position before a court.

It may be that the custodian and trustee has fully investigated the whole position of the partners as well as the firm and that there is ample evidence, but I do not believe this has been given to creditors or the public who, I think, are entitled to demand this. I think the vote in connection with the scheme of arrangement should be withheld or postponed from the date of meeting which is Tuesday, November 10, unless full information can be published by the trustee in the meantime.

I believe it to be a well established principle that when a debtor cannot meet his obligations and asks an extension or leniency from creditors that the latter are made aware of all facts of the case and I do not see why there should be any exception in this instance. It may be that the whole matter is being handled in good faith by all parties and the trustee and inspectors may have all the evidence required but I do not think they have officially passed it on to the creditors for whom after all they are acting.

The debts of the firm have now been fixed by quotations at the date of their assignment which is theoretically correct although, of course, the firm's assignment dragged prices down to the lowest ebb. At the same time it does not seem to me a fair proposition that the debtors should be entirely discharged upon repayment of debts plus a premium of only 10 per cent which will probably be spread over a period of at least five years—seven years being the time asked for. The premium is equivalent to only 2 per cent simple interest on a five-year term.

The position, in short, is that the creditors' claims are frozen indefinitely, and the creditor does not receive sufficient consideration.

INVESTOR.

Toronto.
Oct. 30, 1931.

Wants Information

Editor, The Financial Post,

I was very pleased to notice in The Financial Post last week the statement that the creditors of McDougall & Cowans should have further information, and I quite agree with you.

I always appreciate the independence of your paper as you endeavor to give some protection to the great number of investors who have to depend on such papers as yours for proper information.

If McDougall & Cowans had been able to collect the $5,800,000, or even part of it, they could have readily met the extra $2,000,000 charges caused by the United States exchange. Do you not think the creditors should have some information about this heavy debt, which was actually the cause of the failure?

I hear that one party owes McDougall & Cowans $600,000 and he does not possess six hundred thousand cents. I am also informed that some of the partners, and a large percentage of the employees, owe thousands of dollars to the company. Do you not think that the creditors should be given all this information before they vote on the question of giving McDougall & Cowans a new lease of life.

Trusting that you will take this matter up in the next edition of your valuable paper.

JAMES L. WHITE.

Montreal.
Oct. 31, 1931.

Canadian Securities

Dominion of Canada
Dominion Guaranteed
Provincial Government
and
Municipal
Bonds

Head Office

DOMINION SECURITIES CORPORATION LIMITED
TORONTO MONTREAL WINNIPEG VANCOUVER NEW YORK LONDON, ENG.
15 King Street West, Toronto

C. H. ENDERTON & CO.
Established 1890
Real Estate Investments, Mortgage Loans, Insurance, Rentals.
Stocks and Bonds
Members Winnipeg Stock Exchange
222 Portage Avenue,
WINNIPEG

Black & Armstrong
Real Estate, Valuations, Rentals, Farm Lands, Mortgages and Insurance.
200 Toronto General Trusts Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Western Savings & Loan Association
First Mortgage Loans
Agencies throughout Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta
Head Office: Winnipeg, Man.

TOOLE, PEET & CO.
LIMITED
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Appraisers and Valuators
Estates Managed
CALGARY CANADA

Sutcliffe Company Ltd.
CONSULTING ENGINEERS
and
ONTARIO LAND SURVEYORS
NEW LISKEARD, ONTARIO

Weber Bros. Agencies Limited
PROPERTY MANAGEMENT
REAL ESTATE —
INSURANCE
FINANCIAL AGENTS
Edmonton Credit Building,
Edmonton, Alberta

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND
(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1727)
Capital (fully paid) $ 18,900,960
Reserve Fund .... $ 18,904,630
Deposits $251,935,450
($5 to £1)
General Manager
Sir Alexander K. Wright, K.B.E., D.L.
TRADE WITH GREAT BRITAIN
The ramifications of the Bank throughout Great Britain and the entire World enable it to handle every description of British, Colonial and Foreign Banking business.
LONDON—City Office:
3 Bishopsgate, E. C. 2
Head Office:
EDINBURGH
245 BRANCHES IN ALL
Affiliated Bank:
Williams Deacon's Bank Ltd.
(Member of the London Bankers' Clearing House)

GEORGE F. HARDY
Consulting Engineer
305-309 Broadway, New York City, N.Y.
Member:
Amer. Soc. C.E. Amer. Soc. M.E. Eng. Inst. Can.
Consultation
Reports
Valuations
Estimates
Paper and Pulp Mills
Hydro-Electric and Steam Power Plants
Plans and Specifications

The Most Widely Quoted Editorial Column in Canada
"The Nation's Business"
First Column on Page One

Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Limited
TORONTO, ONT.
Owning and operating mills at
Murray Bay, Que.
Beaupre, Que.
Sturgeon Falls, Ont.
Espanola, Ont.
Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.
Iroquois Falls, Ont.
Smooth Rock Falls, Ont.
Fort William, Ont.
Pine Falls, Manitoba
Daily Capacity 2200 Tons Newsprint
Groundwood Pulp News Sulphite Pulp
High Grade Bleached Sulphite Pulp

Editorials that inform
Have you read them this week on page 6?

The Canada Power & Paper Corporation
Total Daily Capacity of Plants:
1,964 Tons of Newsprint
130 Tons Pure Kraft Paper
130 Tons Pure Sulphate Pulp
also producing
CARDBOARD, INSUL BOARD, WRAPPER and SULPHITE and GROUNDWOOD PULPS
SAW MILLS AT PEMBROKE, ONT., producing White Pine, Red Pine and Spruce Lumber Pickets, Laths, etc. — Annual Capacity of 25,000,000 F. B. M.
Successor and Operating Company of
Belgo-Canadian Paper Company Limited, Shawinigan Falls, Que.
St. Maurice Paper Company Limited, Cap de la Madeleine, Que.
Laurentide Company Limited, Grand'Mere, Que.
Laurentide-Ottawa Company Limited, Pembroke, Ont.
Port Alfred Pulp and Paper Corporation, Port Alfred, Que.
Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, Que.
Head Office:
MONTREAL, QUEBEC

Featuring Nova Scotia

SECOND SECTION

THE FINANCIAL POST

SECOND SECTION

Vol. XXIV | Member of Audit Bureau of Circulations | PUBLICATION OFFICE: TORONTO, NOVEMBER 7, 1931 | 10c a Copy; $5.00 a Year | No. 45

NOVA SCOTIA CONSOLIDATES ITS ECONOMIC POSITION

NOVA SCOTIA RANKS HIGH INDUSTRIALLY

Annual Output Nears $100,000,000 Mark

SCOPE IS WIDE

Varied Resources Bring Into Being Wide Range of Manufactured Products

Industrially Nova Scotia ranks as one of the great provinces of the Dominion, with an annual output not far short of $100,000,000. This remarkable showing is due to the exceptionally rich and diverse resources of the province which have been the means of attracting over $135,000,000 of industrial capital.

Nova Scotia has a wide variety of natural resources which are exploited on a wide scale. Rich timber lands, extensive fishing grounds, vast coal areas, productive farm lands, near proximity to iron ore deposits, and water-borne and rail transportation, are only a few of the factors that have contributed to the industrial development of Nova Scotia.

Fisheries Drew Attention

Newcomers were first attracted to the province by the richness of the sea fisheries. Then the extensive timber limits drew men and capital from all parts of the world. The exploitation of the coal resources on a large scale followed, and then the building up of the important iron and steel industry on Cape Breton Island.

As this industrial growth took place, population grew. Industries sprang up to meet the needs of the fishermen, workers in the mines and steel plants or in the lumber camps, until today the industrial life of Nova Scotia approximates a cross-section of the Dominion as a whole.

Over 1,100 Plants

According to a survey of Nova Scotia's manufacturing establishments in 1929, prepared by the Bureau of Statistics, there were 1,195 establishments in operation, in which the capital investment totalled $135,662,325. This was a gain of 5 establishments and $7,[illegible]000 in capital over the preceding year.

Of the capital invested in 1929, $96,637,139 was in land, buildings, machinery and tools. Materials and stocks on hand, fuel, etc., accounted for $22,027,058 and cash, trading and operating accounts and bills receivable another $16,998,128.

Steel Industry Leads

The major share of this capital is invested in the iron and steel industry—nearly 25 per cent. The public utility industry has a heavy stake in the province, amounting to $16,094,000, while shipbuilding and repairs holds third position in respect to capital with $11,663,000.

Over 20,000 workers are given employment in the industrial plants of the province. Salaries and wages paid to these people in 1929 totalled nearly $18,000,000, as compared with $13,500,000 in the previous year. The majority are on wages; a relatively small number doing piece work.

To keep these establishments in operation, $51,506,000 was spent on materials in 1929. This compared with $42,059,000 in 1928.

Output of $94,000,000

Consequent upon manufacturing processes the gross value of production in 1929 aggregated $94,292,000, a gain of roughly $20,000,000 over the previous year. After deducting the cost of materials, the net value of manufactures in 1929 was $42,786,293, an increase of $10,387,316 over 1928.

Ten Leading Industries

Following is a summary of the 10 leading industries of the province. These ten account for 773 of the 1,195 establishments reporting; $81,024,840 out of a total capital of $135,662,325; 13,856 employees out of 20,966; $10,875,044 out of salaries and wages totalling $17,925,190; $27,764,335 out of $51,506,523 spent for materials; and $53,097,604 out of a total production of $94,292,816:

	Capital $	Output $
Iron and steel	28,626,944	16,044,488
Fisheries	3,805,820	8,216,653
Rly. roll. stock	6,803,113	8,706,782
Light & power	16,094,608	3,813,379
Biscuits, etc.	4,684,463	3,588,769
Sawmills	2,195,120	3,205,217
Butter & cheese ...	1,144,610	2,983,026
Shipbuilding	11,663,585	2,253,372
Knit goods	3,713,979	2,238,550
Printing	2,292,598	2,047,368
Total	81,024,840	53,097,604
Total, all	135,662,325	94,292,816

Survey of Groups

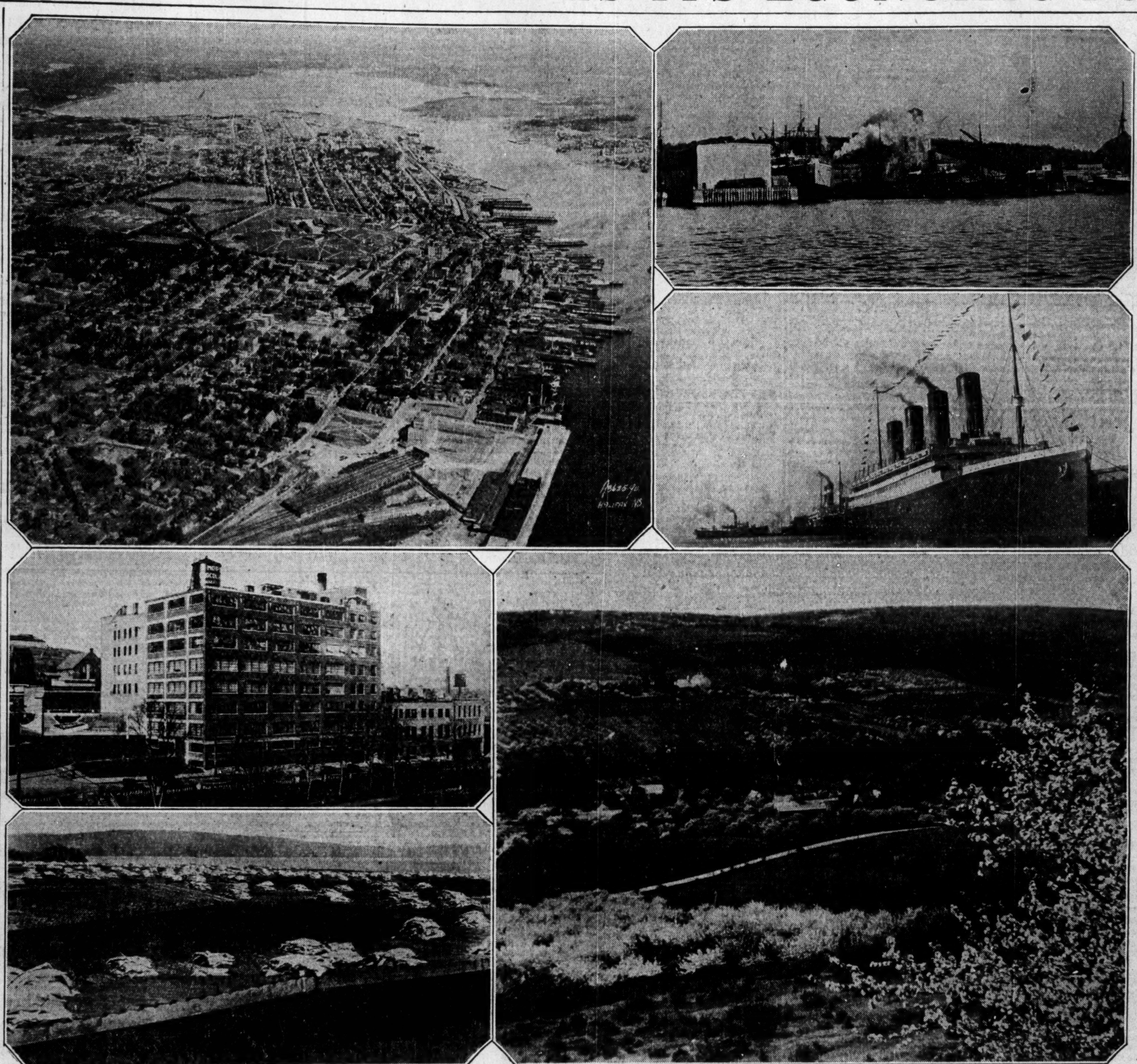
Analyzed from the angle of groups, iron and steel again take the lead. Such industries engaged in primary operation, naturally rank high in industrial importance. In this class are placed coal mining and lumbering.

Following is a survey of the principal groups, showing capital employed and value of products.

	Capital $	Value of products $
Vegetable	13,821,011	12,773,026
Animal	5,521,302	12,023,579
Textiles	7,942,698	6,293,992
Wood & paper	11,986,505	9,976,568
Iron	41,560,544	29,295,086
Non-ferrous metal ..	135,179	44,088
Non-met. mineral ..	24,303,167	15,330,695
Chemicals	2,507,484	2,280,099
Miscellaneous	11,789,827	2,462,304
Central electric ...	16,094,608	3,813,379
Total	135,662,325	94,292,816

Unlike other provinces, Nova Scotia is largely dependent upon coal for power. During the past few years, however, the province and private agencies have energetically undertaken the development

(Continued on page 14)



Above layout shows graphically some of the widely diversified activities of Nova Scotia, all of which have contributed their part toward the creation of stabilized conditions in the province. Nova Scotia has developed her vast resources to a point where her people are not dependent upon any one source for revenue. Fishing, lumbering, manufactures, shipping, fruit-growing, farming, mining, dairying and other activities are all well developed industries. The top left view (courtesy of the R. A. F.) shows Halifax, the capital and chief shipping point in the province. The top right is a picture of the busy operations at the recently established plant of the Mersey Paper Co. Underneath is a picture of one of the world's largest liners tied up at the docks of the Halifax Harbor Commissioners. The middle left picture portrays one of the largest industries in Halifax—Moirs Ltd., manufacturers of confectionery, chocolates and bakery products. Below is a common sight in Nova Scotia fishing villages—cod drying in the sun. In the lower right hand corner is a view of one of the highly productive and well-cultivated valleys for which Nova Scotia is famous. A number of fruit orchards are to be seen in the picture.

BUILD MARKETS FOR N. S. BERRIES OVER WIDE AREA

Blueberries and Cranberries Meet With Splendid Reception

Nova Scotia has established this year, for the first time, a market for its blueberries and cranberries in Ontario, several shipments having been made to that market this year.

Practically the entire crop of blueberries in Cumberland County has been sold in New York, Montreal, and Toronto, while large shipments to the home markets have been made from Pictou County. One shipment from Yarmouth County totalled 17,000 crates, and the total shipments from the province reached several carloads.

It was the first time Nova Scotia's blueberries had been sold in Toronto.

Ontario Buys Cranberries

Shipments of cranberries were disposed of in Ottawa, Peterborough, Belleville, Kingston, Montreal and Quebec. These are all new trade contacts and the opinion is expressed by the provincial directors of co-operative marketing that if they are vigorously followed up, the whole surplus Nova Scotian crop can be marketed through these channels.

Trial shipments last year from Nova Scotia competed successfully with United States cranberries and paved the way for the disposal of this year's record crop.

Many sections of the province are adapted to cranberry growing. Besides the advantage of lower freight rates, the growers are protected by a substantial duty against Cape Cod and the United States.

Handle More Freight

During September the freight tonnage handled over the Halifax Harbor Commissioners' piers totalled 50,404 tons as against 44,134 tons for the same month last year, this being an increase of 14.2 per cent. The month of August, likewise, showed an increase, of 22 per cent over August, 1930.

Nova Scotia Business Activity Maintained on Higher Scale Than in Other Parts of Canada

Industries Depending Upon Outside Markets For Products Find Operations Limited to Smaller Demand

TENDENCY TOWARD LOWER VOLUME

General Financial Returns This Year Will Equal if Not Exceed Those of 1930—Anticipations Now Are That Trade Will Be on Smaller Scale in Months Immediately Ahead, Though No Marked Change is Expected

Survey of economic conditions in Nova Scotia leads to the conclusion that business in the area is on a better and sounder basis than in other provinces of the Dominion. At the same time it should be pointed out that there are bad spots in the business fabric but, taken as a whole, Nova Scotia is still experiencing a fair measure of prosperity.

The feeling exists among business leaders in the province, however, that Nova Scotia's trade is tending to decline in sympathy with the rest of the Dominion. This bears out the oft-repeated statement that the business cycle in Nova Scotia lags some six months behind the rest of Canada. Though slower to take on prosperity, the province holds its business at a high level long after the rest of the country has started on the down path.

Stability of Business

Being an older settled area and with great diversification of economic endeavor, Nova Scotia enjoys a greater degree of stability than other provinces. This has tended to minimize the violent ups and downs in business conditions which have been a feature of conditions in other provinces.

For purposes of this survey Nova Scotia can be divided into two sections — northern and central and southern. Business conditions in the northern half of the province—Cape Breton—are not satisfactory. This is the centre of the province's great coal and iron and steel industries. Their activity depends to a very large extent upon business received from Central and Western Canada. Orders from those markets have been light over the past 12 months, which in turn has created an unemployment situation in Cape Breton.

Affects Other Areas

The decline in mining and industrial operations in the northern section has not been without its effect upon business in other parts of the province. Considering the fact that the major share of the industrial capital is employed in coal mining and the manufacturing of iron and steel and allied products, it is apparent that any let-up in activity, sooner or later, affects associated lines.

Over the past few weeks there has been an encouraging gain in coal mining operations. The great iron and steel industry at Sydney, however, is on a short time basis. Business of a definite nature is not in sight, though hope is held out that substantial rail orders will be received, which will provide a fair measure of work during the winter months.

Nova Scotia Coal Widely Marketed

Coal sales of Nova Scotia last year amounted to 5,281,508 tons, as compared with 5,766,212 tons in 1929, according to returns compiled by the provincial department of mines. Owing to the limited local demand, the major share of this production finds its way to markets outside the province. For 1930 the distribution of Nova Scotia coal sales was as follows: At home, 1,844,480 tons; New Brunswick, 627,444 tons; Newfoundland, 243,364 tons; Prince Edward Island, 103,720 tons; Quebec, 2,213,767 tons; St. Pierre, 1,638 tons; United States, 10,883 tons; lost at sea, 6,905 tons; Labrador, 358 tons; and sold for bunker purposes, 228,949 tons.

The fishing industry is also giving some concern. The catch has not been especially heavy this year. Combined with low prices, the lot of the fishermen has not been too good. With a limited domestic market, the prosperity of the fishermen depends upon export markets. For a long time past the export markets have been demoralized and it would appear that the re-establishment of the fishing industry will hinge upon the development of better merchandising methods.

Turning to other branches of economic endeavor, one finds conditions fair to good. The forestry industry has not been as prosperous as it might be. While the lumbering trade has been in the doldrums for some time, the demand for pulpwood through the operation of the Mersey Paper Co. plant has provided a good outlet for this type of product. Demand from the fruit industry for boxes and barrels has been on the upgrade, while the mines have been taking substantial quantities of pit-props, ties, etc. The railways have also been good buyers. On the other hand, the lath and shingle market in the United States has dropped to negligible proportions.

Good Apple Season

Apple growers are experiencing a fairly successful year. The yield this year is nearly 20 per cent greater than last year. Through government supervision, the appearance of the orchards has been greatly improved which has brought about an improvement in quality. The apple season this year was some ten days ahead of the average time, which enabled the shippers to secure a good foothold in the English market. Up to date shipments have been nearly double those for the corresponding period of 1930.

Other branches of agriculture report satisfactory conditions. The dairying industry is making headway. Production of eggs has increased steadily, while the demand for blueberries and cranberries has been encouraging. Field crop production this year has been well up to the average, though the yield of potatoes is lower than for last year.

Industry is Active

Industrially the province has little to complain of. Aside from the iron and steel industry, other branches are maintaining operations at or near capacity.

Trading establishments report some decline in business, but the percentage loss is relatively small compared with that reported in the other provinces. Buying power in the province does not vary greatly from year to year. The people are of thrifty habits and a drop in earnings does not necessarily follow with a restriction in demand for staple products.

The manner in which the tourist traffic has held up this year has played no small part in maintaining business. Through co-ordinated and well directed efforts of the provincial government, the attractions of the province have been ably presented to the travelling public in the United States and other parts of Canada. Highways have been improved, excellent hotel accommodation provided, and other steps taken to make the visitors' stay enjoyable

The amount of relief work to be undertaken this winter to relieve the unemployment situation should not prove unduly heavy for the provincial government and municipalities.

In Strong Position

Throughout its long history, Nova Scotia has gone through many readjustments. Changing times and changing conditions have made necessary new methods. At present, however, the province is in shape to tackle such problems as confront it. The finances of the government have been steadily improving, unemployment is less than in other provinces, industries are well engaged and revenue for 1931 compares favorably with 1930.

There is justification, therefore, for the statement that conditions in Nova Scotia are better than elsewhere in Canada, despite the unsatisfactory situation seen in some industries. Incidentally, those industries which are backward at present, are the ones which largely sell their products outside of the province. Coal, steel, iron, lumber and fish are the principal commodities affected. The market lies in Quebec, Ontario, the United States or England, areas which are feeling the depression.

No Inflation Evident

Nova Scotia is in the position where the effect of recessions in business are minimized. Lack of inflation in prosperous years shows its value in times like these. While a further lessening in business activity is to be expected, the wide diversification of economic activity makes for stability.

STILL WANT LOW FREIGHT RATE ON GRAIN

Halifax Port is Anxious For Share of Traffic

BASIS OF CLAIM

Say Principle of Statute is Disregarded in Favor of American Ports

Agitation for a greater flow of Canadian grain through the port of Halifax continues unabated. Haligonians hold to the belief that the statutory agreement under which the Transcontinental Railway was constructed provided special freight rates on export traffic, which are not being lived up to and on that account the port of Halifax is not securing its share of the Canadian traffic moving to overseas markets.

Halifax is equipped to handle a large volume of traffic through its port, but the facilities are only partially used. This situation is not a pleasing one to Haligonians, who point out that a major share of Canadian grain exports move via American ports when, by all rights, it should move through Canadian ports.

Applications Turned Down

Applications have been made to the Board of Railway Commissioners to have enforced a rate of 19.34 cents per hundred pounds on grain moving from the Head of the Lakes to Halifax. In August of last year a majority of the Board ruled against the application.

The rate from the Head of the Lakes to Quebec via the Transcontinental line was reduced from 34.5 cents per 100 pounds to 18.34 cents. It was contended that the Maritime rate should be the Quebec rate plus the usual one cent differential, or 19.34 cents. In this application, the port of Halifax was strongly backed by the port of Saint John and other Maritime organizations, but all to no avail.

In order to obtain the necessary background so that an opinion may be formed upon the Maritime freight rate claim, it is necessary to look at the railway situation as it existed some years ago.

Basis of Claims

Halifax's claim for lower freight rates on grain, centres around the National Transcontinental Railway. Construction of an elaborate canal system on the St. Lawrence virtually defeated the movement of Canadian traffic through Maritime ports, via the Intercolonial railway. The concentration of Canadian traffic through St. Lawrence River ports became apparent when the canals came into use, and also that the major portion of the remainder of Eastern traffic then and now finds its way through United States channels.

Build New Line

With a view to correcting this situation and providing for a more equitable distribution of traffic through Canadian ports, the National Transcontinental Railway was launched some 25 years ago.

The Transcontinental Railway from Winnipeg to the Maritimes cost approximately $200,000,000 and at Moncton tied in with the Intercolonial Railways, costing another $150,000,000. At Winnipeg, the Transcontinental connected with the Grand Trunk Pacific, thereby providing a continuous haul from the prairies to Quebec and Maritime ports, at a total public cost of upward of a half billion dollars.

A Competing Route

It was definitely understood at the time that the Trancontinental was built, and it is understood today, that this route was to compete with the all-water movement. It was primarily to prove an effective competitor to the all-water route to Montreal and the United States Atlantic ports. It was set forth in the statute of 1903 that freight on the Transcontinental Railway for export traffic from points of origin to the point of destination should "at no time be greater via Canadian ports than via United States."

Claim Rights Unaffected

It was further stipulated in the statutes that this special grain rate should apply upon the completion of the Transcontinental lease to the Grand Trunk Railway. The Grand Trunk, however, did not take up the lease, but the Transcontinental was eventually consolidated in the Canadian National Railways. It is contended by the Maritimes that the consolidation did not affect the original terms under which the railway was constructed and that as the Port of Quebec was accorded the 18.34 cent rate in 1927, the Atlantic ports were entitled to a rate of 19.34 cents instead of the present higher rate.

The freight rates to Quebec City are substantially based upon the same arguments used by the Maritime ports. Back in 1927, the Port of Quebec secured a rate from the Board of Railway Commissioners of 18.34 cents per 100 pounds of grain moving from the West. The railways obtained from the Board, extensions of time covering a period of nearly two years within which to make an appeal. The railway did not make the appeal until late in 1929, but on October 7, of the same year, the appeal was dismissed by the Supreme Court.

This decision left the way open for the Board of Railway Commissioners to deliver a ruling on the matter of grain rates affecting both Quebec and the Maritime

(Continued on page 14)

HIGHWAY PLANS INVOLVE OUTLAY OF OVER $500,000

Reconstruct 39 Miles of Main Roads in Province

ACTIVE PROGRAMME

Much Attention Devoted to Highway Work—Motor Vehicles Increase

Over $500,000 is being expended by the Provincial Government on the reconstruction of 39 miles of main highways in Cape Breton and Richmond Counties. This is the first part of the extensive public works programme to check unemployment which will be undertaken in Nova Scotia by the Federal and Provincial Governments and by the municipalities.

Work upon the seven sections of highway involved is already under way. Rigid conditions to assure that employment arising out of this highway construction will bring benefits to those out of work, will be placed by the Department of Highways in all contracts. No power shovels will be used in this highway work.

In addition to the highway work in Cape Breton, plans are already under way for the elimination of two railway grade crossings in Pictou Co. Surveys are being made for the elimination of other crossings.

Extensive Work in 1930

Nearly 1,000 miles of highway in Nova Scotia were improved and 3,000 more motor vehicles were registered in Nova Scotia during 1930, according to survey prepared by the Provincial Department of Highways.

Of the highway improvement work undertaken last year, 359 miles were graded, 394 miles were graded and gravelled, and 232 miles, which had been previously graded, were surfaced.

In addition to the improvement work, the Government undertook the construction of new roads at different points in the province. Several diversions were made, eliminating bad curves. Great crossings were eliminated, and surveys undertaken to continue this type of work. A considerable amount of work, calling for an expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars was carried out on the county and local roads. Throughout the entire season, approximately 5,000 men obtained employment for varying periods on the roads.

Undertook Special Work

Toward the end of 1930 the department entered into an agreement with the Dominion Government whereby additional highway work was undertaken to relieve unemployment. This work has been continued during 1931, and in September last, the Government awarded contracts to value of over $500,000 for highway construction.

Consider Dust Nuisance

For several years past, the Provincial Government has given serious consideration to the dust nuisance and in 1930 a greater mileage than ever before was treated with dust preventives. The material views last year did not prove to be wholly satisfactory and further investigations and experiments are being conducted by the Government.

More Motor Vehicles

The increasing use of the provincial highways is apparent from the study of the motor vehicle registrations. Last year, 42,943 cars were registered, of which 7,485 represented new registrations. Driving permits were issued to 44,982 operators, an increase of nearly 3,590 over the previous year, as will be seen from the following tabular matter.

	1930	1929	1928
Registrations ..	42,943	39,887	35,151
New cars	7,485	9,205	......
Chauffeurs	6,914	5,019	4,092
Operators	44,982	41,577	36,030

The Government continues to campaign actively for safety on the highways. As a result, 90 licenses and 55 car permits were cancelled in 1930 for the more serious offences of driving while under the influence of liquor, reckless driving, and continued violations of the Motor Vehicles Act on the part of an operator. Safety posters were placed in each of the 3,150 school rooms in the province, radio talks were given and an address on safety delivered before 30,000 school children in twenty towns.

In the face of a material increase in registrations of cars, statistics show an improvement with regard to the number of accidents, with a decline in the number of those injured both fatally and otherwise.

STILL WANT LOW FREIGHT RATE ON GRAIN

(Continued from page 13)

Provinces, since their right to do so had been sustained.

The arguments used by the railways against the movement of grain to Halifax is that costs are too high. Commissioners of the Halifax port claim that it is possible to move a fair quantity of grain through the Port of Halifax, when many millions of bushels of Canadian grain are moved through the Port of Baltimore each year. Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, are some of the other American ports which handle large quantities of Canadian grain.

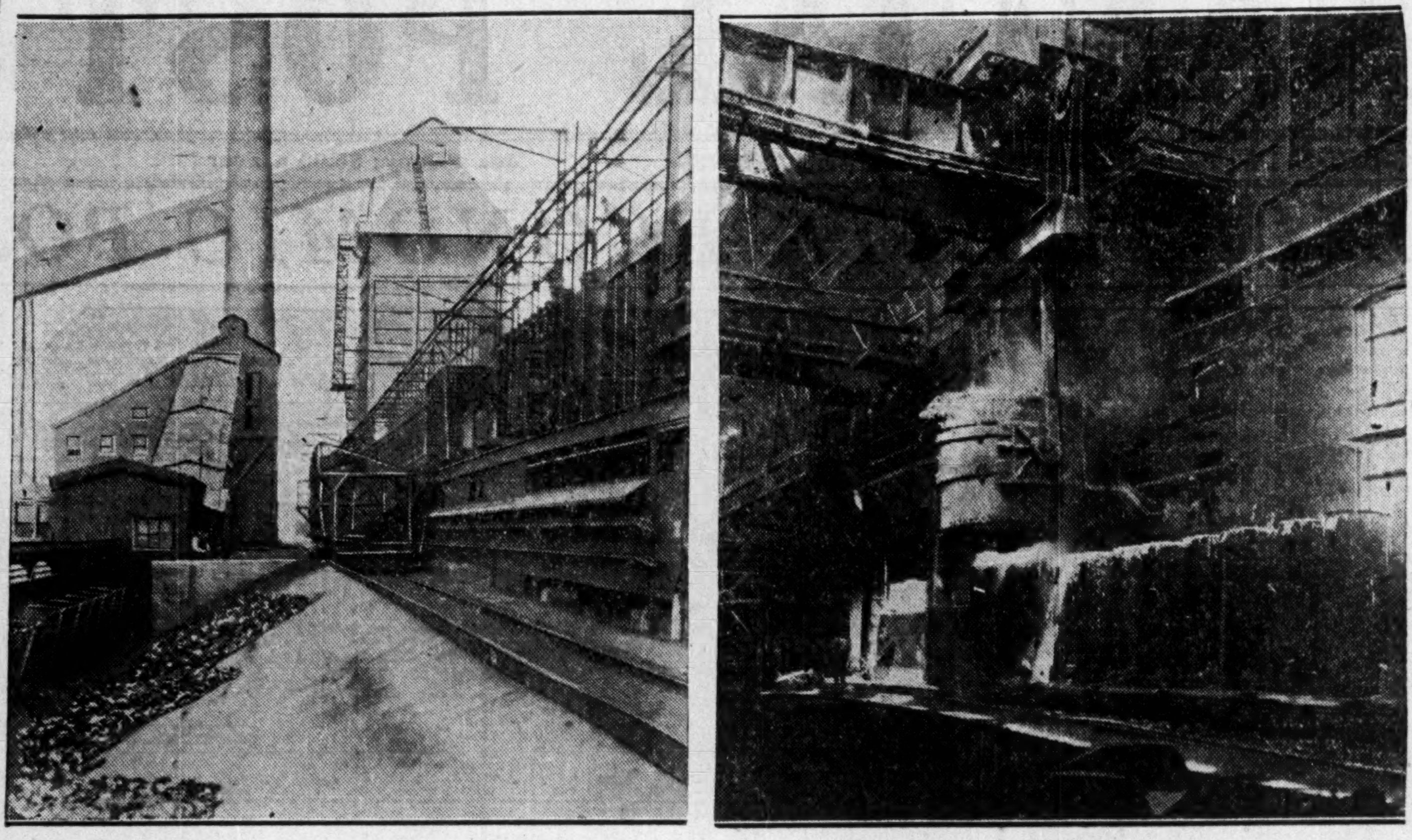
Putting it another way, it is said that something over 80 per cent of the ballast cargo of grain used by the United States Atlantic ports originates in Canada.

At present the St. Lawrence ports receive the bulk shipped from Western Canada. This is natural during the summer and fall season of navigation but in the winter a proportionately large share of Canadian grain moves to foreign markets through American ports. Halifax contends that it should be put on a parity with those ports, and that the volume of grain now going to the United States should move through Canadian ports in the winter.

Halifax Planting Trees

Halifax is having an additional 2,000 ornamental trees spread out this year to further beautify the city streets. The Common Council has stipulated that only Nova Scotia stock be used.

Coal and Steel Operations Bring Millions to Nova Scotia



Coal and steel are the principal industrial activities in Nova Scotia. More people are engaged, more wages and salaries distributed, more capital employed and a greater dollar output is recorded for these branches of operations than for any other industries in the province. To all intents and purposes the coal and iron and steel industries of Nova Scotia are synonymous with the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., which is by far the largest organization. The above views show two different operations at plants of Dominion Steel, the one on the left showing a large battery of coke ovens and the one on the right the pouring of steel into ingots. Both pictures were taken at Sydney.

MOIRS' SALES WITHIN REACH OF 1930 MARK

Full Returns This Year Expected to be Lower

EARNINGS OFF

Wide Expansion of Plant Undertaken Recently to Care for Growing Markets

Moirs Ltd. is a Nova Scotia industry whose products are well known throughout the Dominion. At the plant in Halifax are manufactured chocolates which are distributed throughout Canada, while the company also carries on a large local bakery and confectionery business. In addition, Moirs has built up sales in export markets, foreign business amounting to about four per cent of total distribution.

Sales this year have been fairly satisfactory, though trade conditions have naturally found some reflection in demand for the company's products. There have been, however, reasonably consistent demands, though net earnings for 1931 are expected to fall below those of 1930.

Banner Year in 1930

In making comparisons, it is well to remember that sales of Moirs last year were the highest in the company's history. Net earnings after provision for all taxes and bad debts amounted to $296,568, as compared with $273,958 in the previous year. After deduction of bond interest and depreciation, earnings were equal to $5.10 a share on the common stock.

The growth of the confectionery end of the business has necessitated enlarging the chocolate and candy plants from time to time. The last addition made to the main candy plant was in 1927, and practically doubled the manufacturing floor space. During 1930 a modern concrete building was erected to house the company's service department, consisting of electrical and machine shops, carpentry shop, paint and carriage shops, etc.

Add to Bedford Property

In 1931, Moirs constructed a three-story building on their Bedford property, adjoining the chocolate manufacturing plant. This building, which provides 216,000 cubic feet of space, is to be used at present for storage purposes only. Provision has been made for future extension, plans providing for the eventual replacement of the present chocolate manufacturing plant with a modern building of which the structure recently completed will form a part.

The company also plans to construct in 1931 a new power house and electric generating plant of 1,000 h.p. at Bedford. New concrete dams have already been constructed at Kearney Lake and Paper Mill Lake, increasing the water storage capacity; these dams are part of the hydro system supplying power to the Bedford plant.

Plan New Bakery Unit

Following the company's programme of replacing older plants with modern buildings, plans have already been prepared for construction of a modern bakery building in Halifax. This will replace the present bakery plant which is now inadequate for the company's needs.

Properties presently comprise a modern office building, a confectionery plant having a daily capacity of 75,000 pounds of chocolate and confectionery, a roasting and refining plant for cocoa beans and a paper box factory, with a daily capacity of 20,000 boxes, all located in Halifax.

At Bedford are situated a saw mill, a shook mill and a chocolate refining plant, while the bakery plant at Halifax is capable of producing 7,500 pounds of biscuits, 15,000 loaves of bread and 3,500 pounds of cake a day.

Well-Directed Sales Policy

One of the strong features of this Nova Scotia enterprise is the well-directed sales policy carried on from year to year. As far as local trade is concerned, Moirs has little competition. It is estimated that it handles about 95 per cent of the sales in Nova Scotia. The greatest progress, however, has been made in sales outside of the province. The importance of this is more readily realized when it is understood that about 50 per cent of the company's business is done outside of Nova Scotia.

Warehouses and branch sales offices in Montreal, Toronto, Calgary, Winnipeg, Saint John, Regina, Vancouver, and St. John's Nfld., facilitate distribution in all parts of the Dominion. Further, in 1928, the company closed a long-term agreement with the United Cigar Stores of America, whereby that company's stores in Canada, numbering about 370 stores, handled the company's chocolates. Foreign agencies also are maintained in the West Indies, Central and South America, South Africa and New Zealand.

Moirs has actually been in business since 1830. It was incorporated as a company in 1903 and the present organization came into existence in 1925, when it was formed to acquire a company of the same name. Investment interest lies in the first mortgage bonds of which there are $1,553,000 outstanding, and the capital stock of which 15,246 shares of no par value are issued.

Many Plant Additions

Since inception of a public investment interest in the company, Moirs has made rapid gains. Additions and improvements to plant have speeded production and sales have shown corresponding growth. Since 1926 fixed assets have increased by about $850,000 to $2,797,091, a reflection of plant expansion undertaken.

Moirs is now in the middle of its largest earning period—the early winter months and the Christmas holiday trade. Though possibly sales at this time will reflect restricted purchasing power, Moirs should quickly resume its former progress when business conditions improve.

Industrial Output Sets High Mark in Past Year

Preliminary surveys of manufacturing operations in Nova Scotia last year point to a production valued at $132,500,000. This is an increase of nearly $15,000,000 over the previous year and is the highest figure recorded by the province for several years back.

Returns show that there was an increase of $16,000,000 in the capital invested to $149,728,000. The number of plants in operation showed a gain of only 25 to 1,461, so that the additional capital largely represents increased needs by established industries.

Wages paid, number of employees and the cost of materials, all show an increase last year, as is shown in the following comparative table for the past three years:

	1927-8	1928-9	1929-30
No. of mfg. industries	1,408	1,436	1,461
Capital invested	$114,800,000	$134,750,000	$149,728,000
Salaries paid	2,980,000	3,012,000	4,874,000
Number of employees	18,000	19,872	21,512
Wages paid	$ 13,250,000	$ 13,509,000	$ 15,410,000
Cost of materials	59,720,000	64,870,000	73,850,000
Gross value of products	$107,900,000	$117,512,000	$132,500,000

NOVA SCOTIA RANKS HIGH INDUSTRIALLY

(Continued from page 13)

of water powers and the amount of electrical energy made available for industry from this source is growing more important.

During 1929 Nova Scotia's industries had power equipment with a rating of 179,218 h.p. of primary power. Steam engines and turbines accounted for 118,764 h.p.; internal combustion engines, 3,938; and hydraulic turbines or water wheels, 56,516 h.p.

Of the toal power available, central electric stations are credited with 72,596 h.p. The iron and steel group is next with 65,577 h.p.; followed by wood and paper with, 25,544 h.p.; non-metallic mineral products, 5,174 h.p.; vegetable products, 3,805 h.p.; textiles and textile products, 3,192 h.p.; animal products, 1,953 h.p.; miscellaneous industries, 1,179 h.p.; and chemicals and chemical products, 200 h.p.

Sydney Leading Centre

Sydney continues to be the leading industrial centre of the province, accounting for $19,429,966 out of a total of over $94,000,000. Dartmouth is second on the list, followed by Halifax, Trenton, Truro, Amherst, Yarmouth, New Glasgow and Windsor. All of these points have a production of $1,000,000 or more a year.

There are seven points with an industrial production of over $500,000, but under $1,000,000; 12 with an annual output between $250,000 and $500,000; and 7 with a production under $250,000, but over $100,000.

Potato Crop Yield Declines This Year

Preliminary estimated yield of the potato crop in Nova Scotia by the Federal Department of Agriculture shows a production of 96 cwt. per acre. This compares with 107 cwt. per acre in 1930.

Though growing conditions throughout the province were not altogether favorable this year, the quality of the crop was fairly satisfactory.

CAN. ELECTRIC ENLARGE PLANT TO MEET NEEDS

Have Spent Over $500,000 on Improvements During Year

Increase in generation and distribution of electric energy, together with the installation of additional plant equipment, are features of Canada Electric Co.'s operations over the past year.

Operations are carried on at Maccan, N. S. and energy distributed to Amherst, Sackville, Springhill, Joggins and intervening points. Oxford and points intervening between it and Springhill are also supplied through the Springhill substation.

Last year the company recorded an output of 10,862,499 kw.h. This was an increase of 2,462,160 kw.h. over 1929.

Completing Programme

At present Canada Electric is bringing to completion a development programme at Maccan, which was started nearly 12 months ago and has involved a capital outlay of more than $500,000. The completed project includes a new outside substation with outdoor transformers and switching equipment and interlocking and remote control system, all electrically operated.

The feature of the plant is a 750 h.p. boiler with modern auxiliary equipment and designed to burn pulverized coal. The roof of the power house had to be raised to permit of this installation.

An extension has been made to the coal bunker and automatic conveying system. A new turbo generator of 8,500 h.p. has been installed, bringing the capacity of the plant up to 16,500 h.p.

The level of Harrison Lake has been raised three feet by additions to the dam and the installation of a special gauge provides better control of the water supply for condensing purposes.

New Intake Channel

A new intake channel was constructed to house the screening equipment and condenser pumps. Further a new condensing water discharge channel has been constructed to divert the discharge condenser water to a point where the higher temperature will not affect the desired temperature at point of supply of intake.

Interior plant improvements include, among other things, a new eight panel main switchboard. All auxiliary power control gear is housed in a separate building erected for that purpose adjacent to the main station building.

Other extensive alterations have been made to the building and equipment to co-ordinate operations of the plant. Better service to customers is seen in the construction of a new 22,000-volt transmission line from Chignecto to Amherst, as well as one from Maccan to Joggins.

Utilities Power Unit

Though no financial statement is issued by the company, it is understood that operations have been on a profitable basis. Early in 1930 Canada Electric was segregated from Maritime Coal Railway and Power Co., control going to the Central Station Power and Light Corp., part of Utilities Power and Light System.

Cumming Manufacturing Add to Plant Equipment

J. W. Cumming Manufacturing Co., of New Glasgow, operates one of the largest and most modern steel manufacturing plants in the province. The extensive building programme being carried on throughout the Maritime Provinces has created a demand for high grade structural steel. To the end of meeting this situation, the company had added to its equipment facilities for the manufacture of structural steel and patented the H.S.C. steel joints.

The wide extent of the company's operations and its manufacturing facilities is well illustrated by a list of its principal products. These include castings, pattern work, forgings, mining specialties and tools, culverts, road grinders, contractors' plows, shovel and dragline buckets, manganese points and bases for buckets.

MARITIME LIFE SALES DECLINE SLIGHTLY IN 1931

Young Concern Has Recorded Steady Progress Since Formation

Life insurance sales of the Maritime Life Assurance Co., with head office in Halifax, are somewhat below last year's mark, but the returns indicate that the company continues to record the steady expansion which has been a feature of its operations since commencing business in 1923.

From 1924 to 1930 assets of the company increased from $147,400 to $1,010,584. At the same time income has advanced from $13,789 to nearly $350,000.

The total insurance in force at the end of last year was 5,018 policies of $11,353,986, being an increase of 25.8 per cent over the previous year. The company paid out last year in death and disability claims $24,067. The total payments to policyholders since the company commenced business now amount to $105,245.

Assets Over $1,000,000

The balance sheet of December 31, 1930, shows that of $1,010,584 of assets, bonds, debentures and stocks represented $692,671; first mortgages on real estate, $181,499; loans on company's policies, $28,905; cash on hand and in banks, $22,783; net outstanding and deferred premiums $71,237 and interest due and accrued, $13,486.

Among liabilities reserves for assurances are shown at $653,240. A bank loan of $34,000 has since been liquidated. The other liabilities are relatively small. The reserve for investments stood at $47,855.

The paid-up capital stock of Maritime Life at the end of last year totalled $250,000, which together with a surplus of $62,076, made a total of $312,076. From this was deducted the investment reserve, making the liability to shareholders $264,221.

Investigate Apple Markets

With the hope of expanding the market for Nova Scotia apples the United Fruit Company is conducting extensive enquiries in Ontario and Quebec centres.

CANADA ELECTRIC Co.
Limited

is the pioneer distributor of cheap electric power generated at the mine mouth. Its modern plants use pulverized coal and serve Western Nova Scotia and Eastern New Brunswick. Additions in process will double plant capacity.

Particularly favorable opportunities available for establishment of manufacturing plants.

Manufacturers are offered:

Ample supply of intelligent labor.
Good living conditions.
Cheap transportation.
Low-cost power.

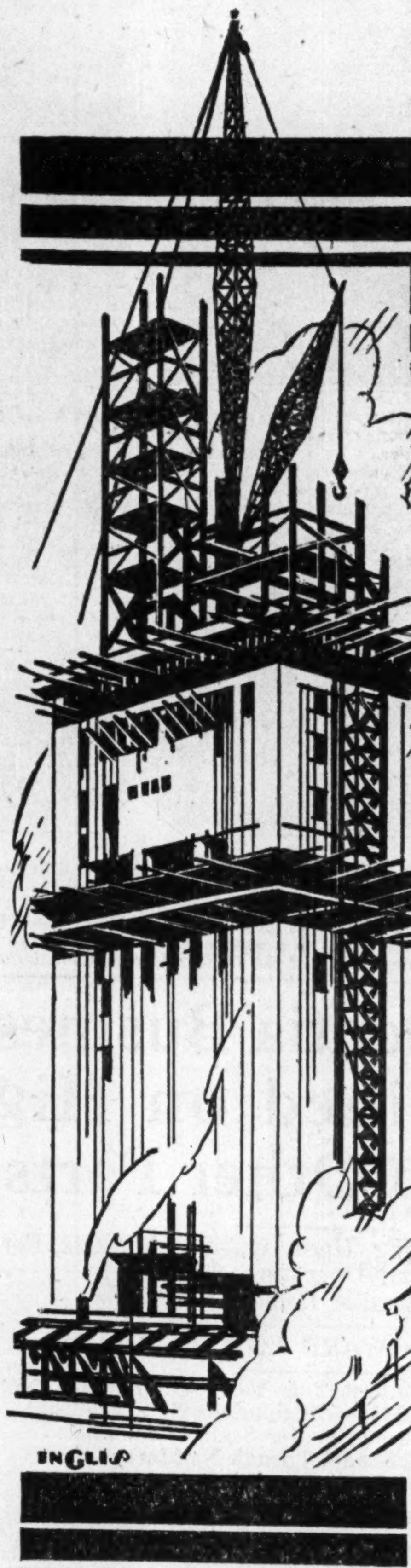
A number of plants, with siding facilities, which can be adapted for various industries, can be had for a fraction of their value. Write for full information.

Head Office
Amherst—Nova Scotia

N. T. AVARD—*Vice-President and General Manager*

D. A. R. Shipments Show Gains

Apple and potato shipments over the rails of the Dominion Atlantic Railway this season to October 1, as compared with the same period of last year, show increases, apple shipments amounting to 1,174 cars, (as compared with 993 for the similar period of last year) and potato exports to 81 cars as against 80.



THE extensive building program being carried on throughout the Maritimes has created an insistent demand for high grade structural steel.

Grasping the opportunity thus offered for the expansion of Maritime Industry the J. W. Cumming Manufacturing Company, Limited, added to their already large facilities for the manufacture of structural steel, and patented the H. S. C. Steel Joist . . . a steel joist that is unexcelled by any imported product.

Now, in planning new buildings, bridges, and other types of construction where structural steel is used, Cumming Structural Steel and Steel Joists are specified in the building designs . . and again the Maritimes have proven their ability to provide for their own needs.

One of the best equipped plants of its kind in Canada, the Cumming works are prepared to manufacture practically everything in steel. No job is too large . . . none too small for the "Master Founders of the Maritimes."

Enquiries Are Solicited.

Castings, Pattern Work, Forgings, Mining Specialties and Tools, Culverts, Road Graders, Contractors' Plows, Shovel and Dragline Buckets, Manganese Points and Bases for Buckets

J.W.CUMMING
MANUFACTURING, CO. LTD
NEW GLASGOW... NOVA SCOTIA

J. W. CUMMING MFG. CO.
LIMITED
J.W.C
NEW GLASGOW, N.S.

SCOTIA POWER CONSOLIDATING SEVERAL UNITS

Operations Extend Over Greater Part of Province

IMPROVES POSITION

Earnings Show Expansion as Capital Outlay Increases to Meet Demands

Plans which Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. has had under way for several years toward consolidating activities of companies in which it is interested, are gradually nearing completion. Last year it acquired control of Avon River Power Co., which owns various systems and is acquiring others in the Annapolis Valley. Now the Board of Public Utilities has been asked to give its approval to transfer of all subsidiary companies to Nova Scotia Light and Power.

Three directly controlled companies are under process of being merged, namely, Dartmouth Gas, Electric Light, Heating and Power Co.; Chester Light and Power Co., and Avon River Power Co. At the same time applications have been made by subsidiary companies of Avon River Power Co. to merge with Nova Scotia Power. These include the Sackville River Electric Co. and Edison Light and Power Co.

Will Serve Wide Territory

When these plans are completed, Nova Scotia Light and Power will serve a wide territory. This will include Halifax and suburbs and the towns of Oxford, Springhill, Chester and Barrington and all territories served by Avon River Power Co. in the eastern section of the Annapolis Valley.

Further financing will likely be undertaken by Nova Scotia Power since the Utilities Board has been asked to approve an issue of $2,400,000 of 5 per cent first mortgage bonds and $800,000 of 6 per cent preferred stock. Proceeds would be used for the acquisition of a number of properties and also for the purpose of effecting improvements in different departments, the total expenditure being estimated at $3,247,000. An exchange in securities may be effected, as for example, in the case of Avon River Power, which has outstanding $843,000 of first mortgage bonds; $200,000 of preferred and 225,000 shares of no par value common stock.

Progress Has Been Made

Nova Scotia Power has made steady progress in recent years and earnings have reflected the wider scope of operating activity. The Maritime Provinces were slow to reflect the effects of the depression and though business conditions in that territory have been slower this year, Nova Scotia Power is progressing well.

Its chief market is Halifax. Here the company owns a steam power plant which has a capacity of 8,310 h.p., a gas plant with a daily capacity of about 900,000 cubic feet, an electric railway service over 24 miles in length. Certain adjustments have been made with the city this year in regard to taxes which are in the main favorable to the company.

Power From Subsidiary

While Nova Scotia Power does not operate its own hydro-electric development, it is now linked with the system of Avon River Power. In addition, about 27,750,000 kw.h. of energy are purchased from the St. Margaret's Bay development of the Nova Scotia Power Commission; in all, the company distributed 35,007,575 kw.h. in 1930.

Persistent efforts in 1930 succeeded in increasing gas sales by 23 per cent over the previous year. Considerable success has been attained in securing commercial gas loads in recent years and there are now forty such installations in Halifax. Last year new additions were made to the gas plant which increased its capacity by 50 per cent.

Tramway Passengers Gain

In the tramway department, operations were in marked contrast to activity elsewhere on the continent. In 1930, 12,324,410 revenue passengers were carried, a substantial gain over 1929. The average fare charged was a fraction over 6 cents each, though the weekly pass enabled 5½ million passengers to ride at 3½ cents a fare.

Earnings in recent years have shown steady gains. Use of electric energy in the territories served is increasing while substantial rate reductions in light and power rates in Halifax and Dartmouth were brought into effect in 1930. These reductions partly resulted in an increase of 18.3 per cent in power sales in Halifax, which enabled the company to make a satisfactory showing in 1930.

Minas Basin Pulp Output Satisfactory

Minas Basin Pulp and Paper Mills is one of the few pulp manufacturing companies operating in Nova Scotia. It owns a modern high-grade groundwood pulp mill at Hantsport, N.S.

Production varies between 30 and 40 tons of air-dried pulp every 24 hours. The plant is so constructed that an additional unit can be installed at relatively low cost. Output is marketed with the Scott Paper Co. of the United States.

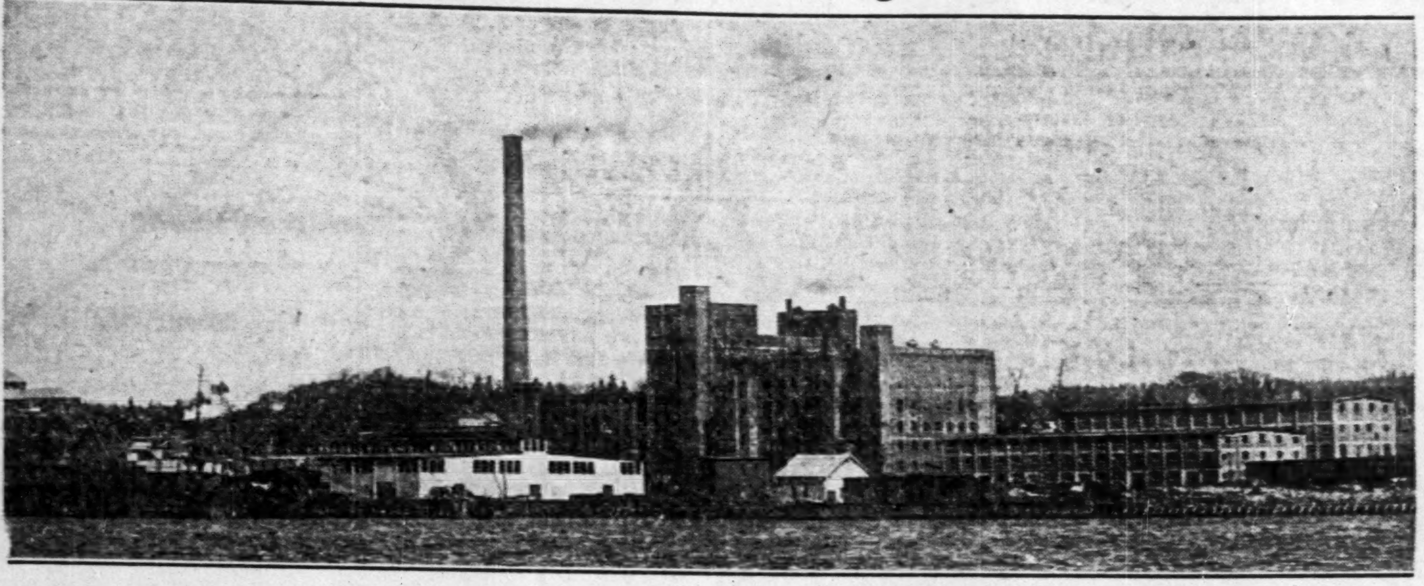
Financing of this undertaking has been more or less of a private character. There is outstanding $100,000 of 7 per cent preferred stock and $150,000 of common, all of which is closely held.

Minas Basin owns its own timber limits of about 50,000 acres and in addition has leased areas and also purchases wood direct from farmers. The company maintains a high standard of production and shipments have been going forward regularly this season.

Maritime Trade With Ontario

A report from R. W. E. Burnaby, Maritime Trade Commissioner at Toronto, points out that there were 98 more carloads of freight shipped from the Maritimes to Ontario last year than in the boom year of 1928 and a gain of 510 cars over 1929. Potato shipments last year totalled 3,335 cars.

Acadia Sugar Benefits from Advantages of Plant Location



Tidewater facilities at Dartmouth, across the harbor from Halifax, have played no small part in the recovery of Acadia Sugar Refining Co., following the lean years after the post-war break in the sugar markets. This is one of the largest plants of its kind in Canada and its products are distributed to the majority of Canadian consumers. Over the past two years operations have improved to such an extent that the company is again paying dividends on its preferred stock.

AVON RIVER CO. BROUGHT CLOSER TO PARENT BODY

N. S. Light Seeks to Consolidate Two Systems

Further consolidation of operations of Avon River Power Co. with those of Nova Scotia Light and Power Co. is seen in steps which the parent organization has taken to merge all activities of Avon River Power with its own. It will be remembered that Nova Scotia Power obtained control of Avon River late in 1930; now it is seeking to consolidate the two systems.

If this plan matures, there is a possibility that Avon River bonds totalling $843,400, 5½ per cent, might be retired. This funded indebtedness comprises an issue of $650,000 due 1956 and $193,400 due 1957; any action regarding redemption of these bonds and refinancing by the parent company necessarily depends upon the condition of the money market.

Makes Satisfactory Progress

Operations of Avon River Power during the current year have been on a satisfactory scale. Sales of energy compare favorably with those of last year, a reflection, in part, of rate reductions which became effective in 1930. No figures on earnings have been made available to the public since 1927.

The company has continued its policy during the current year of acquiring independent systems in the territories served. The municipal power plant at Middleton was acquired in May, while approval was also given to the sale of Sheffield Mills Power Co. to Avon River Power. The company has also made a formal offer to purchase the electric light plant of Berwick.

Serves Eastern Part of Valley

Avon River Power serves communities in the Eastern Annapolis Valley, including the towns of Kentville, Wolfville, Windsor, and a considerable part of Hants county. Various companies were acquired in 1929 and during 1930 the businesses of Morristown Electric Light and Power Co., South Berwick Electric Light and Power Co. and the Grafton Electric Light and Power Co. were added to its system.

The company has enlarged its generating facilities to keep pace with its wider activities. Two hydro-electric plants are operated on the Avon River, one on the Gaspereaux River, and one on the Ball River, having a combined capacity of 8,600 h.p. Further, the company has a 4,500 h.p. development on the Black River, making a total production of 13,100 h.p.

Since its acquisition by Nova Scotia Light and Power, the system has been hooked up with that of Nova Scotia Power through a transmission line from Windsor to Halifax, a step which has given a much needed addition to the load on the Halifax system.

MALAGASH SALT OUTPUT LOWER FOR PAST YEAR

Operates One of Largest Deposits in Eastern Canada

Production of the Malagash Salt Co., operating a salt deposit at Malagash, N.S., amounted to 25,703 tons last year. This was a decrease of 4,922 tons from the previous year's output.

The deposits owned by this company are the only ones being exploited on the Atlantic seaboard. Part of the salt beds are so pure that excellent commercial grades can be secured by simply crushing and screening the rock as it comes from the mine. A short time ago the company installed an evaporator, by means of which the less pure portions of the bed can also be produced and a fine grade of domestic salt added to its commercial products.

Potash is Present

Potash is also known to exist in the deposits, but so far has not been found in sufficient quantities to make it profitable to exploit.

The principal market for the company's output is with the fishing industry of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. The unsatisfactory conditions in that industry have tended to reduce demand which has been reflected in the company's earning power. Another development of the company, is the use of salt for laying dust on highways. A considerable amount of experimental work has been carried out in this direction.

Urges Export of Plums

Dr. M. Cumming, director of marketing for Nova Scotia's Department of Agriculture, believes that the crop of plums this year in Nova Scotia will be much beyond provincial requirements and is of the opinion that much of the better grade fruit might be exported to the British market.

Acadia Sugar Maintains Progress Made in 1930

Improved Conditions Surrounding Canadian Sugar Refiners Find Reflection in Operations of Big Halifax Company

Acadia Sugar Refining Co., operating one of the largest sugar refineries in Canada at Halifax, continues to do well this year. Operations of all Canadian sugar refiners have been on an improved basis in the past year, due largely to tariff restrictions, and Acadia Sugar's progress in 1930 showed that it was no exception.

In face of onerous conditions imposed by a vast world overproduction of raw sugar, Acadia Sugar has been able to maintain its position and meet all its interest charges in the past few years. With sharper tariff restrictions brought into force in the fall of 1930, Canadian sugar refiners were able to obtain a larger share of the domestic market, while a slight increase in prices following a strengthening of the raw sugar market early this year also worked in favor of the industry.

Cash Disbursement Made

The most notable reflection of the improved situation as it touched Acadia Sugar was the declaration of a preferred dividend in December, 1930. This payment comprised 3 per cent and a further payment of 3 per cent in July this year has indicated that the stock is now on a regular 6 per cent dividend basis.

Preferred shareholders have waited since 1915 for a return on their holdings. Though the present issue of $1,500,000 of preferred has only been in the hands of the public since 1926, the stock was offered in a reorganization in settlement of all arrears of dividends since 1915. It was distributed on the basis of 75 per cent of former holdings.

The ability of the company to make payments on its preferred was illustrated in earnings for 1930. After all charges, the net profit applicable to dividends was $87,042, compared with $683 in the previous year; thus earnings were equal to $5.80 a share on the preferred stock last year.

Indications are that profits this year will be on an equal or even better basis. Though the company issues no figures, statistics published by the Government show that refined sugar shipments of Canadian manufacturers have increased this year, stocks on hand have declined, while higher imports of raw sugar indicate that manufacturing operations have been carried on on a satisfactory basis.

While domestic shipments have held up, the export trade which has been almost negligible in recent years has continued on an even lower scale in 1931. Large stocks of sugar throughout the world do not permit profitable shipments for export, and so long as the present situation exists in world markets, there is no indication that Canadian refineries can hope to resume sales in foreign markets.

Holds Favorable Location

Low cost operation has enabled Acadia Sugar to maintain its position in spite of the difficulties which have confronted it. The plant is favorably located on the harbor front in Halifax, offering excellent facilities for direct import of its raw sugar requirements from Cuba. The plant, which is modern in every respect, has a daily productive capacity of 1,250,000 pounds of refined sugar.

The unit is as self-contained as possible. Power is generated by the company itself, while a cooperage plant is operated at Moncton, N.B. This unit, operating in conjunction with a modern box and barrel factory at Woodside, N.S., ensures an adequate and low cost supply of barrels and containers for the shipment of products.

Originally Acadia Sugar Refining Co. was controlled in Scotland. During and shortly after the war the company was able to report large earnings, but with a break in the sugar markets Acadia Sugar as well as other refiners in Canada suffered heavy losses.

This necessitated recapitalization in 1926; since that time the company has made steady progress with a marked improvement noted in the past two years.

FUR FARMING IN NOVA SCOTIA GROWS APACE

Returns in Recent Years Record Consistent Growth

No better evidence of the wide diversity of economic activities in Nova Scotia can be had than the list of products produced within the province as published by the provincial government. Steel rails, tacks, apples, butter, cheese, fish of all kinds, paper, pulp, lumber, coal, nationally-marketed candies, sugar and stoves, are only a few of the many products produced.

One branch of activity which has been steadily growing in importance during recent years, is fur farming. At the end of last year, Nova Scotia had 456 fur farms, of which 406 were known as fox farms, 27 mink farms, 9 raccoon farms and 14 muskrat farms.

Over Million Capital

The capital invested in this industry last year was $1,297,583. This figure comprises the value of land, buildings and fixtures and fur-bearing animals. This represents a gain of nearly $200,000 over the preceding year.

The number of fur-bearing animals on Nova Scotia farms at the end of 1929 was 7,015, as against 5,624 at the close of the preceding year. Silver foxes numbered 5,823, patch foxes, 345, red fox, 165; mink, 290; raccoon, 27; chinchilla rabbit, 60 and muskrat, 305.

Secure Good Revenue

Fur-bearing animals sold by Nova Scotia fur farmers in 1929 had a value of $196,528, a gain of approximately $32,000 over 1919. Silver foxes accounted for the major share of this income with $171,030, followed by mink with $18,058; patch fox, $4,540; red fox, $2,505; chinchilla rabbit, $335, and raccoon $60.

In addition to the sale of animals, a substantial revenue was derived through the sale of pelts, amounting to $149,393 in 1929, a decline of about $54,000 from the previous year. As in the case of animals sold, silver fox pelts accounted for the major share of the revenue in this category, amounting to $142,009; patch fox, $5,941; red fox, $1,023; mink, $358; raccoon, $16; chinchilla rabbit, $10; and muskrat, $36.

May Use Catfish

The possible beginning of a new industry is seen in Yarmouth, in which the formerly useless catfish is to play a part. Briefly, a Yarmouth county fisherman has sold catfish skins to a United States firm, for conversion into leather.

ISLAND ELECTRIC SECURES ASSETS BRETON ELECTRIC

Buy in Enterprise at Public Auction Last Spring

Declining revenues, default of interest payments and trouble with the city of Sydney over the renewal of the franchise, culminated in the public auction, last spring, of the Cape Breton Electric Co. properties. The assets were purchased by private interests who in turn formed the Island Electric Co.

The old company owned and operated the light and power and tramways systems in Sydney, North Sydney and adjacent points. Some time ago there arose an agitation in Sydney against the high domestic lighting rates charged by the company. Attempts made at different times to settle the differences were unsuccessful and finally the city council of Sydney applied for and received permission from the provincial government to set up its own system upon the expiration of the franchise.

Various groups became interested in the situation. At one time it was thought that Royal Securities Corp. would secure the franchise from the city, but negotiations fell through. Finally action was taken by the bondholders and the property put up for sale. D. S. Sinclair, K.C., and associates bought in the property.

The weak link in the Cape Breton set-up is the tramway system, which has been an unprofitable venture in recent years. Net revenue has fallen off approximately 50 per cent compared with the 1919 returns.

The Board of Public Utilities Commissioners investigated the situation and finally issued an order to the Island Electric Co. granting the discontinuance on and after October 1 last of the tramway service on the streets of Sydney and Glace Bay, as well as the interconnecting inter-urban lines.

Port Williams Fruit Co. Providing Cold Storage

Port Williams Fruit Co., of Port Williams, N.S., is now operating a cold storage warehouse, which has the storage capacity for 12,000 barrels of apples.

This type of warehouse is said to be the first of its kind in the province and its success in keeping perishable apples at a trifling cost until the markets are able to absorb them, is expected to lead to the establishment of many such free cooling systems throughout the famous apple growing district of the Annapolis Valley. Only limited provision for free cooling had been available previously.

MERSEY PAPER HOLD ACTIVITIES AT GOOD LEVEL

Many Advantages Enable Plant to Operate Above Average

Operations of Mersey Paper Co., which came into operation late in 1929 as the first newsprint producer in Nova Scotia, have been in marked contrast with those of the majority of its contemporaries in the industry.

Earnings in 1930 were sufficient to cover depreciation, bond interest and loans and leave a surplus of $172,702; expectations are that production for 1931 will amount to 77,000 tons, which would keep the plant operating at capacity throughout the year.

The relatively favorable situation which surrounds Mersey Paper emphasizes the advantages of the all-water shipping route from this Nova Scotia plant, compared with the rail and water routes of the mills operated in Quebec and Ontario. By reason of its low-cost transportation facilities, the company has been able to compete for business on an advantageous basis.

Operates Own Steamer

The mill is located at Liverpool, N.S., about 485 miles by water from New York. The S. S. "Markland," a company-owned steamer, specially constructed for transportation of newsprint, is in regular communication with New York and is capable of carrying 4,000 tons in one shipment; customers in New York include the New York Herald-Tribune, the Times, World Telegram, American, and Journal.

All of the 1931 output has been sold at a price which will bring a satisfactory return to the company and contracts have been negotiated covering the plant's output for the next ten years, according to Col. C. H. L. Jones, president of the company. Thus, though Mersey Paper was formed at a time when the newsprint industry was in an unsettled state, it has so far been able to survive the difficulties which have been severely felt by many other newsprint producers.

Low Cost Production

The reason may be attributed to low cost production and favorable transportation costs. The plant is located on tidewater, is built along modern lines and has a daily capacity of 250 tons of newsprint. Mersey owns freehold timber limits estimated to contain about 1,800,000 cords of pulpwood while an additional supply, estimated at 1,500,000 cords was made available over a period of 30 years from 1928. Power is secured from the Nova Scotia Power Commission under favorable terms.

During the current year, Mersey Paper is limiting its pulpwood-cutting activities and is purchasing the major share of its requirements. Various economies have been put into effect and this, coupled with the fact that the plant is operating near capacity, should enable the company to make a satisfactory showing as far as earnings in 1931.

Hay and Clover Crop Records Gain This Year

Nova Scotia's hay and clover crop for 1931 exceeded 1,000,000 tons, being an increase of nearly 150,000 tons over 1930.

Records compiled by the Federal Department of Agriculture, show that the area planted to hay and clover this year was 551,000 acres, a gain of 11,000 acres over the preceding year. The average yield for 1931 was 1.84 tons an acre, giving a total production of 1,014,000 tons. This compares with a total production of 859,000 tons in 1930, or an average of 1.59 tons per acre.

McDONALD
Construction Company
Limited
Halifax, Nova Scotia
Engineers & Contractors
Our varied experience for years and our extensive plant place us in a position to handle any job, no matter how large, in
DAMS, WHARVES, FACTORIES and ALL TYPES OF BUILDINGS

Superior Service—Always Available

THE general standing of a Trust Company is known by its capacity and ability to do business to the utmost satisfaction of its customers.

That the Nova Scotia Trust Company occupies this enviable position is reflected by its personnel—the Directors, Executors and staff.

The Directors and Executives of the Nova Scotia Trust Company are known by the efficiency that they have put in their own fields of endeavour. They are selected for their experience and ability in different professions, such as Law, Real Estate, Investments, Insurance and other such capacities which qualifies them to give the best counsel.

The Staff of the Nova Scotia Trust Company are selected for their ability and experience, in carrying out the necessary details of the various matters which arise in connection with the successful administration of estates and the many functions of a Trust Company.

DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS

Melvin S. Clarke, *President.*

Bernard P. Saunders, *Vice-President.*
Thomas W. Murphy, K.C., *Vice-President.*
R. W. Elliot, *Managing Director.*
C. W. Anderson, M.L.A., *Director.*
Hon. Wm. Chisholm, *Director.*
R. A. Corbett, *Director.*
John A. Young, *Director.*
W. H. Dennis, *Director.*
J. G. Farquhar, *Director.*
Geo. E. Graham, *Director.*
L. A. Lovett, K.C., *Director.*
Hon. Geo. H. Murphy, *Director.*
G. R. Harrison, *Secretary.*
G. G. Dusten, C.A., *Auditor.*

Capital Paid Up and Reserve, Over $ 650,000.00
Total Assets, About $6,500,000.00

The Nova Scotia Trust Company
Executors. — Trustees — Guardians
162 Hollis Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia

Serving Nova Scotia

NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, supplies electricity, transportation and gas to the citizens of the capital city, Halifax. Through subsidiary companies it is playing a leading part in the electrical development of the Province, and is now operating in eight counties.

Under the management and control of Nova Scotians, with a sound financial structure, this company is contributing in a material way to the development and prosperity of the territory it serves.

Benefits resulting from increased earnings and economical operations are being shared by both the company and its customers.

Dependable Progressive Service

Nova Scotia Light and Power
Company, Limited
HALIFAX, N.S.

HALIFAX

CANADA'S PROGRESSIVE CITY

Offers Greatly Increased Commercial Facilities

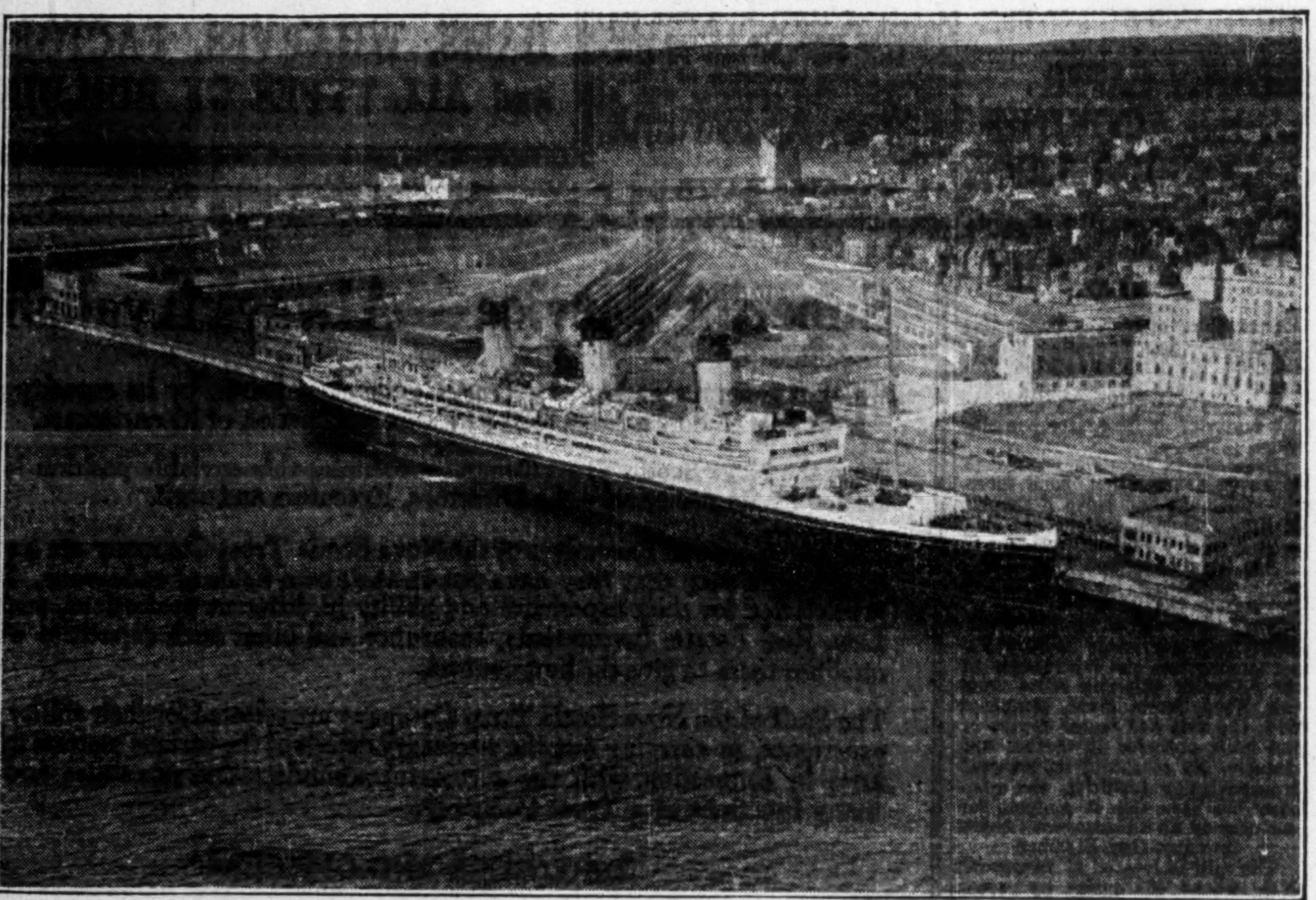


Photo by courtesy of Dept. of National Defence.

White Star Liner S. S. Majestic, moored at Pier 22 and 23 in Halifax Harbour.

HALIFAX HARBOUR

Halifax Harbour is fast assuming a greatly increased prestige among North American Atlantic ports. The new Harbour terminals and those under construction represent a total expenditure of over $35,000,000.00 and offer importers and exporters unexcelled facilities for the distribution of their products in Canada and abroad.

Halifax has often been termed "Canada's wide open gateway" both to and from the great commercial ports of the world. No less than thirty-six great steamship lines use Halifax as their port of entry or departure. *The coming of the Canadian Pacific Steamships to Halifax is another forward step in the progress of this outstanding Atlantic Port. The value of this added important connection to the Port of Halifax is inestimable.* During the past year, some of the world's greatest ships have docked at the new Halifax terminal. The Leviathan, The Majestic, The Berengaria, The Olympic, The Paris, these are a few of the gigantic liners which visited Halifax during 1931.

In addition to fully adequate docking accommodation the Halifax terminals offer increased grain elevator service . . . new cold storage plant . . . and rail transportation to the dock side connecting with all the great transportation lines of Canada and the United States.

With these expanding commercial facilities, Halifax bids fair to become Canada's greatest distribution center.

HALIFAX AIRPORT

The development of Halifax Airport is commensurate with the development of Halifax Harbour. The Airport is already the hub of commercial aviation in the Maritime Provinces, and its progress is keenly followed by promoters of airway transportation.

This is evinced by the fact that the Pan-American Airways operated a daily service between Halifax and Boston during 1931, and by the statement of Mr. Igor Sikorsky, inventor of the multi-motor Amphibians that bear his name, and head of one of the largest airplane concerns in the world. "Halifax is going to be the base for air services between North America and Europe within five years time. Heavier-than-air machines will be flying on schedule across the Atlantic . . . and I am quite confident that Halifax will be the base of the service on this side of the ocean. This city is ideally situated on the Great Circle Course, and it will inevitably profit by the coming of trans-Atlantic Service."

Realization of this forecast seems well on its way to completion.

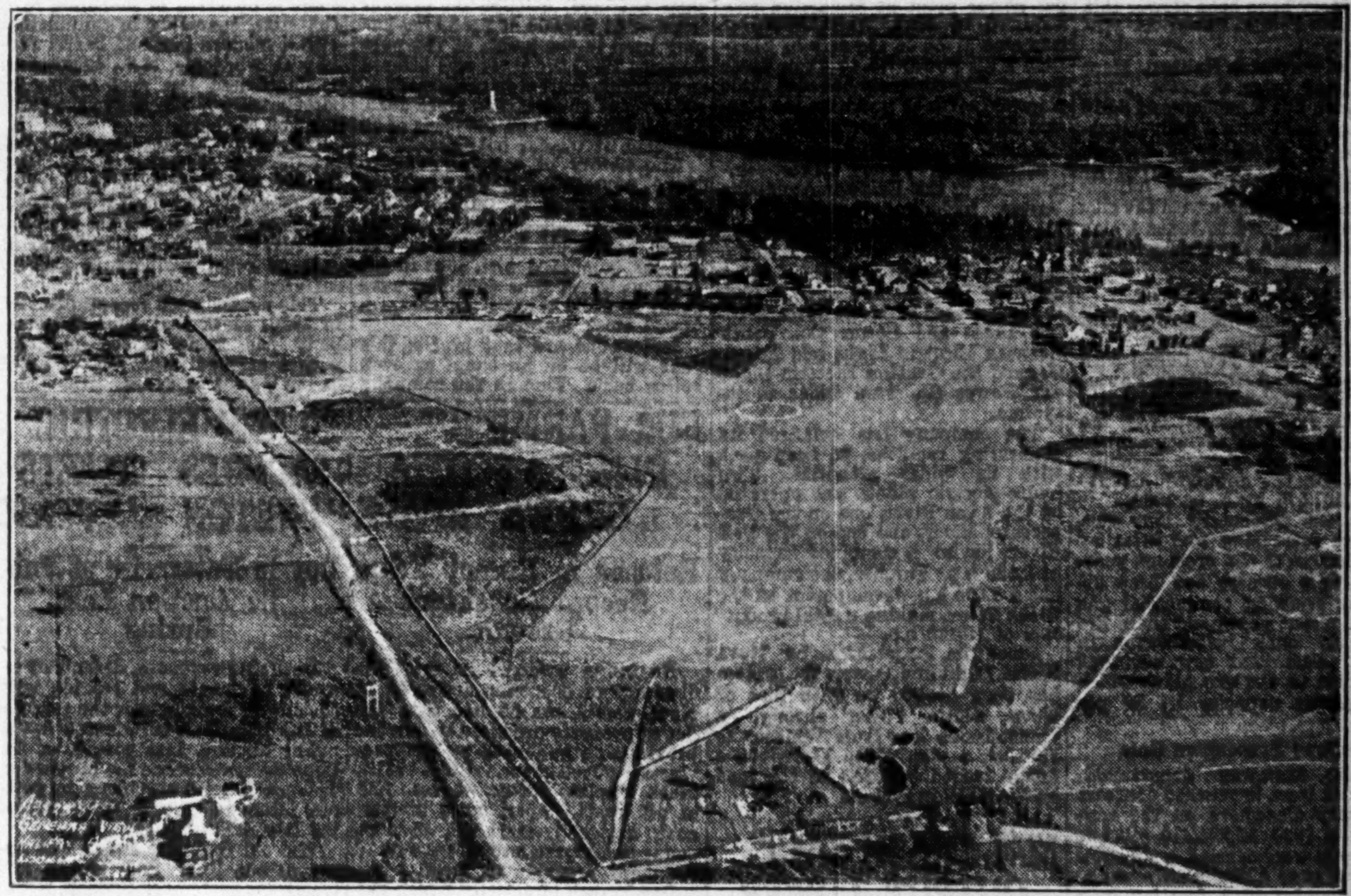


Photo by courtesy of Dept. of National Defence.

Bird's eye view of Halifax Airport.

EXPANDING BUSINESS SHOULD SERIOUSLY CONSIDER HALIFAX

Halifax offers more to the industrial organizations who are desirous of extending their Maritime distribution or who are contemplating export activities. It offers choice geographic location . . . unparalleled transportation facilities by water, land and air . . . the same export and import rates as all North American ports . . . and an energetic, cooperative citizenry . . . these all contribute to the suitability of Halifax as an ideal location for manufacturing, export or import business.

For full particulars write:

CHAIRMAN OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE

CITY OF HALIFAX

Halifax Port Facilities Familiar to Shippers As Promotion Active

Get Good Results in Promoting Traffic

LARGE SUMS SPENT

Commission Improves Port Equipment and Lower Handling Costs on Freight

Traffic volume through the Port of Halifax over the past twelve months has been somewhat less than in the preceding year, but the returns are regarded as highly favorable in view of the world wide depression in shipping. The reason for this favorable showing, according to Col. E. C. Phinney, Chairman of the Halifax Harbor Commission, is that the recently organized traffic department has been successful in diverting at least 60,000 tons of new traffic through the Port of Halifax.

The export potato traffic which amounted to 7,000 tons in the first six months of 1930, jumped to 43,000 tons for the same period of 1931. This business has been handled so successfully that the Commission has been assured of a continuing volume of potato traffic which has led to the decision to renovate the upper story of Pier 2 for frost-proof and heated storage for perishable commodities of all kinds. To this end, an expenditure of $80,000 will be made.

Other substantial traffic increases during the year are attributed to the movement of Canadian flour and feed through the Port, where special arrangements have been made for storage, and of West Indies fruits and vegetables.

Cut Operating Costs

Since the present Commission came into power, a gradual reorganization of Port facilities has been undertaken. This policy is becoming apparent in the matter of operating costs. For example, in August last, while the cargo tonnage passing over the Harbor Commissioners' piers increased 4,559 tons, or 22.8 per cent over the corresponding period of 1930, the cost of handling this business was $3,000 less than the similar item for last year.

Speed Grain Handling

In commenting upon immediate outlook for the Port, Col. Phinney points out that further extensive increase in traffic for the Port within the next few months is assured by the erection of a marine leg for handling import grain. This new equipment is expected to be in operation about the beginning of December. The marine leg will unload corn and other grain at the rate of 15,000 bushels an hour and will save the ships from four to ten days' time in discharging, according to the cargo carried. This will mean a corresponding saving in money. The actual saving in handling charges will be five cents per bushel, which in itself will have the effect of attracting this class of traffic.

Improve Port Facilities

A considerable amount of work has been done over the past twelve months by the Engineering Department in improving Port facilities. Pier 2 has been equipped with storage facilities for the potato-handling traffic. The cattle shed at Pier 9 was renovated and refitted. Miller Street was completed to connect Pier "B" and Young Ave.; plans have been prepared for stevedore's rest room; Canadian National Steamships offices in Shed 28 and Canadian National Railways at Shed 22 have been completed; Shed 24 has been fitted up for temperature-regulated storage; a warm storage chamber was constructed in Shed 27 to accommodate the West Indies fruit and vegetable traffic; a temporary boiler installation was made in Shed 28, and pipe mains laid for supplying steam to Sheds 24, 25, 27 and 28.

In addition to actual work carried out, numerous investigations have been made of the whole situation at the Port, with a view of deciding what work should be carried out in the future when funds become available. A complete survey was made of the whole property from this point of view and estimates got out for everything considered ultimately necessary to round out the Port's facilities.

The commissioners' report for 1930 shows the total cargo tonnage passing over wharves controlled by the Halifax Harbor Commissioners was 799,272.

This represents a decrease in cargo tonnage in 1929 of a little over 100,000 tons. Had it not been for a decrease in grain exports of approximately 150,000 tons, it will be seen that there would have been a substantial increase.

The Commission does not control all the wharves in the harbor and the total cargo tonnage for 1930 is therefore much in excess of the above figures, being estimated at 1,825,000 tons. This represents a decrease of approximately 25,000 tons from the previous year.

Current Season Active

From the beginning of the current year up to August 28 last, the cargo tonnage handled over the commissioner's wharves amounted to 436,032. Of this amount 221,707 tons represented inward cargo and 214,325 tons outward cargo.

Striking evidence of the increasing use of the Commissioners' port facilities is seen in the official statement on traffic for the first eight months of 1931 and 1930. During January and August this year 1,474 vessels with a gross tonnage of 7,943,375 used the commissioners' piers. For the corresponding period of 1930 the number of vessels was 781 and gross tonnage, 4,916,780. The cargo tonnage of the vessels using the port this year was 444,593, compared to 577,378 last year.

Survey Harbor Works

An important recent development in connection with the port of Halifax was the survey carried out on behalf of the Dominion Government by Sir Alexander Gibb and his associates. This is part of a general survey scheme to be carried out on all Canadian ports and the findings of Sir Alexander will be submitted to the Dominion Government.

From the standpoint of a well-balanced traffic through the port and also from the standpoint of an increase in traffic tonnage, Col. Chinney points out that continuous efforts must be made to provide for increased grain shipments through the port.

Want Grain Traffic

Though operating 365 days of the year, he states that it is lamentable to see large quantities of Canadian grain exported through foreign ports, resulting in the port of Halifax securing little or none of this traffic, especially so when it is considered that Halifax is well equipped to handle a fairly large proportion of this export grain business.

The resolution of this problem rests to a large degree upon the question of rail rates and the Halifax Harbor Commissioners maintain that in developing the port as a Canadian Eastern terminal, provision must be made whereby adequate quantity of Canadian grain will be exported through Halifax on a permanent basis.

The port of Halifax, says Col. Chinney, will never achieve a point of efficient operation to which its position entitles it until a proper solution is found which will direct an ever-increasing flow of grain traffic through the port.

Halifax Port Trade Over $81,000,000

Import and export trade of the port of Halifax last year reached the impressive figure of over $81,000,000, of which $44,691,007 represented exports and $37,909,640 imports. In the previous year aggregate trade was about $3,000,000 greater, but the figure for 1928 is nearly $5,000,000 less than for 1930.

It is interesting to note that consequent upon the increase of nearly $1,700,000 in import trade, customs duties collected at Halifax increased from $2,779,949 in 1929 to $3,249,711 last year.

Shipping tonnage using the port of Halifax last year amounted to 15,792,207 tons. This compared with 16,351,692 tons in 1929 and 13,474,465 tons in 1928.

Sydney Holds Position As Industrial Centre

Sydney continues to hold its position as the industrial metropolis of Nova Scotia. As the centre of the East's great iron and steel and coal industries, this city ranks well ahead of any other urban point within the province in respect to the value of its industrial production. A government survey for 1929 shows that Sydney's industries had an output valued at $19,429,966. This was over $3,000,000 more than its nearest rival Dartmouth, home of the Imperial Oil refinery and Acada Sugar plant. Halifax, though capital and largest city of the province, ranks third on the list as an industrial centre, with an output worth $15,988,940.

Following is list of the principal industrial centres of the province, showing the number of establishments, capital, employees, salaries and wages and value of production:

	Plants	Capital	Employees	Wages	Value of Output
Sydney	30	$40,943,442	2,313	$3,528,329	$19,429,966
Dartmouth	14	16,735,609	914	1,286,384	16,160,775
Halifax	111	34,257,910	4,132	4,548,583	15,988,940
Trenton	3	8,653,280	1,391	1,948,609	11,603,045
Truro	29	5,031,296	955	738,857	3,985,124
Amherst	25	5,040,940	770	788,625	2,665,143
Yarmouth	30	3,153,081	518	461,549	2,566,450
New Glasgow	30	2,685,368	719	723,285	2,291,640
Windsor	12	2,431,969	311	216,642	1,124,014
Lunenburg	13	802,299	242	210,363	752,103
Canso	5	387,415	196	141,341	735,233
Bridgewater	17	888,195	184	141,025	701,492
Pictou	10	468,893	282	142,376	554,763
Stellarton	11	771,223	77	69,790	539,917
North Sydney	13	322,726	140	131,804	465,097
Lockport	6	416,277	139	68,441	438,987
Port Hawkesbury	5	460,810	121	85,563	427,813
Digby	8	369,857	74	60,094	377,716
Oxford	12	321,579	153	101,910	364,706
Clarke's Harbour	8	37,237	78	20,774	315,368
Middleton	6	281,304	50	51,591	309,579
Shelburne	17	306,502	134	112,984	308,473
Stewiacke	5	153,824	110	64,077	283,305
Wolfville	7	192,249	80	49,149	278,553
Liverpool	10	376,712	138	99,806	274,237
Glace Bay	7	271,634	55	66,134	258,302
Bridgetown	9	609,952	117	71,932	247,922
Annapolis	8	298,988	76	46,315	226,178
Hantsport	4	394,884	98	79,417	220,768
Antigonish	7	175,818	41	29,020	159,614
Sydney Mines	6	260,564	11	11,877	143,497
Kentville	8	168,253	37	36,931	115,977
Springhill	6	111,104	27	27,787	102,024

NEW COMPANY ACQUIRES STOCK OF STANFIELD'S

Old Shareholders Get Substantial Sum for Shares

Stanfield's Ltd. continues to maintain its position as one of the leading industrial enterprises in the Dominion, operations being conducted on a fairly wide scale with sales in all parts of the Dominion. Though marketing conditions have not been of the best, demand for Stanfield's woollen and rayon underwear has been satisfactory.

This is one of the oldest, and at the same time, one of the most prosperous of the province's enterprises. Operations were started at Truro in 1856 and after a number of changes assumed the present total in 1924.

Consequent upon the acceptance by the late Frank Stanfield of the position of Lieutenant-Governor of the province, an offer was made last year by the Acadia Trust Co. to buy out the shareholders. Early this year the voluntary liquidation was carried out and shareholders are reported to have received $140 in cash and one share of 6 per cent non-cumulative preferred stock and one share of no par value common stock in exchange for each share of the old no par common stock held.

Follow Same Policies

The new company substantially follows the same policies as the old concern. Officers and executives remain much the same. The new capital, which has been distributed to the old shareholders, consists of $400,000 of 6 per cent preferred of the par value of $40 a share and 10,000 shares of no par common stock.

No details are available regarding earnings last year. It is reported, however, that they were about two-thirds of that reported for 1929, namely, around $100,000. Over the last five years earnings have been averaging over $125,000 a year, after provisions for bad debts, depreciation, etc.

Dairy Trade Adds Wealth To Province

One of the principal reasons for the lack of violent fluctuations in business conditions in Nova Scotia, is the diversified activities of its people. The rich resources of the province have brought into being a large number of industries which tend to provide the province with a stabilized revenue from year to year.

The extensive diversification of activities is well illustrated in the agricultural industry. Grains, water crops, livestock raising and dairy production are all well developed industries.

Income Over $10,000,000

Last year, for example, the province received a revenue of $10,601,125 from its production of dairy products. This was made up of dairy butter to the value of $1,134,000; creamery butter, $1,574,254; home made cheese, $48; miscellaneous dairy factory products, $1,170,823 and milk consumed fresh, or otherwise used, $6,722,000.

The production of milk in the province last year amounted to 569,050,000 lbs. Of this amount 94,811,000 lbs. were made into dairy butter; 110,813,000 lbs. into creamery butter; 4,000 lbs. into home made cheese; 16,934,000 lbs. into miscellaneous factory products and the balance, 346,488,000 lbs. consumed fresh, or otherwise used.

Newsprint Latest Product Handled at Halifax Docks

New business for the port of Halifax this fall includes a shipment of 3,500 tons of newsprint from the plant of the Mersey Paper Co., at Liverpool, N.S. The paper came to Halifax in pursuance of the company's new policy to use an all water route in making deliveries to the local markets, at the same time using the storage facilities of the port in extending its trade.

Maritime Telephone Co. Operations on Wide Scale

Large Sums Spent on Capital Account to Meet Growing Needs—Stock Rights Offered to Shareholders — Atlantic Utilities Give Bonus

Operations of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Co., controlling the major share of communication services in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, have held up fairly well this year, though returns in recent months have indicated a slowing down in activity. Toll traffic has been running slightly behind last year, and it is expected that the financial statement for 1931 will not show any marked improvement in earnings over last year, possibly a slight decline.

During the past few years the company has experienced rapid growth and at present has in use over 4,000 miles of pole lines, over 72,000 miles of wire and over 46,000 telephones.

Large Plant Additions

The demand for service during the last three years has been such that the company has been compelled to make large additions to its plant and equipment. This necessitated the largest expenditure of capital the company ever experienced in any similar period in its history.

Net additions were made to plant during 1930 involving an outlay of approximately $1,320,000. About $200,000 of this was spent on land and buildings, while the balance went into local exchange and toll lines, central office equipment, subscribers' telephone equipment, etc. The outlay for the curent year, while not so large is substantial and is well above the average prevailing over the past decade.

Steady improvement has been noted in operating revenue, gross income increasing from $1,477,025 in 1924 to $1,887,228 in 1930. Over the same period net earnings advanced 25 per cent to $507,733.

At present Maritime Telegraph and Telephone has outstanding a funded debt totalling $2,500,000 and $1,500,000 of 7 per cent preference stock. Common stock outstanding at the end of last year totalled $2,660,220, made up of shares of the par value of $10 each. A dividend of 80 cents a share is being paid on the latter stock.

Raise New Capital

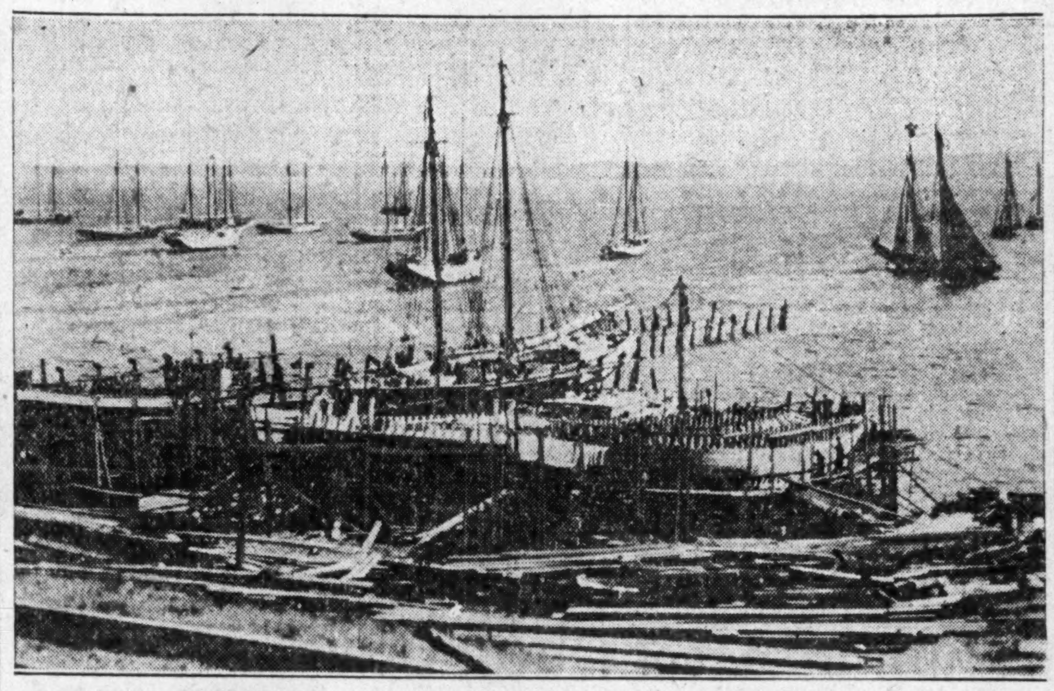
Owing to the rapid expansion of the company in the last two or three years and the heavy capital outlay involved, the working capital position of the company has been affected. At the end of last year, there was an excess of current liabilities over current assets of $256,466.

This deficit in working capital has been taken care of as a result of the issuance of rights in July last to common and preferred shareholders to subscribe for additional common stock at $9.80 a share, in the ratio of one new share for each five held.

One of the important developments during the curent year was the transfer of plant and property of Eastern Telephone and Telegraph Co. to Atlantic Utilities. At the end of April last, shareholders of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone were given a bonus of one share of Atlantic Utilities participating rights for every share held. The rights had a value at that time of about $1,25, which compares with the par value $10 shares of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone.

Earnings of Atlantic Utilities in 1929, as shown in the income account of Maritime Telegraph under the heading "dividends from investments," were $39,512 or the equivalent of about 15 cents a share on the issued stock. Though no earnings were shown in the 1930 report of the parent company, it is understood that profits of Atlantic Utilities were around $51,000 or about 19 cents a share.

Millions Invested in Nova Scotia Fisheries



Nearly 20,000 Nova Scotians gain their livelihood from fishing operations off the coast, where exist some of the largest and most productive fishing grounds in the world. Fishing is one of the earliest vocations followed by the people of the province and the size of the catch and price received play an important part in the prosperity of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia Fisheries Bring Millions Income Provincial Fishermen

Nearly 20,000 Workers Gain Livelihood from Industry

One of the principal sources of livelihood and wealth for a large percentage of Nova Scotia's population is the fisheries. Bounded on three sides by salt water and being within a short distance from some of the most important fishing banks in the world, Nova Scotia has benefitted greatly from the fisheries.

Changes in world conditions during recent years have militated against the prosperity of the Nova Scotia fisherman, who markets a large share of his total catch in the West Indies, South America, Brazil and other countries. Catches have not been altogether satisfactory over the last twelve months; prices have been low and the returns to the fishermen have been subnormal.

How long this condition will last is a matter of guesswork, but, despite the present depressed state of affairs, the importance of the fisheries to the province cannot be minimized.

Receive Big Income

Last year the fisheries contributed over $10,400,000 to the province's income. This was nearly a million dollars less than in either of the two preceding years. These totals represent the value of the fish as marketed, whether sold for consumption fresh, or canned, cured, or otherwise prepared.

The catch of all kinds of fish during 1930 amounted to 2,561,368 cwt., compared with 2,749,100 cwt. in 1929, while the value of the catch at the point of landing, i.e., the amount received by the fishermen was $6,842,953, as compared with $7,342,771.

Capital of $11,244,000

A survey conducted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that the capital investment in the fishing industry of Nova Scotia amounted to $11,244,740 at the end of last year. This was divided as follows: $7,343,479, the value of the vessels, boats, nets, traps, piers and wharves, etc., used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish, and $3,901,261, the value of fish canning and curing establishments.

The number of establishments in operation in 1920 was 228, including 106 lobster canneries, 13 other kinds of fish canneries, 101 fish curing and 8 reduction plants.

Many Workers Employed

One is better able to appreciate the importance of the fisheries to Nova Scotia by a knowledge of the fact that last year employment was provided for 19,150 workers, comprising 15,265 fishermen and 3,885 workers in the fish processing plants. Compared with the preceding year, the number of fishermen shows a decrease of 482 and the number of factory workers a decrease of 201.

In examining the detailed returns of the catch, it is seen that the lobster and cod fisheries are of chief importance, the former with a production in 1930 valued at $3,046,084 and the latter with $2,685,879.

It is interesting to note the manner in which the lobsters are marketed. Last year 85,885 cwts. of lobsters, valued at $1,645,812, were marketed in the shell. Lobster meat sales totalled 209 cwt., worth $12,000. Canned lobsters accounted for a large share of the catch, totalling $63,422 cases, valued at $1,367,957. Tomalley lobsters marketed amounted to 2,089 cases, having a value of $20,215.

Though lobsters and cod account for a large share of the catch, there are numerous other commercial varieties of importance. These include herring, with a production in 1930 valued at $435,810; mackerel, with $431,543; halibut, with $419,761; hake and cusk, with $313,212; salmon,with $249,962, and smelts, with $136,909.

In recent years the processing of fish or the manufacture of by-products has developed into important source of revenue. There is cod liver oil, for example, produced to the value of $27,730 in 1930. Cod oil production netted the producers $47,151. Herring was used for fertilizer. Fish glue manufactured last year amounted to 173,649 gallons. Fish meal was even more important with production of 207,920 tons. Fish skins and bones marketed aggregated 29,478 cwt.

Though production figures are impressive, one is able to secure a better picture of the manifold fishery operations of Nova Scotia by examining the equipment used. This is shown by the following tabular matter culled from the 1930 Government report:

		1930
	No.	Value $
Steam trawlers	7	410,000
Steam vessels & tugs	2	6,000
Sailing & gas. vessels	345	1,847,594
Sail and row boats	4,805	109,491
Gasoline boats	5,319	1,454,434
Smacks and scows	167	221,050
Gill nets	41,122	488,884
Salmon drift nets	73	11,823
Salmon trap nets	267	71,115
Trap nets, other	493	220,590
Smelt nets	4,251	41,589
Weirs	70	19,095
Seines	284	34,330
Tubs of trawl	14,747	207,702
Hand lines	21,603	23,029
Crab traps	100	100
Eel traps	416	1,847
Lobster traps	878,593	1,234,893
Lobster pounds	33	18,050
Oyster rakes	280	924
Scallop drags	276	6,621
Quahaug rakes	20	20
Piers and wharves	1,079	557,830
Freezers & ice houses	238	68,000
Smoke houses	3,499	288,468
Total	......	7,343,479

Motor Revenue Nears $2,000,000

Nearly $2,000,000 was received by the Nova Scotia government last year from motor vehicle licenses and the gasoline tax. According to returns compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the province received $1,904,205, of which $1,052,480 came from registrations and $851,725 from the gasoline tax.

Expectations are that the income of the government this year will be on an even larger scale, as the increase in the number of cars in service, together with the improved highways and consequent increase in travelling, are expected to bring about greater consumption of gasoline and in turn tax receipts.

EVANGELINE PARK DRAWS VISITORS

Historic Spot is Mecca for People of All Countries

Historic Nova Scotia is the magnet which attracts thousands of tourists from all parts of Canada and the United States each year. As evidence of this the Evangeline Memorial Park, at Grande Pre, has been visited by more than 94,000 tourists since 1924.

With the recent closing for 1931 of the Park and Museum, which provide the visitor with a cross section of the old Acadian life, the report shows that 17,539 visitors had registered since May 29.

Good Season in 1931

Though the 1931 figures indicate a slight decrease over the previous year, when 18,661 names were recorded, they show an increase over those for all previous years.

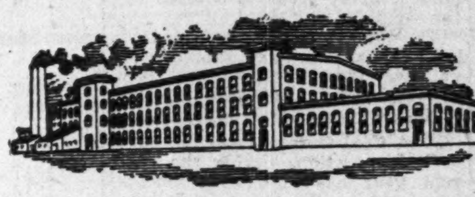
Though the majority of the names registered at the Park and Museum are those of visitors from all parts of Canada and the United States, Great Britain, Ireland, France, and Germany are well represented, besides Bolivia, India, Japan, China, Korea, Norway, Iceland, Czechoslovakia, Persia, Switzerland, Australia, New Zealand, Cuba, Trinidad, and other countries.

National Fish Seeks New Marketing Order

National Fish Co., operating from Halifax, has developed a new method of marketing fish which will greatly increase the distribution and to that end has applied to the Board of Health for a change in regulations which will allow the new system to operate.

Present regulations permit the sale of fish only in stores with proper equipment for handling and prohibit the sale of fish, together with groceries or meats. The National Fish Co. proposes to market fresh fillets, fresh frozen fillets, and frozen fish wrapped individually in waxed papers.

It is pointed out that this hygienic wrapping would enable fish to be sold in all stores, without danger to public health, thereby giving wider distribution to a food product that is comparatively cheap.



WINDSOR WEAR
For Men
EVANGELINE SILK-TEX
For Women
The Aristocrats of Under Garments

Windsor Wear FOR MEN

FOR WOMEN Evangeline BRAND

Made by:
Nova Scotia Textiles Limited
WINDSOR, NOVA SCOTIA

EVERY GRAIN ROYAL ACADIA SUGAR PURE CANE

AN important contribution to the industrial life of Nova Scotia is the Sugar Industry.

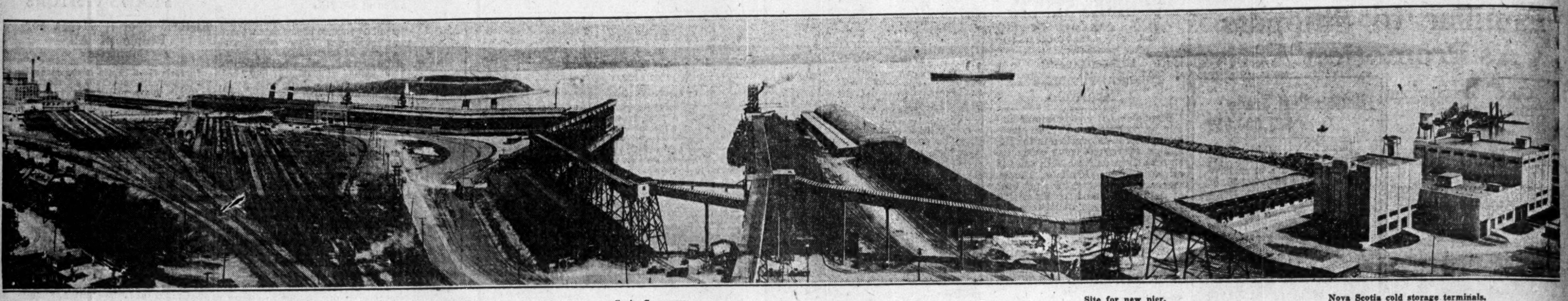
THIS refinery is ideally located on the eastern slope of Halifax harbour affording exceptional transportation facilities—with private dock accommodating ocean tonnage —also Canadian National trackage—plant property 170 acres.

IN continuous operation since 1881, is a large employer of labour.

ALL GRADES REFINED
. . . . SUGAR . . . .
DOMESTIC BAGS BARRELS CARTONS EXPORT

ACADIA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED
HALIFAX NOVA SCOTIA

Halifax—The First and Last Port of Call for C. P. Steamers During Winter Season


Nova Scotian Hotel
New office of the Harbor Commission, warehouse and dock.
Grain Conveyors
Site for new pier.
Nova Scotia cold storage terminals.

Port activities at Halifax are expected to receive a great stimulus during the coming winter season as a result of the decision of the Canadian Pacific Steamships to make this the last calling point on eastern voyages and the first on the return voyage across the Atlantic. This new development, combined with the regular sailings of other lines, will go a long way toward making the Port of Halifax one of the major seaports on the Atlantic seaboard. Halifax is well able to take care of the additional traffic, as the Halifax Harbor Commission has been active in building up the port facilities, upon which several millions of dollars have been spent in the last two or three years. The above view shows the central area under the jurisdiction of the commission. Nearly all of the buildings and equipment are of recent construction and modernized in every respect.

Dominion Steel Plant Operations Are Limited As Business Holds Back

Good Progress Being Made by Management in Welding Together Wide Interests of Company

IMPROVEMENTS MADE TO PROPERTIES

Company is in Good Position to Benefit from Rehabilitation Programme With a Return of Business to Normal Conditions—Current Position is Surveyed

With operations covering the coal, iron and steel and allied fields, it is only to be expected that business of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. should be on a lower basis this year. Plants were kept fairly busy last year due to the large carryover from 1929. Such was not the case this year and operations have been maintained on a limited basis.

Taken as a whole the company managed to keep its various departments fairly well occupied until the middle of the year. In recent months there has been a tapering off in orders and recently it was found necessary to close down some of the plants. On top of that the management deemed it advisable to put in force a geenral wage reduction.

Earnings Likely Lower

Though it is too early to forecast what the financial results will be this year, it is unlikely that the company will be able to report earnings as high as in 1930 when $1.02 a share was shown on the "B" stock. The figure for 1931 is likely to be well under that mark, though all senior charges should be earned.

Since the reorganization of the British Empire Steel Corp., the predecessor company, the management has been active in welding the different units together. Large sums of money have been spent in improving plant equipment. Various economies have been instituted, all of which have tended to make for lower operating costs and more efficient operations.

In Better Position

It is too early to be able to show any material benefits arising out of the corporate set-up, the new plan having only gone into effect last year. The company is placed in such a position, however, that with a return to more normal business conditions, it will be able to show earnings more in line with the actual investment in properties.

Three Major Divisions

The business of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. can be roughly divided into three major sections—coal, iron and steel—iron ore mining. It is one of the largest coal operators in the Dominion, controlling extensive coal deposits in Nova Scotia either directly or through Dominion Coal Co., and Nova Scotia Steel and Coal.

In years back production has averaged over 5,000,000 tons yearly. A fair proportion of this output is marketed in Nova Scotia, either for domestic purposes or for bunkering steamships. The principal outside market, however, is in Quebec. Due to tide-water navigation facilities the company banks coal during the winter months in the open season of navigation on the St. Lawrence brings the coal up to Quebec, Three Rivers, Montreal and other points.

Large Coke Producers

A considerable quantity of the coal production also finds its way to the company's own plants, being consumed in the manufacture of coke or at the Sydney steel mine. Last year Dominion Steel produced 335,753 tons of coke for which 742,213 tons of coal were required. In addition to the coke, there are a number of by-products secured by the company.

The quantity of tar manufactured last year ran over 5,000,000 imperial gallons. Then there is benzol gas, of which nearly 1,000,000 imperial gallons were produced last year.

Coal Output Lower

Coal operations during the current year have not been wholly satisfactory. Slackness in industrial operations at Sydney, Montreal and other points where Dominion coal is marketed, has restricted demand and in turn production. The total output this year will run well below the 1930 mark—over 5,000,000 tons—and there does not appear to be any reason for believing that winter operations will be more extensive.

Steel Properties Extensive

Iron and steel operations are centred at Sydney—coal operations at Glace Bay, Springhill and other points. Facilities at Sydney are probably more extensive than at any other points in the Dominion, i.e., for the manufacture of iron and steel and their products. Here will be found blast and open hearth furnaces, rolling mills for steel rails, angle bars, etc., wire plant, nail factory, etc.

Until the last month operations at these different units were better than half of capacity. At present, activity is at low ebb. The management hopes that orders will be received from the Canadian National Railways or other large consumers of iron and steel products, which will permit the opening of plants and maintenance of partial operations until next spring. It is likely that this step will be taken though there is no official intimation at this time.

Wire Plants Slack

The wire and nail plants have been hard hit by conditions in Western Canada, one of the principal markets for the company's products. It is the custom to operate this unit at or near capacity during the winter time. Shipments are made in the spring time by water to the head of the lakes, where the company maintains distributing facilities. The depreciation in buying power of the Western agrarian has cut into this branch of the company's activities.

Ore Deposits Valuable

Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., either directly or indirectly, controls valuable iron ore deposits on Bell Island in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The ore mined at Wabana has certain peculiar properties of its own and finds a ready outlet at Sydney, Germany, England and the United States.

The basis of operations at the point naturally depends upon the iron and steel operations at Sydney, Germany and other points where the ore is ordinarily shipped. This year has not been a good one for the Wabana mine and it has been found necessary to conduct operations on a very limited scale.

From the opening of the shipping season up to the beginning of October 548,000 tons were shipped from Wabana. This compares with 983,832 tons in the same period last year. The mine is reported to have large stocks of ore on hand and it is unlikely that operations will be resumed for some time.

Control Halifax Shipyards

There are a host of other activities which are relatively minor in importance, but individually constitute important enterprises. Dominion Steel controls the Halifax Shipyards. This is one of the largest enterprises of its kind in Canada and compares favorably with other similar concerns on the Atlantic seaboard. This company has been able to keep operations maintained on a fairly satisfactory basis, though the volume of business handled depends very largely upon the extent of shipping on the Atlantic coastline. At present there are a number of boats in drydock or in the slips for overhauling. In addition other jobs are scheduled for this month and December, which should enable Halifax Shipyards to carry on for some time.

Build Power Plant

One of the latest projects of Dominion Steel was the formation of the Seaboard Power Co., which owns and operates a fuel power plant at Glace Bay. This concern supplies electric power to the works of the company and the mines of associated companies. Its system is inter-connected with the power stations at the Sydney steel works and those of the Dominion Coal Co. and the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co., and regulates the flow of power in conformity with the requirements of the several parts of the system.

Seaboard Power's own station is capable of generating about 10,000 h.p., which is generated by the use of powdered coal. The plant is located at the pit-head and is one of the lowest coast power producers in the Dominion.

Own Lumber Plant

Dominion Steel also has its own railway to facilitate plant workings. It operates a lumber mill at Dalhousie, N.B., through the Sydney Lumber Co., producing lumber, shingles, laths and shooks and staves for nail packages. This subsidiary holds crown leases covering 78 square miles of timber limits in New Brunswick and 15 square miles in Quebec containing timber estimated at 100,000,000 feet.

Operate Fleet of Steamers

As is to be expected the company, through the Dominion Shipping Co., owns and operates its own fleet of steamships. At the end of last year it had 11 ships having an aggregate deadweight tonnage of 56,000, which are mainly used for carrying coal. In addition it owns 51 per cent of the capital stock of the Daghild Steamship Co., which owns a steamship of 12,000 tons dead weight capacity.

Confidence in Future

The foregoing gives a broad picture of the widely diversified activities of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. It is essentially a complete unit of the iron and steel industry, having control of its own coal, iron ore, limestone, coke, railways, steamships, rolling mills, furnaces, coke ovens, etc. In the years immediately prior to 1929 it was burdened with capital far in excess of the company's earning power. The capitalization has been severely deflated. Its finances have been put in shape, management strengthened, plant improvements effected and the whole made into a single co-ordinating unit. To date the company has not been able to demonstrate its true earning power, as the decline in business started a few months before the company came into being. With a change for the better, those interests back of this gigantic enterprise, are hopeful that it will be able to show earnings on a scale which will permit a disbursement of profits on the junior securities.

Dominion Steel Output Covers Wide Range

Coal Mined

	Tons
1913	6,475,000
1914	6,250,000
1915	5,960,000
1917	4,885,000
1918	4,420,000
1919	4,440,000
1920	4,840,000
1921	4,400,000
1922	4,250,000
1923	5,100,000
1924	4,397,468
1925	2,703,050
1926	5,392,281
1927	5,687,970
1928	5,404,769
1929	5,680,000
1930	4,964,937

Steel Ingot Production

	Tons
1913	420,000
1914	300,000
1915	470,000
1916	500,000
1917	500,000
1918	470,000
1919	280,000
1920	360,000
1921	......
1922	140,000
1923	300,000
1924	185,417
1925	251,669
1926	250,000
1927	296,204
1928	390,155
1929	400,000
1930	295,000

No figures published for 1921.

Figures from 1914 show combined production of Dominion Iron and Steel Corporation and Nova Scotia Steel. Due to difference in fiscal years, figures are not strictly accurate. No figures published for 1921.

Ore Mined at Wabana

	Tons
1913	560,000
1914	335,000
1915	125,000
1916	225,000
1917	60,000
1918	75,000
1919	215,000
1920	260,000
1921	285,000
1922	790,000
1923	740,000
1924	651,524
1925	900,206
1926	841,570
1927	1,209,777
1928	1,465,176
1929	1,500,000
1930	1,450,123

Not full year.

Pig Iron Production

	Tons
1913	410,000
1914	210,000
1915	410,000
1916	430,000
1917	420,000
1918	400,000
1919	220,000
1920	280,000
1921	......
1922	120,000
1923	280,000
1924	177,033
1925	201,795
1926	250,206
1927	244,336
1928	302,756
1929	300,000
1930	212,366

Ten Berry Organizations Have Large Area to Work

Ten blueberry associations have now been established in Nova Scotia, and 30,000 acres of barren land, suitable for blueberry pastures, laid out. Forest Rangers were engaged from the beginning of March last year in burning for blueberry barrens, before any danger of fire spreading was possible. Approximately 12,000 acres were burned under the supervision of the forest rangers, and in no case did a fire get out of hand.

Coal Mining Employs Large Number of Workers

The average number of men employed at the coal mines of Nova Scotia in 1930 show the total to be 13,423, as compared with 13,060 of the previous year.

The total number of man-days worked was 2,989,428, as compared with 3,261,764 in the fiscal year of 1929 which is a decrease of 272,336 days.

SOUTHERN TRADE IMPORTANT ITEM TO NOVA SCOTIA

West Indian Business Totals Several Million Dollars

Development of trade with the West Indies and contiguous British possessions and the direct steamship service on which this trade relies concerns Nova Scotia perhaps more than any other province of the Dominion, according to a review published by the National Development Bureau.

The corner stone of the trade is the Canada—West Indies—Bermuda — British Guiana — British Honduras Agreement made in 1925 and remaining in force for 12 years after its proclamation.

The general principle of this agreement is that Canada allows a preference of not less than 50 per cent of the duty imposed on similar goods imported from foreign countries and, reciprocally, that Canada is allowed a similar preferential tariff on Canadian produce. Implementing this general principle was provision for a direct and regular steamship service to reach all the colonies signatory to this agreement. How firmly this service has been established within the last two years has been shown above. Substantial sums to support the service are contributed annually by all the larger islands, British Guiana, British Honduras and Bermuda.

Big Buyers of Fish

The West Indies and the British possessions on the mainland already take the bulk of Nova Scotian cured fish and there is a constant demand for such products as Nova Scotia does produce or could produce, viz.: flour, oats, bacon, meat, butter, cheese, condensed milk, potatoes, apples, canned goods, hay, lumber, paper, hardware, machinery, live stock, ammonium sulphate and bunker coal. The ships on return should carry full cargoes of goods which Canada has to import and which the British possessions produce, viz.: sugar, molasses, rice, bananas, oranges, grape fruit, lime juice, cocoa, coffee, logwood, mahogany, cotton, spices, rubber, asphalt, and rum, and of goods which they could produce or do now produce in small amount, viz.: tea, lemons, pineapples, sago, arrowroot, tortoise shell, sponges, nutmegs, and early vegetables.

If the demand were proportionate, Nova Scotian trade would follow the line of least resistance and flow to the West Indies as readily as to the western provinces. Halifax is as near to British Guiana as to Brandon, Man. Nova Scotia is fortunate in having the magic isles of the West Atlantic within cheap and easy access. The palmy days of the sugar trade may return, and enterprise may find scope in harvesting the staple products of the tropics and be interested in pearl-oyster beds, sponge gardens, and turle farms.

Bridge for Commerce

At a time when conditions are elastic for readjustment of trade relations and further marketing of Empire products it should not be forgotten that the West Indies with first rate harbors in Antigua, Saint Lucia and Grenada are on the highway to the Panama Canal and form a natural bridge for the passing to and fro of Canadian commerce.

Nor is it an advantage either to the West Indies or to Canada that they should pay toll to the United States as middlemen of many million dollars a year for produce when direct ocean transit is now available.

British Guiana Growing

Valuable as is the trade with the West Indies region in general and capable as it is of indefinite development, British Guiana, the only Imperial possession in South America, claims attention as the richest and, until recently, perhaps the least known tropical part of the Empire, whose trade may in time prove of particular importance to Canada.

The staple products are sugar and molasses, rice, copra, and cocoanuts, coffee, hardwood, hides and bauxite. The bauxite was formerly treated in the United States and re-exported to Chicoutimi, P.Q., in the form of alumina, but the untreated ore is now being shipped direct from Georgetown to the Saguenay.

Bulk of the foreign trade is with Great Britain, but Canada is a good second. Trade between Canada and British Guiana in 1930 totalled $5,750,000.

The imports to British Guiana of interest to Nova Scotia are ammonium sulphate, barley and oats, butter, cheese and condensed milk, cement, cocoa, cordage, cotton goods, cured fish, hams and lard, pine lumber, oils (kerosene and gasoline), potatoes, soap, and salt.

Maritime Board Convention

November 23 and 24 have been set aside for the annual meeting of the Maritime Board of Trade which this year will be held at Halifax. There will likely be a hundred delegates present.

SEABOARD POWER TAKES ADVANTAGE PRIME LOCATION

Dominion Steel Subsidiary's Plant Low Cost Producer

One of the most interesting additions to Canadian power plants for some time is the new steam station of the Seaboard Power Co., subsidiary of Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., at Glace Bay.

This plant has been in successful operation since May, 1930, and the Steel Company was able to offer to supply the City of Sydney its entire current requirements at wholesale at about 80 per cent of the estimated cost of hydro power from a proposed development at Lake Ainslee, 70 miles from Sydney. This is a striking example of the possibilities of steam power in comparison with a difficult hydro situation. It is to be emphasized, however, that the Seaboard Plant is in an unusually favorable position for a steam plant and the hydro alternative was at a disadvantage.

Plans were started in Montreal August 1, 1930, and construction started September 1, 1930. The building was closed in on February 28, 1931, and equipment installation started January 20, 1931. The plant was put under trial operation in July, 1931, preparatory to regular operation in advance of the requirements of the Commission's contracts to deliver power September 1, 1931.

Canadian materials, machinery and equipment were purchased as far as possible—a large part originating in New Brunswick. With the exception of a few specially qualified men and technical experts, the labor employed was practically all drawn from the province. The operating staff is 100 per cent from the province.

WE GO ON FOREVER

Faithful in Service to the Maritimes

CONFIDENCE and Protection,—these form the foundation of trust company service. For years the Eastern Trust Company has been the faithful ally of business, enjoying the confidence of all classes of the community. It has been the protector of homes and estates, and the alert builder of prosperity for a wide territory, covering Eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

The Company is the oldest Trust Company in Eastern Canada and was incorporated in 1893. The total value of estates, trusts and other funds under its administration now exceeds Fifty Million Dollars, over half of which has accumulated during the past decade. Its directors are men of recognized standing in the commercial, professional and financial life of Canada and Newfoundland.

It has grown as Eastern Canada and Newfoundland have grown in wealth and stability. It has grown through its ability to give service;—service such as it offers to you, such as is outlined below.

A Complete Fiduciary Service

Comprehensive and varied are the activities of this company. It places at your disposal the following facilities:

WILLS and TRUSTS The Company acts as executor and trustee under wills, as administrator, as trustee under deed of trust, as custodian of securities, as guardian or as financial and confidential agent. Wills are kept in our vaults free of charge.

MORTGAGE LOANS Money is loaned by way of first mortgage on first-class improved properties. Should you desire to borrow on your real estate, consult our Mortgage Department.

GUARANTEED INVESTMENTS Our Guaranteed Investment Certificates are a safe form of security, and are legal trustee investments. There is double guarantee of safety for the investor in the fact that his money is invested in trustee securities or gilt edge first mortgages, while the investment bears as well our written guarantee to repay both principal and interest. Certificates are issued for periods of from one to three years, paying 5% per annum.

REAL ESTATE Our Real Estate Department, manned by experienced officers, is particularly fitted to furnish property owners with the best possible returns from their real estate holdings.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS At our branches are located the most modern vaults in Eastern Canada, which provide absolute protection against burglary and fire at a small annual cost.

CORPORATE TRUSTS and STOCK TRANSFERS The Company acts as trustee for Bond issues, and as registrar and Transfer Agent for Bond and Stock issues. It prepares dividend lists and pays interest coupons or disburses dividends for corporations. It is authorized to act as trustee in bankruptcy, receivership or liquidation. It acts as custodian for sinking funds.

These are some of the functions of this servant of a great community. Because of experience, permanence and financial strength, it can carry on its work better than can any private individual.

THE EASTERN TRUST COMPANY
—is financially responsible;
—is always available;
—has a trained staff and maintains an up-to-date accounting system, insuring accuracy;
—charges no more than the private executor;
—keeps all papers and documents in safety deposit vaults;
—furnishes statements to beneficiaries at regular intervals;
—is staffed with officers of wide experience in the management of estates and trusts;
—has its books regularly audited by qualified and independent accountants, and is under Government supervision.

This comprehensive, faithful service is yours. Use it. Communicate with our nearest branch office. You will find there trained officers capable of giving sound advice regarding your personal financial affairs.

The Eastern Trust Company

Capital (Paid Up) $1,000,000.00
Reserve $200,000.00
Trusts Under Administration over $48,000,000.00
HEAD OFFICE - - HALIFAX

HON. W. A. BLACK, P.C., M.P.
President

D. MACGILLIVRAY,
General Manager

Branches:
Montreal, P.Q. Saint John, N.B. Moncton, N.B. St. John's, Nfld. Charlottetown, P.E.I.

WATER TUBE BOILERS for POWER and HEATING

Some Installations Recently Made by Us:

High School, Timmins, Ont.	2 - 140 H.P.
Bell Telephone Garage, Montreal	1 - 180 H.P.
Robert Mitchell Co., St. Laurent	1 - 160 H.P.
Kroehler Mfg. Co., Montreal	1 - 160 H.P.
Coca Cola Co., Montreal	2 - 120 H.P.
Price Bros., Quebec	2 - 117 H.P.
C. N. R. Hotel, Charlottetown	2 - 120 H.P.
Alexandra Hospital, Montreal	2 - 160 H.P.
Canadian Potteries, St. Johns, P.Q.	2 - 100 H.P.
Architects Building, Montreal	2 - 100 H.P.
Transportation Building, Montreal	2 - 140 H.P.
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	2 - 300 H.P.
Church of St. Andrew & St. Paul, Montreal	2 - 140 H.P.

Robb Engineering Works, Limited
Amherst, Nova Scotia

BRANCH OFFICES:
1135 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal
2 Gould Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

APPLE RETURNS ABOVE AVERAGE FOR THIS YEAR

Quality Improves, While Marketing Conditions Better

Apple production in Nova Scotia this year is well to the fore, production amounting to 1,425,500 barrels, showing an increase of approximately 21.5% over last year. This is the best showing made by the province in many years, the yield comparing with last year's return of 1,172,443 and a five year average of 1,180,438 barrels.

While the increase in yield was welcomed by the orchardists, one of the most pleasing features of the season was the earliness of the crop, being about 10 days earlier than usual. On top of that considerably more care was taken with pruning, fertilizing and grading of apples, so that the quality of the crop this year is well above the average.

Improve Apple Quality

Both the provincial and Dominion authorities have been actively interested in improving the apple crop. The fruit areas of the province are divided off into districts, each of which is regularly inspected by qualified men. The result has been to effect a marked improvement in the appearance of the orchards, which, in turn, has played no small part in bringing about an increase in production and an improvement in the quality of the crop.

Consequent upon the earliness of the crop this year, apple shippers were able to get a good foothold in the English and Continental markets. In years past competition from American growers has proved detrimental, dumping and cutting of prices making it difficult for the Nova Scotia grower to secure an adequate return on his shipments.

Foothold in England

At present Great Britain has an embargo on American apple imports, which is not lifted until November 15. With the additional 10 days, Nova Scotia shippers have had an opportunity of properly marketing their apples in the Old Country. The high quality of the fruit has no doubt played a part in the demand this year, but it is significant to note that up to the middle of October shipments were more than double those of the same period last year.

At the same time more attention is being paid to the local market. Strange as it may seem, it was generally the case up until a short time ago that only imported apples were to be found in the larger centres of the province. This situation should not exist.

Apple of the Month

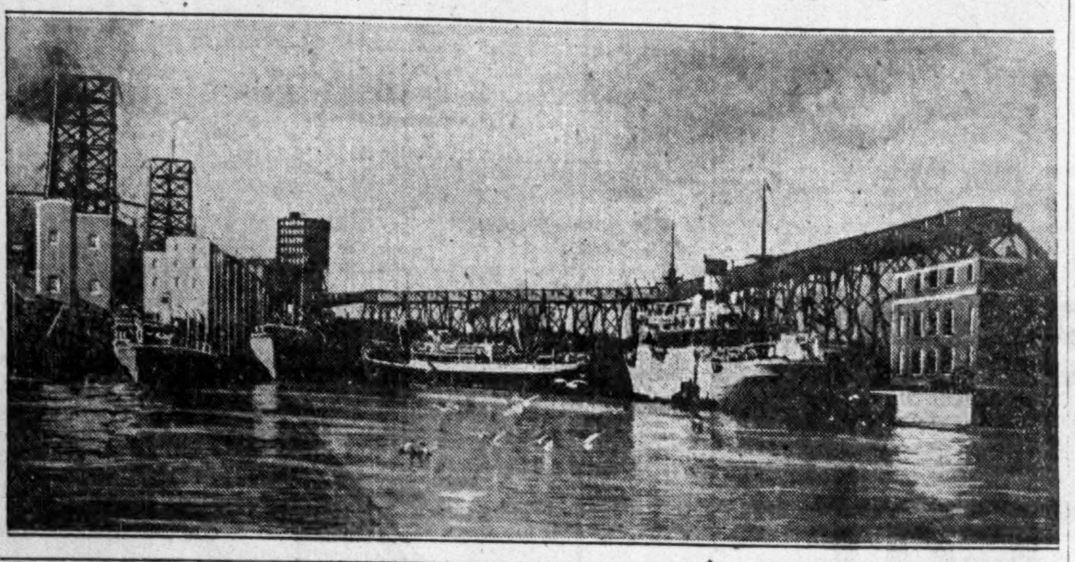
One of the interesting developments of apple merchandising this year is the formation of the Apple of the Month Club. This enterprise was initiated by private interests. The scheme is to secure blanket orders covering the delivery of a box of prime apples once a month during the winter season. The apples are packed in special corrugated paper boxes. They are graded to color, size and variety. Thus one month, the purchaser may receive a box of Gravensteins, or it may be MacIntosh, Wageners, Golden Russet or any of the other varieties grown in the province.

For the time being this scheme is being tried out only in the larger cities of Nova Scotia. If the response is marked, it is planned to widen the market by putting on campaigns in Quebec, New Brunswick and elsewhere.

Start Finance Company

It will be recalled that over a year ago a Royal Commission investigated the fruit industry of Nova Scotia. Various recommendations were made, principal of which was the establishment of a company to render financial aid. To that end the provincial government made the necessary authorization incorporating the Co-Operative Fruit Growers Finance Co. The purpose of the company is primarily to assist orchardists to carry on, develop and improve their properties and eventually attain a greater degree of financial independence.

Ample Facilities for World Shipping



Halifax can boast of having one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard, if not in all the world. It is the proud boast of Haligonians that their port is one of the very few where a captain can bring in his ship and tie up at the dock without the assistance of tugs. In recent years several millions of dollars have been spent by Halifax Harbor Commissioners and the facilities offered to the shipper are the equal of those to be found anywhere.

Bank of Nova Scotia Nears Century Mark

Provincial Institution Widens Scope of Operations to International Basis—Soundness of Policy Features Growth Over Past 100 Years

One hundred years ago the Bank of Nova Scotia came into being, operations commencing in August of 1832 at Halifax. In those days Halifax was largely a naval and military centre. The commercial life of the town was important yet its value in dollars and cents was only a small fraction of what it is today.

The early founders of the bank built upon a solid foundation. Today what was once a small local bank has developed into a national and even an international banking institution with over 335 branches in all provinces of the Dominion, Jamaica, Newfoundland, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic, United States and England.

Absorb Other Banks

During this century of expansion the Bank of Nova Scotia absorbed other institutions. In 1883 it took over the Union Bank of Prince Edward Island. There was no change until 1913 when the Bank of New Brunswick was absorbed. The following year the Metropolitan Bank came under the aegis of the Bank of Nova Scotia. The Bank of Ottawa was acquired in 1919 on a stock exchange basis.

With the widening of operations it was found necessary to provide for wider executive authority. To that end executive offices were established in Toronto. The head office of the bank, however, continues in Halifax, where the institution has one of the most imposing bank edifices to be found in the Dominion.

In terms of assets, the Bank of Nova Scotia ranks among the first half dozen of the great Canadian banking institutions. At the end of last year it had assets of $263,115,662.

Of this sum $166,770,062 represented savings deposits and $33,272,195 demand deposits. Capital stock remained unchanged until last year when it was increased from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. At the same time the reserve fund was increased from $20,000,000 to $24,000,000. Surplus stands at $534,831.

Increase in Capital

With the increase in banking facilities, it has been found advisable to increase the capital from time to time. The bank originally had a capitalization of £50,000. This was increased several times in the next few years and in 1841 stood at £140,000, or $560,000. Capital was reduced in 1871 to $490,000. By 1875 the capital had reached the $1,000,000 mark. Bank absorptions brought about further increases in capital and between 1898 and 1929 rights were offered to the stockholders on nine different occasions, culminating in a presently outstanding capital stock of $12,000,000.

Good Dividend Record

The sound principles under which the bank operates is evidenced by the splendid dividend record. There has not been a break in payments since 1890, the rate paid being increased on several occasions, the last time in 1919 when the present dividend of 16 per cent was established.

Show Boat Cruises Draw Thousands to Nova Scotia

One of the outstanding features of the Nova Scotia tourist traffic this year was the institution of "show boat" cruises from American ports to Halifax.

This is the first year that such work has been undertaken. By this close of the season 31 giant cruise-liners bearing 22,000 passengers reached Nova Scotia.

Among these cruise ships were all of the finest liners afloat and they have carried the name of Nova Scotia throughout the continent, placing Nova Scotia on an equal footing with Bermuda as a successful port of call for cruise traffic.

Seven steamship companies routed cruise ships to Nova Scotia during the past summer. These included the White Star Line, Cunard Line, Red Star Line, United States Line, French Line, National Tours and Clyde Mallory Lines.

It is confidently expected that the cruise traffic business will assume larger proportions next year. In commenting upon this development of the tourist trade, Hon. Percy C. Black, Minister of Highways, stated that practically all the sailings during August last were booked to capacity, and several cruises originally scheduled for other ports were changed and the liner routed to Halifax.

Aside from the valuable publicity accruing to the province as a result of these cruises, the amount of money left in the province by the tourists ran into several hundred thousands of dollars. The importance of making the show boat cruises a permanent institution is apparent and steps are being taken to effect closer co-operation with the steamship companies, so that this type of business can get away to an earlier start next year.

POWER BOARD SHOWS GROWTH IN DISTRIBUTION

Government Place Eighth Unit in Operation This Month

Serving a territory over 400 miles long, with an output of 151,600,000 kw.h. in the 1931 fiscal year, and a capital investment of $13,500,000, the Nova Scotia Power Commission now ranks as one of the major power systems in the country.

Within the last five years the commission has been working steadily in enlarging its distribution facilities. At the same time it has been necessary to add to generating capacity. It is not altogether surprising then to find that under the present Power Commission the capital investment has increased from $4,300,000 in 192• to $13,500,000 in 1931 and the output in kilowatt hours from 25,300,000 to 151,600,000 during the same period.

Eight Systems Operating

At the beginning of this month, the commission brought its eighth commercial system into operation. Antigonish is the main customer.

The power supply for this new system comes from the commission's Sheet Harbor hydro-electric system and reaches Antigonish over two sections of transmission line which have been built during the past three months spanning the distance between Stellarton, Pictou County and Antigonish.

Start Markland Unit

The seventh system came into operation early last September. It is known as the Markland system and supplies power to the town of Liverpool, Western Nova Scotia Electric Co., South Brookfield and Caledonia and also inter-connects with the Mersey system in Queen's County and with the Mush-a-Mush system in Lunenburg County.

The commission now has in operation five developments on the Mersey River with a total installed rating of about 32,000 h.p., comprising the Upper Lake Falls development, Lower Lake Falls development, Big Falls development, Guzzle development and Rapid Falls development. Of these, the latter two will be eliminated when the No. 4 Deep Brook development is made, which will be undertaken as and when the Mersey Paper Co. finds that conditions justify the installation of its third paper machine.

PULPWOOD CUT GROWING FACTOR IN WOODS WORK

Consumption of Forestry Products at New High in 1930

Forestry operations in Nova Scotia over the past year or two have not been wholly satisfactory, due to the demoralized state of the American market. In some divisions the demand has been fairly satisfactory, but, generally speaking, there is room for improvement.

Over $16,000,000 of capital is invested in the forestry operations of the province, so that the prosperity of the industry is of importance to Nova Scotia. In the early days the big timbers of Nova Scotia were used extensively in building boats, but as time went on demand from other sources, more particularly from pulp plants, became more important.

Plenty of Timber

Though lumbering has been carried on for more than two centuries, the province still has extensive and valuable stands of timber limits. The estimated stand of merchantable timber is equivalent to 30,000 million feet board measure, of which about one-half is softwood timber.

Of the wood suitable for the manufacture of lumber, there are estimated to be 6,500 million feet of softwood and 3,500 million feet of hardwood. Pulpwood resources are estimated at 25,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam and 6,000,000 cords of popular, hemlock and jack pine.

Lumbering Still Leads

In its report covering production in the fiscal year 1930, the Provincial Department of Lands and Forests points out that lumbering is still the most important branch of the industry. There were 835 mills in operation last year, producing 224,438,643 feet of lumber. This was a small decrease, approximating 22,000,000 feet, compared with the preceding year.

Next in importance to lumbering was pulpwood production. There was a considerable increase, about 28,285 cords, in the amount of pulpwood cut for export during the year, the total amount being 215,746.

It was expected that the amount would have been greater but the difficult newsprint situation curtailed production somewhat, and the drought during the spring and summer prevented many of the operators from getting the wood out.

Use More Pulpwood

There was a marked increase in the amount of pulpwood cut for manufacture in the local mills. The total amount was 170,921 cords, being an increase of 66,921 cords over the preceding year. The total increase in pulpwood cut for export and local manufacture was 95,206 cords.

Present anticipations are that the 1931 pulpwood will be somewhat less than for last year. This is due to the fact that export demand has been limited. Local manufacturing is well maintained and the amount diverted to that end will not show much falling off.

Following in importance comes the mining timber industry, approximately 76,715 cords being used as mining timber, pit props and ties in the mines.

Record Cut of Staves

Staves and headings come next, being used chiefly for the export of apples. Although 1929 was a record year, 1930 shows a further increase, 26,002,940 staves being manufactured, an increase of 1,024,100 over 1929 and 3,280,547 headings, an increase of 714,196.

Prospects are that production this year will show a further increase as the provincial apple crop is approximately 20 per cent larger than that for 1930.

Poles and piling rank next, due to the construction of a number of power lines and considerable harbor construction in the United States. The amount produced last year was 7,076,000 board feet.

Production of ties last year comprised 75,067 of softwood and 74,671 of hardwood, representing a substantial increase over the previous year.

Lath Output Low

Lath production last year was on a lowered scale, amounting to 13,279,500 compared to 54,161,300 in 1929. The lath production was at its peak in 1927, when approximately 104,294,000 were manufactured. The difficult lath market in the United States has caused the curtailment. Last year 19,519,250 shingles were manufactured, showing a slight decrease compared with the preceding year.

List of Products

The following table shows production last year in feet, board measure:

Lumber	224,438,643
Pulpwood, export	75,942,592
Pulpwood, mfg.	60,163,192
Mining timber	38,342,500
Heading and staves	19,334,802
Poles and piling	7,076,000
Boxes and crates	5,566,750
Softwood ties	2,252,010
Hardwood ties	2,240,130
Wooden ware	2,225,000
Laths	2,204,397
Shingles	1,951,925
Mining ties	1,736,000
Miscellaneous	160,000

Record Consumption

It is estimated that the wood utilized in the province last year amounted to 442,264,121 f.b.m. This is probably a record production in Nova Scotia, which was reached partly through increased pulpwood production, as well as to increased production of poles, piling and ties.

North American Gypsum Will Build Large Factory

Directors of the North American Gypsum Co. have decided to erect a modern factory for the manufacture of their product, either in Baddeck or at Sydney. During the past summer the mine has been working at capacity and many ships have loaded cargoes of gypsum for the United States markets. This is one Cape Breton industry which has not seriously felt the current depression.

Sell Selected Apples

Apple growers of the Annapolis Valley are organizing to capture the Halifax market, where at present fruit from British Columbia and the United States have had the preference — largely, it seems, by virtue of careful selection and attractive packing. "The Apple of the Month Club" has been organized, with headquarters at Kentville to meet this competition.

Canadian Pacific Vessels Will Use Port of Halifax

New Agreement Between Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways Regarded as Important Step Forward in Making Halifax a National Port

Announcement by the Canadian Pacific Railway that, beginning with 1930 and continuing for a period of ten years, its steamships will use the port of Halifax on the east and west winter runs across the Atlantic, is looked upon by Haligonians as an important step forward in the move to make Halifax a national port not only in name but in fact.

For years past there has been a steady campaign to bring about more extensive use of the port facilities. It has always been felt, however, that until the Canadian Pacific Railway steamships made regular use of the port, its full development could not be achieved.

Enter Into Agreement

Hitherto Saint John had been the winter terminus of the Canadian Pacific steamships and it was difficult to see how the C.P.R. could arrive at a plan for utilizing the Nova Scotian port. Lately an agreement was entered into between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railways, under which a co-operative plan of action was arrived at whereby the passenger steamers of the C.P.R., both east and westbound, will make regular calls at Halifax. The C. P. freight steamers, eastbound, will also call at the Nova Scotia port.

So far as can be learned, this will be the first winter season during which Canadian Pacific vessels will make regular calls at Halifax. The old Allan Line, which was completely absorbed by the Canadian Pacific in October, 1915, sent its ships to Halifax for the discharge of mails en route to their western terminus at Portland, Me. As the initial sailing of this company occurred on June 5, 1819, Canadian Pacific liners will not be unfamiliar to Haligonians, many visits to their great port having been made during the last hundred years.

Twenty-five Dockings

Passenger arrivals and departures during the winter season total 25 in each direction. Nineteen voyages in each direction will be made by the five 10,000-ton freighters which, however, will call at Halifax only on their eastbound voyages.

Needless to say this programme is welcomed by the Halifax Harbor Commissioners and other organizations interested in the welfare of the port. It will not only add to the prestige of the port, but will also be the means of bringing additional freight traffic and passengers to the "Gateway to the Atlantic."

The opinion of Nova Scotians is well expressed by Hon. G. S. Harrington, premier of the province, who had the following to say in commenting upon the agreement between the two railways:

"The announcement that the Canadian Pacific boats will call at Halifax and will co-operate in Maritime rail transportation, under an agreement between the Canadian Pacific and the Canadian National, is one of the most important announcements, in my judgment that has been made for some time in its effect upon this province.

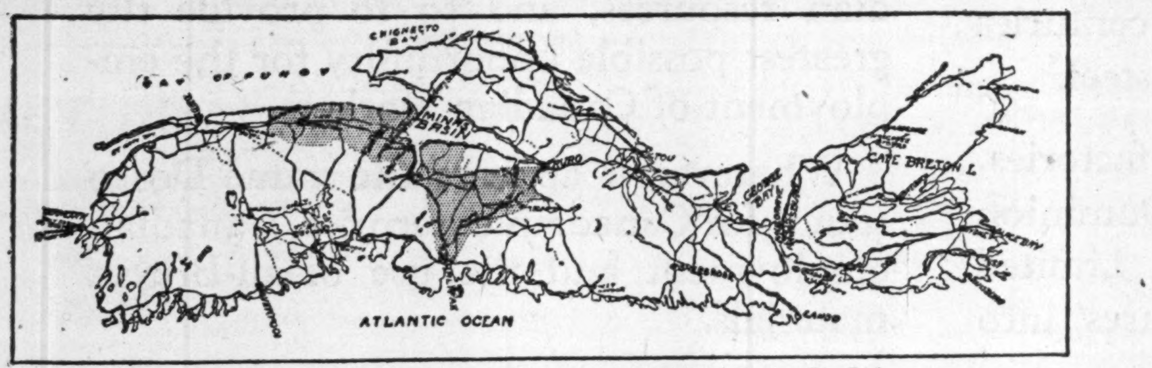
"Ever since our Government took office in 1925, we have pressed continuously to have the Canadian Pacific come to Halifax. On several occasions I have held personal interviews with Mr. Beatty, president of the Canadian Pacific, to urge that result and last year the Legislature unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that the entry of the Canadian Pacific Railway into Nova Scotia is essential for the satisfactory growth of the province.

"The announcement therefore, is a matter of great satisfaction to the Government of Nova Scotia. We in this province can now look forward hopefully to the expansion of the interest of this railway system in co-operation with the Canadian National so that it may truthfully be said that Nova Scotia possessed the Atlantic gateway of the Dominion of Canada."

Over the last two years the harbor commission has spent several million dollars in improving the facilities of the port, which are now the equal of those to be found on the Atlantic seaboard. New docks have been provided, additional storage space, increased railway trackage, grain elevators, new marine legs for handling the grain, cold storage facilities, etc. It is thus well able to take care of the additional traffic arising out of the new co-operative plan of the C.P.R. and C.N.R.

Nova Scotia Gold Output Growing

Nova Scotia is contributing its share toward building up Canada's gold reserve. Last year the province produced 2,341 ozs. of gold, an increase of 773 ozs. over the previous year. This is a small production, compared with that produced in some of the other provinces. But the other areas are newcomers as far as Nova Scotia is concerned, for gold has been produced in the province since 1862. Undoubtedly gold was produced before that time, but the provincial records only go back 69 years. But during that time Nova Scotia produced 971,589 ozs. of gold and in order to show this output it was necessary to crush 2,212,875 tons of material.



Shaded portion shows area served by the Avon River Power Co., Ltd.

Building to Serve . . . .

Board of Directors

W. H. Chase, *President,* Wolfville, N.S.
J. C. MacKeen, *Vice-Pres.* Halifax, N.S.
T. B. Akin, *Sec.-Treas.,* Windsor, N.S.
R. A. Jodrey, *Man.-Director,* Wolfville, N.S.
J. Mc. G. Stewart, *Director,* Halifax, N.S.
Geo. A. Chase, *Director,* Port Williams, N.S.
J. B. Hayes, *Director,* Halifax, N.S.
W. H. Covert, *Director,* Halifax, N.S.

Many of Nova Scotia's Most Prosperous Sections

THE Avon River Power Company owns and operates two Hydro Electric power plants on the Avon River, Nova Scotia.

The Company's development on the Avon River comprises two power plants with a total capacity of 7,000 H.P. The Company also owns a third power site at a point one mile further down the river, capable of developing about 1,000 H.P. The Gaspereaux River development has 1,100 H.P. installed capacity.

In addition Avon River Power Co. has a hydro development of 500 H.P. on the Fall River and has now finished construction on the Black River, a further development of 4,500 H.P.

The Company owns undeveloped power sites capable of producing at least 8,000 H.P.

THE AVON RIVER POWER CO. LTD.
Windsor — Nova Scotia

Winter Merely Emphasizes The Fact That HALIFAX Is a 365-day-a-year Port

The past summer has demonstrated in striking fashion the fact that the Port of Halifax is the one eastern Canadian port at which service is not limited by the size of ships. In the course of the season such mighty ocean vessels as the Majestic (world's largest liner), Berengaria, Olympic, Mauretania, Aquitania, Britannic found ready access to the harbour with thousands of "short-cruise" passengers from the United States.

The next few months will again bring the annual demonstration of the fact that weather and climate impose no limitation on the service this port is equipped to render Canadian importers and exporters. In January, the harbour will be as accessible to all the world's ships as it was in mid-July.

Not only in material equipment, but in organization and personnel, this great Canadian port is fully prepared to serve every demand of Canada's foreign commerce. Our Traffic Department is under the direction of a man who has devoted years of study to traffic problems, who knows traffic conditions, and who understands the peculiar requirements of shippers in all lines of business. The Department is imbued with the spirit of service, based on the realization that the satisfied shipper is the port's most valuable asset in increasing business and prestige.

Inquiries regarding facilities and service are invited.

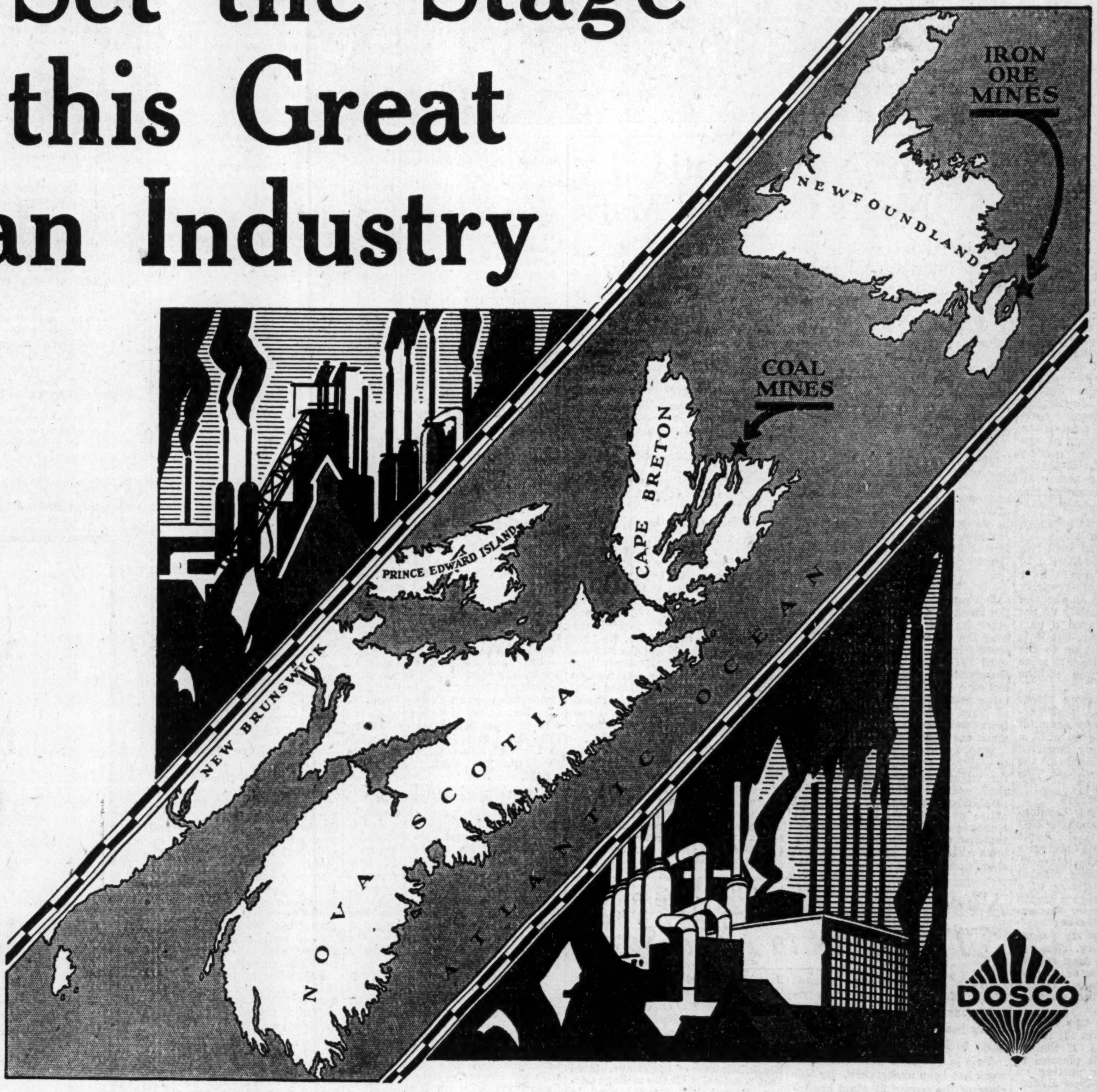
HALIFAX HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS
Halifax, Canada

Nature Set the Stage for this Great Canadian Industry

DOSCO PRODUCTS are the result of scientific skill and care, and are unsurpassed the world over for uniform high quality and dependability.

ORE
COAL
COKE
STEEL
PIG IRON
BLOOMS
BILLETS
BARS
RODS
REINFORCING STEEL
RAILS AND FASTENINGS
SHIPBUILDING
RAILWAY CARS
WIRE
NAILS
BOLTS AND NUTS
FENCING
and other Steel Products

DOSCO PRODUCTS are made from ore to finished product by the only Canadian manufacturers of steel and steel products wholly self-sustained within the British Empire.



DOSCO

Ages ago Nature planted along Canada's Atlantic seaboard the roots of a great industry.

Huge stores of coal, vast deposits of iron ore, both on British soil, a short water-haul apart, have waited centuries to serve Canada in an age of steel.

Today the furnaces, mills, factories, shipyards and car works of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation Limited transform these natural treasures into scores of Dosco products essential to Canada's industrial development.

It is the aim of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation to promote to the fullest extent the development of Canadian resources, and so to provide the greatest possible opportunity for the employment of Canadian workers.

Wherever it appears the name Dosco stands for Canadian enterprise, Canadian employment and the use of all-British materials.

DOMINION STEEL AND COAL
CORPORATION, LIMITED

Executive Offices: Canada Cement Building, Montreal

Operating:

IRON AND STEEL WORKS AT SYDNEY, N.S.
ROLLING MILLS AT MONTREAL, P.Q.
WIRE AND NAIL WORKS AT ST. JOHN, N.B.
FENCE, WIRE AND NAIL WORKS AT MONTREAL, P.Q.
CAR WORKS AND STEEL PLANT AT TRENTON, N.S.
SHIPYARDS AND MARINE RAILWAY AT HALIFAX, N.S.
COAL MINES AT GLACE BAY, SYDNEY MINES, STELLARTON AND SPRINGHILL, N.S.

FARM REVENUE OF NOVA SCOTIA BULKS LARGELY

Aggregate Crop Value Averages Nearly $40,000,000

FIELD CROPS LEAD

Fruit Growing, Dairying and Livestock Are Well Developed Divisions

Agriculture is one of the main industries of Nova Scotia. While its importance is overshadowed to some extent by manufactures and mining operations, a substantial proportion of the people of the province secure part or all of their income from the land.

One is apt to think of Nova Scotia agricultural industry in terms of fruit and though this branch of activity bulks up largely, the greatest income of the landworkers is derived from field crops, with dairy products second in importance.

Industry Rounded Out

Returns of the Dominion Government indicate, however, the widely diversified forms of farming in the province. Other provinces may look to grain or dairy products for the better part of their agricultural revenue, but Nova Scotia is in the fortunate position of having a well-rounded out industry.

Last year the total agricultural production of the province had a value of $37,823,000. This compared with $43,412,000 in the preceding year. The decline was almost wholly due to the short field crop, revenue from other sources comparing favorably with 1929.

Details of Production

This is well illustrated in the following table:

	1929	1930
Field crops	$20,945,000	$16,647,000
Farm animals	4,687,000	4,186,000
Wool	364,000	197,000
Dairy products	11,464,000	10,890,000
Fruits & vegetables	3,628,000	3,681,000
Poultry & eggs	1,905,000	1,819,000
Fur farming	346,000	400,000
Maple products	56,000	36,000
Clover & grass	10,000	10,000
Honey	7,000	7,000
Total	$43,412,000	$37,823,000

Good Returns This Year

Indications are that agricultural revenue this year will be in excess of that reported for 1930. Growing conditions have been favorable this year and a fair price has prevailed for farm products. Spring wheat, oats, spring rye, turnips, etc., are more plentiful this year. Offsetting this favorable showing, however, is a decline in the important potato crop.

What revenue losses may occur in the field crops, will be more than made up by the apple crop—the principal product of the Annapolis Valley. The yield of apples this year is nearly 18 per cent over that for 1930. A good quality is reported. The Government has been active in keeping poor grades off the market and the demand from the English market up to the end of October was satisfactory.

Field Crop Yields

Preliminary figures on the production of certain field crops for 1931, together with comparative figures for 1930, follow:

	1930	1931
	Bushels	
Spring wheat	186,000	222,000
Oats	7,246,000	7,335,000
Barley	320,700	284,000
Spring rye	4,500	5,000
	Cwts.	
Potatoes	3,338,000	2,880,000
Turnips, etc.	2,812,000	4,069,000
	Tons	
Fodder corn	18,000	9,600

Capital in Agriculture

Owing to the limited area of agricultural lands available, Nova Scotia has a comparatively low capital investment in the agricultural industry, according to the Bureau of Statistics, amounting to over $132,000,000 in 1930. This does not include production for the year, which would bring the figure up to $169,943,000.

The detailed returns show that roughly $100,000,000 is the value placed upon agricultural lands and buildings in Nova Scotia, a figure greater than that reported for British Columbia, New Brunswick or Prince Edward Island. Following is the manner in which the government arrived at Nova Scotia's agricultural wealth in 1930:

	1930
Lands	$49,156,000
Buildings	51,178,000
Machinery	10,146,000
Livestock	19,446,000
Poultry	1,100,000
Fur animals	1,100,000
Production	37,823,000
Total	169,943,000

Export Markets Important

The position of the Nova Scotia farmer is not unfavorable in comparison with his brethren in other parts of the Dominion. His greatest handicap — smallness of domestic market—is offset to some extent by its advantageous position in respect to overseas markets. The Government and other interested organizations have been active in developing marketing facilities. The results to date have been helpful not only in widening the market for Nova Scotia farm products, but also in effecting a better return than would ordinarily be the case.

Federal Indices Reveal Strength Of Maritime Business Conditions

Figures of Trend of Business in Three Maritime Provinces

Month	Construction contracts awarded $000	Building permits $000 — 100	Index of employment Jan., 1920	Bank debits $000,000	Sales of insurance $000	Commercial failures Number
1927						
January	94	12	90.8	47.3	2,256	11
February	430	39	87.5	45.4	1,839	19
March	127	150	86.8	47.8	2,459	11
April	1,110	516	87.2	48.3	2,639	11
May	1,391	503	89.6	51.0	2,622	9
June	1,997	577	92.2	49.9	2,968	6
July	670	573	100.5	56.1	2,256	13
August	838	134	100.9	51.7	2,701	23
September	310	226	100.0	55.4	2,266	6
October	1,522	151	96.3	56.6	2,902	12
November	699	85	89.2	54.8	2,594	8
December	300	38	88.3	63.4	2,996	8
1928						
January	79	41	97.1	53.0	2,565	17
February	266	40	97.0	50.7	2,251	14
March	284	1,114	97.5	63.5	2,545	6
April	2,558	274	98.5	62.6	2,767	10
May	19,578	302	101.3	69.7	2,395	11
June	2,248	288	107.2	63.1	3,104	12
July	784	980	116.2	67.7	2,360	8
August	3,851	499	117.0	60.6	2,521	20
September	3,521	153	115.4	56.4	2,148	12
October	1,694	398	114.9	65.2	3,040	13
November	1,105	150	109.5	63.8	2,720	7
December	202	101	108.1	69.1	3,132	20
1929						
January	94	429	103.3	66.7	2,539	18
February	603	38	104.6	58.0	2,511	9
March	194	888	160.8	66.6	2,482	7
April	1,154	1,729	107.5	64.9	3,187	14
May	1,970	613	108.3	68.8	2,690	11
June	1,816	423	112.5	61.5	3,074	6
July	1,484	728	117.9	79.4	3,004	5
August	1,566	830	127.5	64.2	2,722	5
September	1,744	904	127.3	60.1	2,940	6
October	8,150	248	123.7	73.8	3,061	13
November	1,059	735	124.6	68.8	3,459	17
December	347	244	113.3	65.2	3,078	20
1930						
January	1,427	171	113.6	60.5	2,559	20
February	2,485	783	112.1	51.4	2,358	12
March	1,417	577	110.2	55.4	2,887	9
April	1,337	1,017	107.8	55.8	2,924	11
May	1,953	516	113.1	62.6	2,614	2
June	3,600	387	122.4	59.4	3,411	7
July	1,879	144	141.4	65.1	3,085	10
August	1,433	847	140.9	56.3	2,279	7
September	832	246	122.5	57.3	2,572	4
October	397	265	110.2	63.9	2,760	9
November	1,516	481	109.5	58.9	2,816	6
December	1,110	233	119.3	61.6	2,927	11
1931						
January	1,727	131	110.6	54.4	2,148	16
February	672	142	104.5	50.8	2,278	8
March	874	252	102.3	52.9	2,241	8
April	827	1,680	104.0	54.1	2,719	10
May	1,723	432	105.2	58.8	2,710	7
June	1,391	226	109.4	54.6	3,261	14
July	2,693	391	106.8	52.2	2,491	12
August	1,167	497	102.7	49.4	2,523	9
September	2,080	1,021	102.6	50.9	2,340	..

New Highways Aid Progress Of Nova Scotia

Heavy expenditures by the provincial government during the past few years have greatly added to the mileage and quality of highways in Nova Scotia. At the beginning of this year the provincial department of highways reported the province had over 14,680 miles, of which 1,593 were trunk roads. Local highways accounted for 10,051 and county highways 3,036 miles. About 7,400 miles of the total highway system are not improved, but one-half of the balance is graded and surfaced.

BIG RESERVES HYDRO POWER IN NOVA SCOTIA

Reservoir Sites Capable of More Extensive Development

TIDAL POWER LIKELY

Possible Exploitation of Tide Waters Holds Promise of Cheap Power

Ice of the glacial period, though it rendered large tracts of country unfit for use by converting them into shallow lakes or morasses, compensated by making many of the lakes into potential storage reservoirs and directing the streams over ledges and thus supplying many water power sites. The possibilities of these bases of water power are now discovered.

Near the present site of Annapolis Royal in Nova Scotia, the French settlers built what is believed to be the first water-driven mill on this continent. Probably no other province has made so much use proportionately of its water power resources in small saw mills, grist mills, and carding mills, but only during the past 20 years has the value of these resources been realized.

Southern Area Favored

The southern or Atlantic slope of the province has the largest rivers and the most important power sites, especially concentrated in that part of the western part of the province where there are no coal resources. Much of the northern slope from Windsor to Yarmouth is steep, and while the water supply is much smaller than the rivers to the south, the high heads available afford compensation in several excellent power sites. The remainder of the northern slope including Cumberland and Colchester counties has no large water powers owing to the absence of lakes suitable for storage but has within its area accessible coal fields. Cape Breton has only one large power site, that at Lake Ainslie, but the power available there, especially when linked with certain rivers is more than sufficient to supply all the power demand of the Island likely outside that of the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp., whose coal supply is immense.

Nova Scotia has the greatest precipitation of rain in Canada east of the Rocky Mountains as a compensation for smaller drainage basins, and the lakes available for water storage can fairly regulate the flow even when the rivers run low.

At the present time the commercial capacity of Nova Scotia water powers including prospective reservoir sites and the smaller streams is estimated at about 300,000 horsepower. Included in this estimate are 21 sites ranging from 1,000 to 30,000 horsepower definitely surveyed and totalling 129,871 out of 133,853 horsepower that is listed as available.

Compared with that in some other provinces the sum total is small, but all the sites in Nova Scotia are readily accessible and within economic transmission of well settled territory. The total hydro-electric development is now over 110,000 horsepower.

Six Important Sites

The following are the water powers of rivers whose capacities are above 5,000 horsepower.

River:	Estimated continuous flow
Mersey	39,000
Medway	19,800
East River Sheet Harbor	10,960
Bear East Branch	6,700
Gaspereau	6,636
Tusket	6,000

Operate Own System

The water resources in the province are administered under the Nova Scotia Water Act of 1919. The Nova Scotia Power Commission of three members appointed by the Governor-in-Council has been established to carry out developments by public enterprise when and where desirable.

Within the past few years the Power Commission has completed and is operating developments at St. Margaret's Bay (Indian River and Sandy Lake), the Sheet Harbor system and the Mushamush River system in Lunenburg county, and is now actively engaged in hydro-electric operations on the Mersey River (Queens) which supplies power to the important new mills of the Mersey Paper Co., Ltd., at Markland and elsewhere.

The commission also developed 2,500 horsepower at Tusket Falls to supply the needs of the town and county of Yarmouth. The commission has 11 generating stations which will operate 56 per cent of the 107,000 horsepower under development.

Dominion Co-operates

The Dominion Water Power and Hydrometric Bureau of the Department of the Interior actively co-operates with the Nova Scotia Power Commission by supplying information as to stream flow and run-off records, maintaining and adding to the number of gauging stations and giving general assistance in further investigation of the provincial water power resources.

Tidal Powers Valuable

The tides are another source of potential water power. The maximum tidal range in the Bay of Fundy on a month's average is 47 feet at Burntcoat head, Cobequid Bay. The rise above low-water mark is 31 feet at "neap" and 53 feet at "spring" tides. The average range throughout the whole bay is about 30 feet. It has been estimated that a total of 3,500,0000 horsepower might be practically obtained from the Bay of Fundy.

In Nova Scotia little has been done to project any large schemes, but there are many points where two-basin schemes of reasonable size with a full-tide capacity of 2,000 to 3,000 horsepower are possible. Such localities are near Avonport on the Gaspereau River, at two or three points on the northern shore of Minas aBsin, on the Annapolis River and in Digby Basin. Minas Basin, for a half-tide system, single basin, forms an opportunity for acquiring very large amounts of intermittent energy, which might be utilized at very low cost power for industries not necessarily requiring continuous power. On each square mile of Minas Basin, harnessed, it should be possible to obtain 100,000 k.w. hours daily.

The most reasonable proposition is one comprising a smaller and a larger full-tide power system, each having two basins which are available in Cumberland Basin, centring on the Elysian fields and Amherst point combined with the Maccan and Hebert Rivers. The Nova Scotia Water Power Commission has put considerable work into the study of the smaller of these two schemes which will give about 20,000 horsepower continuous and intends to carry its investigations to a point where a fair estimate of the cost of power may be arrived at. The larger scheme would give from 65,000 to 75,000 horsepower continuous. In both cases it is now assured that the electric energy produced would be very low in cost and thus be attractive to industries requiring large blocks at a low price.

In the Maccan River, which flows into Cumberland Basin, there is a tidal "bore," though not so high as that of the Petitcodiac River in New Brunswick.

Plenty of Water

Perhaps some day the tidal flow through Digby gut may be utilized for hydro-electric power. At each tide 21,000,000,000 cubic feet of water runs in and out of this gateway, which at the narrowest point is about 100 yards wide. The velocity is five miles per hour at half tide and the current is believed to be as strong at the bottom as at the surface. The rise of the tide at the gut is about 27½ feet.

The tides of the bay are of the "stationary," as opposed to the ordinary "progressive" type. Though the latter variety is not wholly absent, the great variation between high and low tide is due mainly to the oscillation of the body of water in the box-shaped bay.

REFORESTATION DRAWS NOTICE OF GOVERNMENT

Nova Scotia Interested in Planting Barren Lands

Over twenty per cent of the total area of Nova Scotia consists of barren land; over three million acres are non-productive barrens.

The Department of Lands and Forests has embarked on a campaign for the reforestation of these areas. Approximately one million trees have already been planted by Boy Scouts and school children. It is, however, hoped that reforestation will be taken up by a number of other interested private persons and organizations throughout the province.

In order to ascertain how certain trees will thrive in Nova Scotia, an experimental plantation was started near Caledonia. Ten acres of cleared land was bought and divided into ten different plots, in which were planted Sitka Spruce, Douglas Fir, Lodge-pole Pine, Western Yellow Pine, Jack Pine, Scotch Pine, Norway Spruce, White Pine, White Spruce and Red Spruce. The area consists of shallow, sandy soil, with rocks cropping up here and there; in other words, land unfit for agriculture.

Cultivate Foreign Trees

Native species were planted along with the foreign species, in order that a comparison might be obtained in regard to growth. Similar experiments have already been undertaken in different parts of the province, on a small scale, and it is the intention to locate ten-acre plots in each county, as far as possible adjacent to public roads, so that they will not serve experimental purposes alone, but also act as demonstration forests, showing how plantations should be carried on.

Last year reforestation was not given as much attention as the Department had planned on. Due to the extremely bad fire situation the Forest Rangers were occupied with fire protection during the planting time, and could not be spared for reforestation work.

GYPSUM AREA DRAWS CAPITAL FROM OUTSIDE

Nova Scotia Possesses Largest Deposits in Canada

Gypsum deposits of Nova Scotia are the largest of any at present known in Canada. Outside of coal, gypsum is probably the most important mineral, as regards tonnage, being exploited in the province, and even yet only a small proportion of the available deposits is being operated.

The mineral occurs in the Lower Carboniferous formation and is closely associated with beds of anhydrite and limestone. Numerous outcrops are encountered throughout the whole of the northern half of the province, extending from the district in the neighborhood of Windsor, eastward to the district around Antigonish, and also through the northern half of the Island of Cape Breton.

Deposits Are Accessible

Many of these deposits are exposed in cliffs which vary from 50 to 200 feet in heights, and are easily accessible to rail or water transportation. Large shipments were made from the Windsor district as far back as 1829 and even earlier.

The gypsum on the whole is massive and is a good quality of white rock. Selenite is occasionally found associated with the massive gypsum, sometimes in veins up to a foot in thickness, and sometimes as small crystals evenly disseminated through the massive material.

Report Large Output

In 1929 the production of crude gypsum was 863,134 tons, most of which was shipped to the United States and Quebec for calcining, but during the past year 10,258 tons were calcined in Nova Scotia.

In 1924 the production of crude gypsum was 435,393 tons, nearly all being shipped to the United States for calcining. The Dominions Royal Commission Report of 1917 remarks that "the people of Canada had to buy the gypsum back in the form of plaster at a greatly enhanced price." Plaster of paris is, however, shipped to New Englan from Iona, C.B., and markets are found in New York, Quebec and Montreal.

Some of the major producers in Nova Scotia include Canada Cement Co., Canadian Gypsum Co., and Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine, Canada, Ltd. In all, there are about fourteen different gypsum companies operating in the province. Activities are carried on in Hants, Inverness, Victoria and Antigonish counties.

The largest operator is the Canadian Gypsum Co., which has large holdings in Hants Co., and operates two main quarries. Location of the quarries is favorable to shipping, and the gypsum, after blasting, is hauled up an incline and transferred to the crushing plant, situated at the shipping wharf.

The Atlantic Gypsum Products, Ltd., is another large producer. Quarries are located about three miles from Cheticamp and a substantial area of gypsum-bearing land is held under lease.

In all, gypsum is found in 52 distinct areas in Nova Scotia and the deposits cover about 625 square miles. All gypsum is produced by the open cut or quarry method of mining.

Control Alcohol Sales Through Commission

Following the example of other provinces, Nova Scotia has adopted a government-controlled system for the public sale of alcoholic beverages. On May 1 last year, the commission was appointed and operations began.

For the period from August 18 to September 30, 1930, the commission reported sales of $621,587, which with miscellaneous revenues of $7,618, brought the total income up to $628,756. After providing for the cost of goods, operating expenses, heavy write-off for organization expenses, cost of plebiscite, and a proportion of the cost of maintenance of the Nova Scotia police, there remained a surplus of $23,150.

Briefly the Act provides that beer and wine may be purchased without a permit, but a permit must be had in order to purchase alcohol or liquor. These permits are issued to resident or non-resident citizens for a fee of $1 each. Other types of permits issued by the commission include those for banquets, clubs and special permits to physicians, dentists, veterinaries, manufacturers, and those engaged in mechanical or scientific pursuits.

The commission undertakes to deliver liquor to any place within Nova Scotia where there is mail or express delivery. Various regulations have been laid down as to where liquor may or may not be consumed.

Establish Fruit Finance Company

Acting on the recommendation of the Royal Commission which recently probed the Annapolis Valley fruit industry, a co-operative Fruit Growers' Financial Company has been organized with H. A. Rice of Canso as president. Temporary offices will be established with the Acadia Trust Company at Truro. The Nova Scotia Government has made available the sum of $500,000 and it is expected that the company will be in a position to accept applications for loans in the immediate future.

For over forty years

The Maritime Merchant

has served the maritime trade. It is read by 1,800 of the leading retailers, wholesalers, and jobbers in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island. Many of them have been subscribers to it for over twenty-five years.

The Maritime Merchant not only keeps its readers informed on conditions and opportunities in the Maritimes but also on matters affecting Canada's prosperity as a whole. It is one of the most widely quoted trade papers in Canada.

Advertising planned to reach the retail and wholesale trade in the Maritimes should include The Maritime Merchant. No other medium covers this trade as thoroughly and at such low cost.

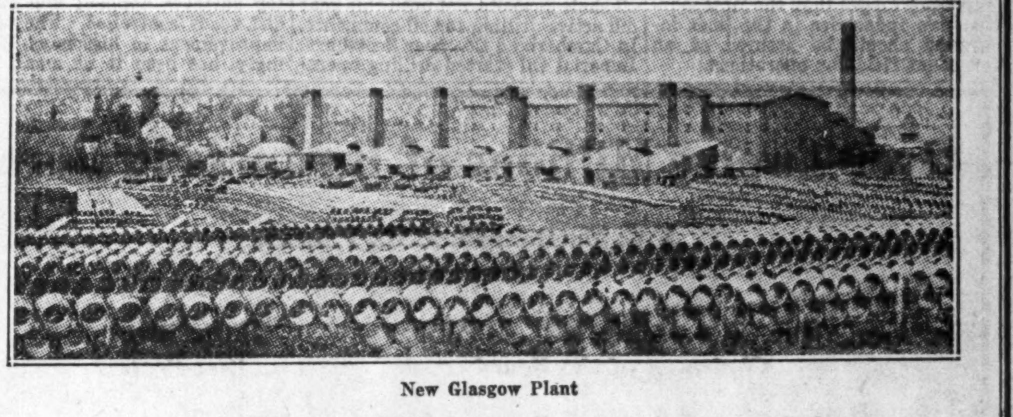
THE MARITIME MERCHANT
HALIFAX, N. S.

In the month August, 1832—

The Bank of Nova Scotia commenced business with the modest capital of £50,000 in the old Dalhousie College Building, Halifax. Today, almost 100 years later, the Bank has a paid up capital of $12,000,000, Reserve Fund of $24,000,000 and a chain of branches in all the leading centres of Canada as well as in Newfoundland, Jamaica, Cuba, Porto Rico, Dominican Republic and in Boston, Chicago, and New York, U.S.A. and London, Eng.

The Bank's new Halifax building

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA
Established 1832
Capital $12,000,000 Reserve Fund $24,000,000 Total Resources $265,000,000
J. A. McLEOD, *General Manager*, Toronto.



New Glasgow Plant

Vitrified Clay Sewer Pipes

Large stocks of all sizes of Pipes, Connections and Fittings from 4" to 30" always on hand. Also:—

- Chimney Linings, Round, Square and Rectangular.
- Wall Coping, for Protecting Exposed Brick Walls.
- Electric Conduits for Telephone Wires, etc., in all Multiples.
- Conduit Pipes, for Protecting Water and Steam Pipes.
- Culvert Pipes, for Roads, Railroads, Farm Crossings, etc.
- Chimney Tops, for Increasing Draft and Protecting Flues.
- Flower Vases, for Utility and Ornamentation.
- Segmental Sewer, 30" to 72". For "Built in Place" Sewers.
- Septic Tanks.
- Fire Clay Goods, Stove and Range Bricks, Special Shapes, etc.

Standard Clay Products Limited
St. Johns, P. Q. New Glasgow, N. S.

THE FINANCIAL POST SURVEY OF MINES
1931

EDITORIAL INDEX

Price Range of Canadian Mining Stocks
Pages 23, 25

Chapter I .... Canadian Mining
General review of 1930 production with statistical tables of growth of Canadian mining output, metal prices and list of companies producing. Pages 29-31
Chapter II .... Alberta
Review of developments .... Page 37
Reviews of Alberta companies 37-39
Production statistics 37
Chapter III .. British Columbia
Review of developments .... Page 41
Review of British Columbia companies 43
Production statistics 41
Chapter IV .... Manitoba
Review of developments .... Page 75
Reviews of Manitoba companies 76-81
Production statistics 75
Chapter V ..... New Brunswick
Review of developments .... Page 83
Reviews of New Brunswick companies 83
Production statistics 83
Chapter VI .... Nova Scotia
Review of developments .... Page 85
Reviews of Nova Scotia companies 86-89
Production statistics 85
Chapter VII .... Ontario
Review of developments .... Pages 91-92
Reviews of Ontario companies 93-143
Production statistics 91
Chapter VIII .... Quebec
Review of developments .... Page 145
Reviews of Quebec companies 146-159
Production statistics 145
Chapter IX ...... Saskatchewan
Review of developments .... Page 160
Reviews of Saskatchewan companies 160
Production statistics 160
Chapter X .... Yukon and Northwest Territories
Review of developments .... Page 161
Reviews of Yukon and Northwest Territories companies 161-162
Chapter XI . Outside Companies
Reviews of outside companies .... Pages 163-167
Chapter XII .... Newfoundland
Review of developments .... Page 169
Reviews of Newfoundland companies and properties 170-174
Chapter XIII ... New Incorporations
Companies recently obtaining charters ...Page 175
Chapter XIV .... Directory
List of mining engineers, mine managers and geologists .... Pages 177-189
Advertisers' Index 191

Issue limited. To insure receiving copy please order at once. Price $2.00

This is the sixth year in succession The Financial Post has brought out its Survey of Mines.

Each preceding volume has been an accepted success. The average paid circulation over this number of years has been 7,165. It is confidently expected this year's volume will exceed the others in value.

The Survey of Mines is the only complete record of mining activity in Canada available in permanent form. It is a vivid compilation of facts relating not only to the industry in a broad sense, but to the various companies that together form that industry. It is a reference volume for everyone interested in the great and growing mining industry, whether as an operator, mine executive, financier or investor. It holds its place as the one authoritative reference volume on the desks of all those whose interests, either directly or indirectly, touch the mines.

This year companies are covered in an even more complete manner than formerly; of producing companies there is a full record of production, costs, earnings and dividends, complete record of financial structure and history, also details as to personnel and directorate.

Companies under development are fully covered with present status of operations, together with names of all officers and directors.

A list of leading mining engineers, geologists and mine managers is included.

THE FINANCIAL POST,
153 University Ave., Toronto.

I enclose $2.00. Please send me postpaid a copy of The Financial Post Survey of Mines, 1931.

Name ....

Address ....

837

INDUSTRIAL SURVEY SHOWS OPPORTUNITIES

Government Undertakes Inventory of Industry

IMPORTS ARE HEAVY

Initial Returns Indicate Room For Factories to Meet Local Needs

One of the initial moves made by the Government and other interested organizations in attracting industries to the provinces, was the carrying out last year of an industrial survey. As originally planned, the survey was to be centred around the Halifax district, but it is now the opinion of the advisory board that the survey be extended to cover the whole of the province.

As there seemed to be some openings for industries in the manufacturing of containers for goods and articles of commerce, it was thought that more immediate results might be obtained if the survey were confined to this field at first.

Survey Box Industry

Following this plan statistics were collected regarding the purchase outside of Nova Scotia of the following items: paper boxes, cartons, wooden boxes, tin cans, jute bags and cotton bags.

For the most part boxes are made locally. In some cases boxes or box shooks are supplied by outside firms along with cans for lobster packing. Some firms are also importing reinforced boxes for special purposes.

The survey shows that 155,000 boxes, valued at $40,000 were purchased outside of the province last year. Established box and shook factories are capable of supplying this demand.

The amount of paper boxes purchased outside the province amounts to 2,500,000 valued at $56,000. Paper boxes are made in Halifax and firms there compete with other Canadian concerns for this trade.

Cartons are in much the same position as paper boxes. Last year some 2,500,000 cartons were used, valued at $52,000.

Import Tin Cans

Tin cans to the extent of 11,000,000 and valued at $310,000 were imported last year. About half of this amount is used in canning lobsters and fish and the rest for vegetables, condensed milk, paint, molasses, etc. At present no cans are manufactured in Nova Scotia, the source of supply being New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Jute bags are not made in Nova Scotia although the annual consumption of new bags is 1,200,000, valued at $187,000. By far the greater proportion of this amount is utilized for sugar bags. The rest is accounted for by fertilizer, grain products and vegetables.

Cotton bags to the extent of $40,000 valued at $23,000 were brought into the province last year, the greater part being used by the sugar industry. A few firms in Nova Scotia make cotton bags as a side line and it would appear that if these firms extended their operations they should be able to handle this trade.

List is Extensive

The above list falls far short of other products imported into the province and which might conceivably be manufactured locally. Information is now being gathered on the following products:

Cellophane
Calendars
Picture post cards
Shortening
Broom corn
Oyster shell (ground)
Bottles, glass
Jars
Milk bottles
Wax paper
Can keys
Wire frames for florists
Iron hoops for fish barrels
Galvanized wire netting
Binder twine
Foundation comb for bees
Food colors and flavors
Cement
Wrapping paper
Rubber goods
Batteries and parts
Wooden pails and tubs
Ink (printers')
Tin fasteners for crates

As far as the survey has gone, the board has come to the conclusion that an opportunity exists within the province for the establishment of factories for the manufacture of tin cans and jute bags. This premise is arrived at in so far as the domestic market is concerned. The logical trading area of a Nova Scotia industry should include the whole of the Maritime, Newfoundland and the West Indies at least. The available market in this outside area is considerable and being much larger than the local market new industries in the lines indicated should be assured of an excellent field for operations.

Mineral Resources Add $50,000,000 Annually To Provincial Revenue

Nova Scotia Mining Industry in the Fore

OPERATIONS VARIED

Non-Metallic Division Holds Prominent Place in Operations of Province

Mining is the second largest industry in Nova Scotia from the point of view of value of production. Its economic importance to the province can hardly be judged in dollars and cents, however, as operations have a far-reaching effect upon industry as a whole.

Though coal is the principal mineral of the province, there are a number of other commercially important products. Gypsum, gold, coke, tar, fireclay, bricks, limestone and many other items appear in the list of products.

Last year approximately $54,000,000 worth of minerals and mineral products were produced in the province. This is roughly the same as in the preceding year.

Coal Principal Item

Coal will probably always be the chief mineral product of the province. The greater part of Nova Scotia's coal output comes from the Sydney coal field, Cape Breton Island, which is not only the largest field in the province but the most highly developed and productive in Canada.

The coal industry in this province as in the other coal producing areas of Canada, is feeling the effects of restricted production, as well as keen competition from foreign producers.

Application of modern devices and methods of permanent construction however, assure that the coal industry of Nova Scotia will continue to be a large revenue producer for many years to come.

Though the Sydney coal field is the most important in the province, there are also most productive fields on the mainland in Cumberland and Pictou counties

Big Gypsum Deposits

The province is gifted with enormous deposits of gypsum of very pure quality, frequently 100 feet in thickness. Production of gypsum in Nova Scotia is by far the greatest in the Dominion. At Windsor, in Hants Co., the Canadian Gypsum Co. operates the largest gypsum mine in the province. Large quantities of gypsum from this locality are exported to the United States.

Though gypsum was mined in Nova Scotia as early as 1829, it is only in recent years that the industry has had its most remarkable expansion. During the past year 73,000 tons of gypsum were produced.

Gypsum deposits containing an excellent grade of material are widespread in the central and eastern parts of the province and are extensively worked in a number of localities. In spite of a large production, only two per cent of the output is calcined in the province, nearly all of it being shipped to the United States. This is naturally a disappointing situation, which, it is hoped, will be remedied in the future.

Salt Mining Developed

The third most important industry is salt mining. Many deposits of salt are indicated in the province by salt springs. At present not even an approximate idea of how much salt exists can be formed, but evidence points to a vast quantity in the province.

A fine deposit of high-grade rock salt has been exploited during the last 100 years at Malagash. It has proved to be 400 feet wide and the length and depth are not yet known. Engineers estimate that so far about 60,000,000 tons of salt, pure enough to sell directly after mining and crushing, has been blocked out, with an additional 300,000,000 tons of a slightly lower grade.

Diatomite of Value

Another factor of growing importance in the province's mineral resources is the increasing number of uses to which diatomite is being put. This product is principally used in industry as a filtering medium, for abrasive purposes and as a filler in paint or rubber, though its chief use is as a heat and sound insulating material. Hitherto mined only in small quantities in Nova Scotia, diatomite is likely to become a product of some importance. A recent deposit of large magnitude has been under development at Digby and good progress is being made in its exploitation.

Oil Sale Deposits

Although the province is rich in oil shale deposits, not until this year did active drilling for oil commence. In Cumberland Co., near Scotsburn, Imperial Oil started drilling operations on a structure that is recognized as having possibilities.

The discovery of valuable oil shale deposits has culminated in several experiments in Pictou Co. There has been recovered from each ton of shale between 40 and 65 tons of crude oil.

Building Materials Present

Clay beds suitable for the manufacture of clay products exist in various parts of the province. Vitrified tiles and sewer pipes are manufactured at New Glasgow, building tile and building bricks and fire clay are all produced in substantial quantities by companies operating in the province.

Gold Mined For Years

Gold mining has been carried on to a greater or lesser extent since 1860. Records of the Mines Department show that nearly 971,500 ounces of gold have been recovered to date.

Nova Scotia occupies a peculiar position in gold mining, and, all things considered, compares favorably with many other districts in America. The gold-bearing veins have never been bottomed. The idea that gold ores in Nova Scotia consist of rich pockets of gold, making them spotty and undependable, is based on an incomplete knowledge of facts. It is true that in the early days each operator endeavored to recover as much gold as quickly as possible, without regard to the future. Mining followed Bonanza conditions. Because of these methods, the mining methods of today were never attempted. No regard was given to the extent of underground development or to the treatment of the low-grade ores.

Limestone in Quantity

Limestone occurs widely in the lower carboniferous measures. Marble is found at several points, and for many years was extensively quarried at Marble Mountain, Inverness county, by the Dominion Iron and Steel Co. Since the merger of coal and steel interests the limestone required for flux has been obtained from the Point Edward quarry near Sydney.

A large range of insecticides is manufactured from a deposit at Windsor. Small quarries have been opened at several points in the province to supply ground limestone for the soil. The dolomite used at the Sydney Steel plant is quarried at Georges River, about 25 miles from Sydney.

Produce Many Products

Excellent building materials, such as granite, limestone and slate, exist in large quantities and are worked at a number of points. Clay beds, suitable for the manufacture of clay products, exist in various parts of the province. Vitrified tiles and sewer pipes are made at New Glasgow and all classes of building tiles are manufactured at Avonport. Building brick is made at Pugwash, New Glasgow, Lantz, Elmsdale, Avonport, Bridgetown and Mira. The fire clay used at the Sydney Steel Works is obtained from Shubenacadie, while a plastic fire clay is produced at Middle Musquodoboit.

The foregoing survey of Nova Scotia's mining industry and mineral possibilities is necessarily somewhat sketchy. It does show, however, that the province is not only an important producer, but has sufficient reserves and undeveloped resources to assure the carrying on of major activities for many years to come.

Has Wide Production

Some idea of the widely diversified production of Nova Scotia, together with the quantities produced, are shown in the accompanying list:

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF NOVA SCOTIA
Years Ended September 30, 1928-1930

	Tons		
	1928	1929	1930
Bricks, common, No.	6,803,574	8,470,630	*18,075,940
Bricks, silica, No.	2,071,301	2,107,134	1,548,556
Coal	6,020,203	6,339,492	5,754,502
Coal, used by coke ovens	591,045	751,657	566,768
Coke, produced	395,843	459,305	342,155
Coke, petroleum	7,900	9,140	6,778
Copper concentrates	......	......	246
Crushed stone	29,553	27,041	20,281
Diatomaceous earth	645	422	314
Dolomite	18,510	23,508	17,006
Fire clay	2,378	3,239	2,344
Gold, ozs.	1,440	1,568	2,341
Gold bearing ore	14,329	8,368	5,328
Granite, ornamental and bldg.	841	708	489
Gypsum, crude	972,211	1,021,081	863,134
Gypsum, calcined	8,720	11,798	10,258
Lead, concentrates	....	....	585
Limestone	67,919	112,768	101,456
Motor fuel (Ben gas), gals.	1,074,928	1,283,978	966,044
Oil, fuel, mnfd., gals.	43,838,040	54,181,838	49,752,738
Oil, illuminating, mnfd., gals.	10,542,664	10,334,979	7,519,262
Oil, other, mnfd., gals.	140,418	86,024	107,969
Pig iron	308,102	371,162	262,375
Salt	19,671	30,625	25,703
Sandstone	3,700	15,925	6,974
Sewer pipe	9,856	10,360	9,576
Silica	8,604	12,416	7,928
Silica cement	913	1,631	1,546
Steel ingots	410,699	450,248	358,483
Steel rails	148,151	157,972	122,606
Steel wire	33,325	32,422	19,320
Sulphuric acid, 50 degrees	10,421	4,647	10,548
Tar, gals.	6,419,681	7,012,027	5,491,723
Tiles, drain, ft.	97,060	76,092	160,460
Tiles, interlocking, No.	665,843	1,077,685	700,094
Tiles, partition, No.	699,549	760,392	845,186

Gypsum Demand Steadily Advances

High quality of Nova Scotia gypsum has been the magnet to attract large sums of capital from the United States and other parts of Canada, for the exploitation of the province's deposits. Production continues to increase steadily from year to year—a high mark of 1,021,081 tons being set up in the year ended September 30, 1929. The output for 1930 was 863,134 tons, a decrease of 157,947 tons. Of this amount 10,258 tons were calcined in Nova Scotia, while the remainder was shipped in the crude from Montreal and points in the United States.

Nova Scotia Attracts More Visitors in 1931

An increase of 15 to 20 per cent in the volume of tourist traffic this year is expected by Nova Scotia. Last year over $14,000,000 was left in the province by visitors and the returns for 1931 will equal if not exceed that figure.

Through the provincial Bureau of Information, the Government has been active in making known the attractions of Nova Scotia to people in other parts of Canada and the United States. One of the notable steps taken this year was the introduction of the show-boat cruises from New York. Some of the largest liners engaged in the North Atlantic trade were engaged in these short-run cruises and over 22,000 people visited the province.

Comfort For Tourists

Large sums of money have been spent in recent years on highway construction and improving hotel accommodation. Over the last 18 months splendid hotels have been erected at Digby, Yarmouth, Kentville, Halifax and other points. The accommodation offered compares with the best to be had in any part of Canada and the United States.

New roads have been built. Dangerous railway crossings have been eliminated; curves straightened; top surfaces applied; and dust on dirt roads controlled. The marked improvement in highways, accordingly, has been in no small measure responsible for the increased influx of motor tourists.

The geographical position of Nova Scotia does not lend itself to a week-end visit. This makes for more stability in the tourist industry. Generally speaking the average length of stay in Nova Scotia by American summer visitors is longer than in most of the other holiday districts. In recent years a larger number of Quebec and Ontario people than ever before have spent their summer holidays in the province.

Nova Scotia has many attractions to offer the visitor. Historically it occupies a pre-eminent position. One of the first European settlements on the North American continent was established there. The historical occurrences which stirred the district in early days have left their marks upon the province, and visitors find much of interest in the old forts, churches, ports and thrilling legends.

Sport is Available

Sport plays no small part in the province's tourist industry. Excellent golf courses, fine salmon and trout fishing as well as moose and deer hunting have done much to increase the number of visitors to the province.

Magnificent ocean scenery and a temperate climate are additional factors which each year are drawing increasingly large numbers of tourists to this province by the sea.

Nova Scotia Trust Records Expansion

Nova Scotia Trust Co., of Halifax, is one of those Maritime companies which were able to add to earnings in the last year. The company has been earning its dividend by a wide margin and the directors have added steadily to the capital reserve.

For the year ended February 28, 1931, Nova Scotia Trust had on hand guaranteed funds to the extent of $1,250,252 compared with $1,097,683 at the end of the preceding year. Estates and trusts managed by the company increased in value from $4,015,384 on February 28, 1930, to $4,604,746 on the same date this year. Caital showed a moderate gain to $474,700, while the reserve was increased $10,000 to $135,000.

Profits of the company for the past year totalled $56,119 after deducting fees, taxes and the amount written off. This was equivalent to 12 per cent on the capital. In the preceding year, profits totalled $43,220, or 10 per cent on capital.

The company is now in its 21st year.

Nova Scotia Revenue Sets Record in 1930

Nova Scotia ranks as one of the most productive provinces in the Dominion. The richness of the area; resources and its wide diversity of interests, have created a stability of economic endeavor not found elsewhere in Canada. While the province feels the business depression in other parts of the country, it does not experience the same wide fluctuations. This is evident by an examination of the value of its products as recorded from year to year.

During 1930 Nova Scotia recorded a revenue from all sources of $196,164,198. This compared with $203,860,000 in the preceding year and with $193,311,000 in 1928. In each year industrial activities accounted for the largest share of the total, roughly one-third. Mining is not far behind, however, while agriculture ranks third with a little over one-sixth of the total revenue to its credit. Full particulars of the returns for the three years follow:

	1928	1929	1930
Fisheries	$ 11,500,000	$ 12,000,000	$ 10,500,000
Minerals and Mineral	52,000,000	54,700,000	54,000,000
Manufacturers, etc.	59,000,000	63,800,000	67,000,000
Building Materials	3,420,000	3,860,000	4,210,000
Farm Products Live Stock	39,500,000	40,100,000	30,075,000
Forest Products	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,979,198
Game, Fish, etc.	391,000	400,000	400,000
Tourist Travel	12,500,000	14,000,000	14,000,000
	$193,311,000	$203,860,000	$196,164,198

Official Estimate Sets Nova Scotia Wealth at Over $900,000,000

Per Capita Holdings Are Equivalent to $1.655

ASSETS DIVERSIFIED

Recent Capital Outlays Will Bring Aggregate Wealth to Near $1,000,000,000

A large share of Canada's total wealth is credited to Nova Scotia. On the basis of the complete returns for 1929, the Dominion Government estimates that Nova Scotia has a wealth aggregating $911,000,000, the equivalent of $1,655 per head of population.

As is the case with all other provinces, agriculture occupies an important place in Nova Scotia's wealth. A survey of the returns shows that farm lands, buildings, implements, machinery and livestock have a value of $134,725,000. Add to this the agricultural production in the possession of farmers and traders, $43,412,000, one arrives at a total agricultural wealth of $178,137,000.

Urban Property Leads

The largest single item of wealth, however, is urban real property with a valuation of $181,262,000. This figure is based upon assessed valuations and exempted property and estimate for under-valuation by assessors and for roads, sewers, etc.

Turning to industry, the survey shows a capital of $67,357,000 employed in mining. This is a relatively high figure in comparison with the reports of other provinces, due to the highly developed coal mining industry in the province.

Forests Attract Capital

The estimated value of accessible raw materials, pulpwood and capital invested in woods operations totals $58,000,000. This figure is due to revision in view of the recent establishment of the Mersey Paper Co., in which approximately $12,000,000 has been invested.

Capital invested in the fisheries aggregates $17,447,000. This figure covers boats, gear, etc., in primary operations and does not take into consideration the capital in canneries and fish curing establishments, which would run the total to well over the $20,000,000 mark. This branch of fisheries is considered under the category of manufactures.

Power Industry Gaining

The capital invested in central electric stations is only $8,397,000. Here again the figure does not clearly portray the present situation, as over the last two years large sums have been expended in providing additional supplies of electric energy. The Nova Scotia Power Commission has expended several million dollars, while the Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. has recently made a heavy outlay on the new Seaboard Power Co. fuel power plant.

Heavy Stake in Industry

Manufactures represent a wealth of $36,778,000. This includes the valuation placed on machinery and tools and estimate for capital in rural lands and buildings, duplication excluded. To secure the full picture of the value of manufactures, another $21,582,000 must be added to cover materials on hand and stocks in process, consideration being given to duplication.

Construction, custom and repair, which might be considered as a branch of manufactures, represents a wealth of $3,176,000.

Between $42,000,000 and $43,000,000 is invested in trading establishments, the figure including an estimate of the value of furniture, fixtures, delivery equipment and materials on hand.

Railways to Fore

One of the principal items of wealth in Nova Scotia is the railways, which represents a capital of $109,020,000 for steam lines and $10,077,000 for electric lines. This is only the investment in road and equipment. The province is well served by railways, having the Canadian National Railways, Dominion Atlantic Railway, Sydney and Louisburg and others. Tramways are operated at Halifax and Sydney.

The investment in communication facilities runs to $8,457,000 This covers the cost of the property and equipment of the different telephone, telegraph, wireless and cable companies located in the province.

Maritime Wealth Large

The maritime wealth of Nova Scotia is clearly shown in the figures for canals, harbors and shipping. The amount expended on construction of canals up to March 31, 1930, was $1,494,000. The investment in harbors was $20,866,000, while shipping (including aircraft) accounted for another $13,417,000

Turning to merchandise establishments again, the report shows that the capital involved in imported merchandise in stores was $17,846,000. This figure is arrived at by taking one-half of the imports for 1929.

The estimated value of the automobiles in the province in 1929 was $25,354,000. Less than half of this amount — $11,992,000—represented the cost of highways.

Household furnishings, clothing, etc., estimated from production and trade statistics, are given a value of $77,043,000.

Specie, coin and other currency held by the government, chartered banks and the general public, represents another $11,305,000.

The figures quoted above for the different classifications of the province's wealth are of interest in that they show the situation as it existed two years ago. The report for the current year, however, will show a substantial increment in wealth.

For the past two years capital expenditures have been heavy. The Halifax Harbor Commissioners have expended several million dollars. In addition the Government has made heavy contributions toward the construction of docks, wharves, harbor dredging, etc. Several million dollars have been spent on highways. Industry has not been backward, and the outlay by industrial corporations toward plant extensions, additional equipment or new buildings has been substantial.

It is to be expected, therefore, that a survey of wealth in Nova Scotia for 1931 will show the aggregate figure to be closer to $1,000,000,000 than $900,000,000.

Nova Scotia Coke Output Substantial

Nova Scotia is one of the leading coke producers in the Dominion, provincial records showing an output of 342,155 tons during 1930. This compared with 459,305 tons in 1929. In both years Dominion Steel and Coal Corp. accounted for over 90 per cent of the total production.

The importance of coke manufacturing to the coal industry is better appreciated by a knowledge of the fact that last year 566,768 tons of coal were converted into coke, as against 751,657 tons in the preceding year.

In addition to the coke, valuable by-products are secured from coking operations, such as tar, benzol gas, etc.

STANDARD CLAY SHIP PRODUCTS OVER WIDE AREA

New Glasgow Plant Produces Quality Units

Standard Clay Products, in addition to its main properties at St. Johns, P.Q., operates two units at New Glasgow, N.S. Both the clay pit and manufacturing plant at New Glasgow are located within a short distance of one another and production ranges around 10,000 tons of finished products per annum.

The clay seam worked by the company at New Glasgow is about 45 feet in thickness and is worked by the open cut method. Plant facilities include 12 kilns of the beehive type, 36 feet in diameter. Each kiln is fitted with a pyrometer so that temperature at all stages of the burn can be controlled.

Has Wide Market

Shipments are made from the clay works siding at the plant to points in the Maritime Provinces, Newfoundland, West Indies, Quebec and Manitoba.

The various vitrified or glazed products turned out at New Glasgow by Standard Clay Products include sewer pipe, branch sewer pipe, Y's, elbows, etc., flue linings, chimney tops, building blocks and special sized according to specifications; segmental sewer blocks. The company also makes fire brick and stove linings.

All of these products are of a durable type and in good demand.

Quebec Largest Market For Nova Scotian Coal

Marketings of Nova Scotia coal last year aggregated 5,281,508 tons. This compared with 5,766,212 and 5,518,535 tons in 1929 and 1928, respectively. In the complete returns on marketing, as prepared by the Nova Scotia department of mines, it is shown that the largest market in all three years was Quebec. The dropping off in demand from that market was sufficient cause in itself to bring about a decrease in total marketings, as is apparent from the following compilation covering sales in the last three years:

Returns of Coal sold in 1930 Compared with Returns of 1928 and 1929

	1928	1929	1930
Nova Scotia	1,794,137	1,925,519	1,844,489
New Brunswick	572,861	688,572	627,444
Newfoundland	275,784	213,031	248,364
Prince Edward Island	102,107	106,227	103,720
Quebec	2,444,709	2,527,683	2,218,767
St. Pierre	9,013	2,405	1,628
United States	39,474	30,184	10,882
Ontario	43	......	......
Magdalen Islands	1,833	1,040	......
Lost at Sea	......	508	6,965
Hudson Bay	6,162	6,267	......
Labrador	......	310	358
Bunker	272,462	264,466	223,949
	5,518,535	5,766,212	5,281,508

The World at your elbow

"Vancouver calling, sir!"

Nova Scotia, the eastern terminus of the Trans-Canada Telephone Line and one of the bright spots in Dominion Trade, is being aided materially in maintaining its high commercial position by a Telephone Service second to none on the continent.

Greatly extended and improved Long Distance Telephone facilities have greatly minimized the disadvantages of Nova Scotia's geographical position in relation to the rest of the Dominion . . . Business men in Nova Scotia are able to transact business practically anywhere in Canada almost as easily as they can in their own province.

Telephone Service is an increasingly important factor in today's business . . . The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company is adequately supplying Nova Scotia's needs.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH and TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED

Over Twelve Millions of Business in Force

J. G. MacDougall, M.D., F.A.C.S.
President

Hon. E. A. Reilly, K.C., M.P.P.
Chairman of the Board

H. R. Silver
Vice-Pres.

Bernard Lockwood, F.F.A.
Secretary, Treasurer & Actuary

The Maritime Life
HEAD OFFICE HALIFAX, CAN.

The Only Life Insurance Company with Its Head Office in the Maritimes

Insurance for Buyer and Seller

MUTUALS FEEL MOTOR ASSOC. BREAKS FAITH

Barring of Companies By Auto Underwriters Causes Stir

VIEWPOINTS AIRED

Association Claims Membership of Mutuals Inconsistent; Three Companies Involved

Barring of three mutual casualty insurance companies from membership was the most important feature of the annual meeting of the Canadian Automobile Underwriters' Association held in Toronto last week. The three companies affected are the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Co. and the Central Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Co., of which Vance C. Smith is chief agent for Canada, and the Northwestern Mutual Association, of Seattle, of which D. R. Thomson, Hamilton, is chief Canadian representative. These three companies during 1930 wrote $378,000 of net premiums in Canada divided as follows: Lumbermen's, $246,000; Northwestern, $88,500; Central Manufacturers, $43,800.

Cause of the expulsion, according to Vance C. Smith, is that the association has "apparently decided that their companies cannot compete with the mutuals as long as the mutuals are members of the association." The manner in which the action became effective was the passing by the association of an amendment to the constitution by which only stock companies should in future be eligible for membership, the ostensible reason being that it is fundamental to membership that all member companies should have equal rights and privileges and operate on the same tariff, whereas the mutual companies, by the very nature of their constitution, give what is tantamount to advantageous rates by virtue of the dividends distributed to assured companies.

The association admits frankly that the mutual companies have lived up to the rates and other regulations of the association, but says, in effect, that it cannot administrate for both types of organization.

The chief grievance of the barred companies is that they were originally invited to join the association toward the end of 1927 when the association was in its infancy and that subsequently they gave their support to the royal enquiry into automobile insurance rates at which time the association faced the criticism of being a monopolistic combination and of charging unfair rates to the motoring public. The mutuals claim that the association met these charges by seeking to prove that its function was that of collecting statistical data and the working out of proper regulations for the conduct of their business, and as evidence of its contention that it was not competitive, pointed to the membership of the mutual companies.

Text of Judgment Confirms Summary

The full text of the Privy Council judgment regarding insurance jurisdiction has been received in Canada and confirms in every respect the cabled summaries analyzed by The Financial Post last week, according to V. Evan Gray whose contributed article on the judgment has caused widespread comment both in Canada and the United States.

The next move lies with the federal government and unofficial information confirms the report of The Post's Ottawa correspondent as published last week, to the effect that already officials of the department are engaged in an attempt to redraft the federal insurance laws to give the government a new hold on this important field.

Official announcement, which will in all probability come direct from the prime minister as acting minister of finance, will be eagerly awaited by Canadian insurance officials.

Interviewed by The Financial Post in this regard, Vance C. Smith made the following statement:

"The action of the Canadian Automobile Underwriters Association appears to us to be purely competitive. The association frankly admits that mutual companies have lived up to rates and regulations of the association. Tariff agents are, however, said to be at a disadvantage in selling stock company automobile insurance because mutuals return dividend savings to members. The association has apparently decided that their companies cannot compete with the mutuals as long as the mutuals are members of their association.

"Automobile insurance companies have passed through trying times in recent years, particularly in Canada. Competitive rate cutting carried rates to a most unprofitable level. The mutuals came into association membership at the invitation of the association companies when times were hardest for the companies. Following that rates were necessarily advanced and the royal enquiry commission into rates proved a heavy expense burden. The mutuals contributed their expense along with the rest. Now that the rate enquiry is over and the tariff companies believe they have a strangle hold on the business, the mutuals are kicked out of the association."

Automobile Underwriters Elect Executive Officers

At the annual meeting of Canadian Automobile Underwriters' association, held last week, F. C. Browning, Montreal, was elected president; W. A. Thomson, Toronto, first vice-president, and A. Hurry, Montreal, second vice-president. Other officers being J. H. King, Toronto, secretary-treasurer and R. N. Cornish, Montreal, secretary.

Executive committee for the ensuing year consists of: for Montreal, E. E. Kenyon, E. J. Kay, J. H. Pigeon, C. S. Malcolm, J. H. Labelle and J. J. Hart; and for Toronto, H. W. Falconer, S. G. Reid, T. H. Hall, L. C. Evans, C. E. Sword and K. Thom.

THINKS LIFE COS. SHOULD DECREASE DIVIDEND SCALES

J. G. Parker, Imperial Life, Throws Spotlight on Dangers Ahead

SURVEYS PROBLEMS

Special Policy Evil and Growth of Annuities Also Reviewed by Actuary

"This is the time for radical action to be taken by our life insurance companies; that they should have the courage to put into effect a marked decrease in dividend scale with the definite intention of showing a marked increase in the ratio of their undivided surplus and contingency reserves to the assets of the company." Such was the opinion expressed by J. G. Parker, actuary of Imperial Life Assurance Co., speaking to agency officers at the Insurance Research Conference at Chicago last week.

Gradually diminution over the last several years in the amounts of the contingency reserves and undivided surpluses held by life insurance companies both in Canada and the United States demands the closest attention, said Mr. Parker. Comparison of two groups of companies—companies of undoubted strength and stability, whose business is distributed and whose head offices are situated throughout all sections of the country—show definite declines in the proportion these items bear to the assets of the companies.

In the first group the percentage had dropped from 6.46 per cent in 1927 to 6.40 per cent in 1929, and 5.84 per cent in 1930. In the second group, in which the percentage of the contingency reserve and undivided surplus is even larger, an even greater decline is shown, the proportion diminishing from 8.23 per cent in 1927 to 7.23 per cent in 1929, and to 6.71 per cent in 1930. In a combined group involving some of the companies included in the former groups, the proportion showed a reduction from 6.67 per cent in 1927 to 6.18 per cent in 1929, and to 5.74 per cent in 1930.

During the years under comparison a large number of companies have increased rather than decreased the dividends paid to policyholders. Commenting upon this situation Mr. Parker said:

"It would seem to me that if a contingency reserve of six per cent or seven per cent was considered to be necessary in 1927 that there is no question but that a contingency reserve of a considerably larger percentage was necessary in 1930, and is more necessary in 1931.

"It is probably unnecessary for me to recount the various problems which life insurance companies are facing in this year. We are undoubtedly experiencing a terrific lapse rate coupled with a heavy rate of surrender and we necessarily will experience the heavy loss incident to such terminations.

"We know without question that there has been a gradual decrease in the rate of interest earned on investments since the war years, when possibly the peak was reached in the rate of interest obtainable on our assets.

"We are confronted with the fact that the rate of mortality has shown a definite increase during the past two or three years, particularly noticeable when the mortality experience of 1931 is compared with the eight years following the calendar years of 1920 or 1921.

"I feel that as executive officers of our companies we must be seized with the importance of conserving strength regardless of the endeavor to pay the largest dividends. We must train our salesmen not to talk net cost, and this applies both to participating and non-participating companies, but to talk stability, security and permanency of investment."

"Special Policy" Danger

Referring to the growth of "special" policies which have been evolved during the last few years in Canada and the United States, these are practically all actuarially sound and involve nothing new, being merely a re-grouping of old plans, Mr. Parker declared. But, while they carried many selling advantages, a hidden danger lay in their departure from the generally understood plans of life insurance, in that an agent was liable to have difficulty in interpreting a policy held by a client of his in some other company. The agent, educated in life insurance though he is, and knowing the fundamental principles of the many and varied policies of his own company and having some knowledge of the policy contracts issued by other companies, is nevertheless frequently unable to determine the exact nature of coverage which has been afforded to his client by another company's contract. This has led to misrepresentation by salesmen not familiar with the intricacies of policies of other companies, as is evident from the number of letters of complaint of "deliberate misrepresentation" received by companies from their agents.

The large growth in the sale of annuities, both of the annual premium deferred and the single premium type, as well as of endowment policies, both annual premium and single premium, and of ordinary life and endowment premiums paid in advance, indicated the tendency toward general distrust in ordinary financial or industrial institutions and increased trust in the stability of insurance companies, continued Mr. Parker. A wonderful opportunity is afforded at this time of increasing the sales of policies involving more of the investment element.

The tendency of companies to do banking business by such specialized contracts as single premium two-year endowments or combination paid-up life and annuity contracts, however, was to be discouraged, Mr. Parker thought, for the reason that people are attracted by the high rate of interest paid on funds left with companies under special settlement privileges, while, as soon as current rates of interest on high-grade investments become somewhat higher than that which the insurance company is paying, there is an immediate demand for the withdrawal of funds by this special class of policyholder. The insurance company, therefore, has been forced to invest the money when interest rates were low and security prices high, and to liquidate these securities when interest rates are high and consequently security prices low. That danger of these "purely banking contracts" was illustrated by the fluctuation of the best type of government bonds in the latter days of September this year.

Medical Referee

DR. W. L. MANN
Appointed chief medical referee for Great West Life Assurance Company.

Casualty Underwriters' Elect Executive Officers

Canadian Casualty Underwriters' Association, at its annual meeting held recently, elected the following officers: F. J. Lightbourn, Toronto, president; Jno. Jenkins, Montreal, first vice-president, H. W. Falconer, Toronto, second vice-president; J. H. King, secretary-treasurer and R. N. Cornish, Montreal, secretary.

The executive committee elected for the Toronto branch consists of W. H. Burgess, L. C. Evans, G. Weir, S. Carlton, W. A. Thomson, and Col. A. E. Kirkpatrick. The Montreal committee consists of J. Holroyde, J. Blackwell, F. C. Browning, E. J. Kay, A. Hurry and R. J. Sullivan.

Insurance Official Reports Plenty of Cash Out West

A surprising volume of endowment insurance is being taken by professional, business and salaried men in the West, according to a recent statement of J. G. Stephenson, superintendent of agencies of the London Life Assurance Co., following a six--weeks' tour to the coast

Current Events in Banking World

Xmas Savings Clubs Popular in U. S. Banks Not Favored in Canada

Banque Canadienne Nationale Alone Operates Plan in Canada

OTHERS LUKEWARM

System of a U. S. Institution Described — Said to be Beneficial

That Christmas Savings Clubs as a means of stimulating banking business are not being used by the majority of Canadian chartered banks is evident from a canvass recently conducted by The Financial Post. While various views and objections were elicited upon the subject, head office officials interviewed tended to the opinion that the organization and operation of Christmas clubs were more trouble than they were worth and many expressed doubts as to the likelihood of their being profitable.

The only Canadian bank which operates a co-ordinated Christmas Savings Club plan throughout its organization is the Banque Canadienne Nationale, although two others are giving the scheme a try-out at one or more branches where local managers have made their own arrangements. In the United States, on the other hand, the club idea appears to have taken quite a firm hold, although figures as to results, generally, are not available.

Is Savings Plan

The Christmas club may best be described as a systematic savings plan involving fifty weekly deposits of either fixed or increasing amounts, not subject to withdrawal until the end of the club period—usually the end of November or early in December—when the depositor receives the total amount of his deposits, plus interest, for Christmas spending and year-end commitments. The chief advantages claimed for such a plan by its proponents is that it teaches and encourages thrift, it being held that depositors who undertake and carry out the programme of visiting their bank once a week for a year are bound to become "savings minded;" that new customers are attracted to the bank, being influenced by old "members" and by the fact that the bank helps its customers by furnishing a definite, systematic plan by which major annual expenses, such as taxes, insurance premiums and so forth, are met. Another claim made on behalf of the plan is that it is a boon to local merchants, since it puts cash into the hands of thousands of Christmas shoppers. In regard to its value from the bank's own point of view it is argued that the Christmas Club forms a vehicle by which definite and computable results are obtained on the advertising outlay; that the funds are not subject to fluctuation and therefore the bookkeeping entailed by withdrawals is eliminated from the overhead, and, finally, that in many cases it has been found that a good proportion of Christmas club money is redeposited in a savings account.

Banks which are not convinced by these arguments (and this embraces practically all the Canadian banks) are inclined to the opinion that, while the Christmas club might have some advantages in certain districts, generally densely populated manufacturing areas, it is doubtful if it would have a popular appeal in Canada. There is also the further consideration, and a tangible one, that the profit arising from the operation of such a scheme would be neutralized by the preparation and distribution of literature, the instruction of bank employees, and the advertising which would be necessary to launch and keep the plan going, to say nothing of the extra work involved for tellers and accountants. At those banks which are giving the scheme a try-out at odd branches most favorably situated for the operation of a Christmas club results to date have apparently not been plain enough to carry conviction.

For the information of bankers who are not fully versed in the operating details and who are sceptical of results, Julian M. Case, of the Peoples Wayne County Bank, Detroit, has recently outlined the experience of that institution and gives some idea of the possibilities of the scheme. The 1931 club of this bank has 54,103 members, the system being operative throughout the entire organization of 137 branches, and an idea of its appeal is evidenced by the fact that in 1930 when the plant was only operating in 27 branches (formerly those of the Bank of Michigan which was absorbed) the membership only numbered 18,000.

The method adopted of introducing the scheme to the banks employees was to call all branch managers together at a dinner. Following this an extensive advertising campaign was embarked upon. A preliminary announcement advertisement was inserted in all local papers about a week before the club opened and literature was enclosed in the monthly statement envelopes containing cancelled vouchers to all commercial customers. Other media used for advertising purposes included posters, street car cards and literature for the tables in branches.

Banners were distributed to be hung over branch entrances and display cards for lobbies. Blotters and payroll envelopes were also prepared, the latter being used in conjunction with a campaign among employers whose co-operation was sought in deducting the necessary deposits from wages and making these deposits in the nearest branch. This plan is stated to have worked satisfactorily, in one plant resulting in 1,800 accounts in spite of unfavorable business conditions.

This bank expects a total of $3,000,000 to have been deposited by the end of the present club year. The total paid in during the first eight weeks of the year amounted to $565,000; and results to date have satisfied the Peoples Wayne County Bank that there is a definite demand for this new type of banking service.

Will Show Profit

As regards the profits accruing from such a plant, while it is admitted that a small club might show a loss, Mr. Case anticipates that his bank will profit to the extent of about $15,000, this being based upon probable total deposits of $3,000,000 by December 1, and figuring 1 per cent net profit on the yearly average of half that amount.

In connection with the objection that the whole Christmas club deposits will be withdrawn simultaneously, Mr. Case holds the view that the club should be figured on the basis of an average balance year in and year out, and disagrees with the theory of some bankers that new business is of little value unless it is an account gained forever. Since the money is disbursed in the last week of November and the new club opens on December 1 there is a period of only a few days when there are no club funds in the bank.

Increase Seen In Deposits Of Loan Co's

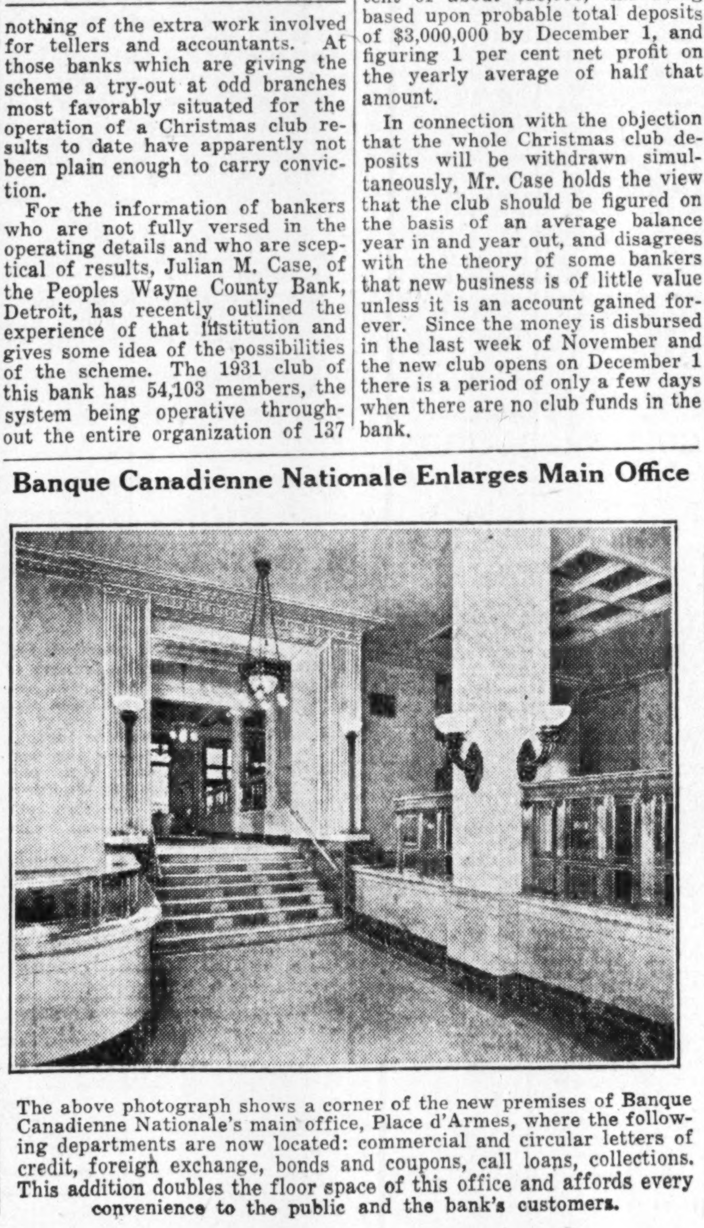
Total available liquid securities held by the 32 Ontario loan and trust companies as at September 30 was $44,034,855, showing a decrease of about $3,000,000 from the figure for the preceding quarter, but nearly $8,000,000 higher than the same date last year. Percentage of these securities to deposits on hand was 55.93 per cent, as against 60.61 per cent at June 30 and 51.74 per cent a year ago, according to the quarterly statement published by the Provincial Government.

Total deposits rose over a million dollars during the quarter to $78,732,028, this figure being almost 8½ million dollars higher than this date last year. Demand loans outstanding showed a decrease from $4,238,077 to $1,637,904, which is the lowest figure recorded in the past 12 months, comparing with $5,337,458 at September 30, 1930.

Cash is Lower

Among other liquid resources of these companies, cash on hand or on deposit was down approximately a million dollars to $5,955,409, Dominion and provincial bonds or guarantees were up about $550,000 to $22,809,871, while city and municipal holdings were fractionally lower at $13,631,672 in comparison with the totals for the previous quarter. All were higher compared with September 30, 1930.

Banque Canadienne Nationale Enlarges Main Office



The above photograph shows a corner of the new premises of Banque Canadienne Nationale's main office, Place d'Armes, where the following departments are now located: commercial and circular letters of credit, foreign exchange, bonds and coupons, call loans, collections. This addition doubles the floor space of this office and affords every convenience to the public and the bank's customers.

Bank Chat

Canadian Bank of Commerce announces the following staff changes:

L. T. GARON, manager at Weedon, P.Q., appointed manager at Marieville, P.Q.

G. SMITH appointed manager at Wingham, Ont.

STRATTON, ONT., sub-agency at Emo will be open for business on Thursday of each week instead of Wednesday as at present.

J. M. MACLEAN, formerly on the staff of the Royal Bank of Canada in Regina, has been appointed manager of the branch at Claresholm, Alta.

Monthly Bank Clearings

	October, 1930	October, 1931
Eastern Cities		
Saint John	$11,604,667	$ 9,618,474
Quebec	31,539,623	23,476,879
Ottawa	33,095,165	28,038,316
Kingston	4,488,181	3,206,539
Peterboro'	3,906,357	2,904,964
Toronto	554,458,292	406,641,790
Hamilton	31,717,408	21,248,889
Kitchener	6,247,006	4,756,821
Brantford	5,545,550	3,936,999
London	15,083,022	12,278,252
Chatham	2,705,222	2,030,217
Windsor	15,794,700	11,481,213
Sarnia	2,833,959	1,939,893
Sudbury	4,633,341	2,668,770
Sherbrooke	3,904,288	3,208,674
Moncton	4,649,073	3,244,760
Western Cities	October, 1930	October, 1931
Fort William	$ 3,922,467	$ 2,837,274
Winnipeg	287,308,711	215,150,176
Brandon	2,812,421	1,879,892
Regina	27,545,343	19,428,522
Moose Jaw	45,322,561	3,111,788
Saskatoon	11,320,943	8,199,272
Prince Albert	2,048,146	1,567,053
Edmonton	96,551,770	19,291,839
Calgary	43,939,888	27,875,487
Medicine Hat	1,735,660	1,280,233
New Westminster	777,675	3,324,250
Vancouver	84,761,802	64,379,318
Lethbridge	2,632,162	1,837,558
Victoria	11,075,478	8,538,829

Weekly Bank Clearings

	Oct. 30, 1930	Oct. 29, 1931
Halifax	$ 3,130,612	$ 2,251,047
Saint John	2,432,250	2,019,088
Moncton	994,012	616,219
Sherbrooke	745,567	619,737
Quebec	6,344,848	4,494,706
Montreal	150,723,995	76,369,292
Kingston	736,928	661,909
Peterborough	695,278	532,72[illegible]
Toronto	103,237,084	80,733,125
Hamilton	5,311,628	3,349,431
Kitchener	1,296,372	818,155
Brantford	979,890	746,511
London	2,993,081	2,302,656
Windsor	2,861,612	2,156,061
Chatham	564,799	440,632
Sarnia	447,189	349,116
Sudbury	900,813	570,349
Ottawa	5,763,656	4,776,064
	Oct. 30, 1930	Oct. 29, 1931
Winnipeg	$ 54,613,372	$ 50,255,622
Brandon	482,505	341,639
Regina	5,106,505	4,528,918
Moose Jaw	1,210,819	632,898
Saskatoon	2,071,321	1,741,206
Prince Albert	407,322	367,770
Edmonton	4,866,661	3,874,762
Calgary	9,599,382	6,039,335
Medicine Hat	338,275	238,494
Vancouver	17,404,315	13,862,145
Victoria	1,905,222	1,397,212
New Westminster	748,934	498,039
Fort William	742,121	461,183
Lethbridge	547,315	387,802

Operating in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia
FIRE AUTOMOBILE WINDSTORM
Insurance in force over $200,000,000.00
Total Assets over 3,000,000.00
Agents required in Ontario
Write Eastern Branch, 2 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont.
THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.
Head Office—Wawanesa, Man.

THE CANADA NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
Head Office: WINNIPEG
Toronto Office: 205 Brock Building
Walter J. Steer, Branch Manager
President, J. B. Coyne, K.C., Winnipeg, Man.
1st Vice-President, T. S. McPherson, Victoria, B.C.
2nd Vice-President, Allan S. Bond, Winnipeg, Man.
Applications for Agencies Invited

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL FIRE ASSOCIATION
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA: HAMILTON, ONTARIO
Writing Fire and Automobile Insurance at Cost
Assets $5,010,673.96
ALL POLICIES NON-ASSESSABLE
Paying Dividends ranging from 25% to 40%
BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto, Ottawa, Vancouver, Victoria, Edmonton, Calgary, Saskatoon, Winnipeg, Montreal, Quebec City, Saint John, Halifax and Charlottetown

ADEQUATELY Protect Your Family

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY knows whereof it speaks when it advises you, in your Will, to name a Trust Company Executor thereof and Trustee thereunder. Modern requirements pertaining to estates demand that such advice be heeded in order to adequately protect your family.

Chartered Trust and Executor Company suggests that it avails a man but little to create an estate for his family during his lifetime if it is dissipated by inefficient management after his death.

CHARTERED TRUST AND EXECUTOR COMPANY
34 King St. West, Toronto 2
132 St. James St. West, Montreal, Que.
President:
JAMES Y. MURDOCH, K.C.
Vice-Presidents:
W. S. MORDEN, K.C. JOHN J. GIBSON and Gen. Mgr.
Secretary: E. W. McNEILL

What Damages Would You Want?

On your way home tonight, suppose you were badly injured by a street car, the Courts later holding the Street Car Company liable, the Doctors pronouncing you totally disabled for life, your earning power totally destroyed,—what damages would you expect? Would you say $50,000 or $100,000, or more? When your earning power is destroyed by death, and your family suffers the same inevitable loss, how much life insurance indemnity should they receive? Should they receive less than you would demand from the Street Car Company? What is your answer?

Consult a representative of the
SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA
HEAD OFFICE-MONTREAL

900 Branches to serve you!

BANKING is chiefly a matter of facilities and service. Through over 900 branches, established across Canada and in 32 foreign countries, we offer you not only every banking facility your business may require, but an interested, personal service through our Managers and Staff.

Our review of business conditions in Latin America and the West Indies will interest exporters and importers. Write for a copy.

The Royal Bank of Canada
3123

ORGANIZED · 1884
DOMINION LICENSE
ASSETS EXCEED - $1,500,000.00
NON-ASSESSABLE POLICIES COVERING
FIRE - AUTOMOBILE
BURGLARY - PLATE GLASS
WINDSTORM - SPRINKLER LEAKAGE
OFFICES: PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MONTREAL TORONTO REGINA VANCOUVER
THE PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

THE PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED OF LONDON ENGLAND
LIFE FIRE CASUALTY
HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA DOMINION SQUARE BUILDING MONTREAL
The Largest Insurance Institution in the British Empire

NORTH AMERICAN LIFE
The amount paid to policyholders or held for their benefit exceeds the amount received from them by over $5,000,000. Since establishment fifty years ago over $53,000,000 has been paid to policyholders and beneficiaries.
All Profits Paid to Policyholders
SOLID AS THE CONTINENT
A Canadian Company
A MUTUAL COMPANY

Canadian Mining News

TECK-HUGHES HAS $3,311,591 NET PROFITS

Annual Report Shows Dividends Were Safely Earned

COSTS REDUCED

Development Centres on Exploration at Depth—No Geological Surprises Announced

The seventeenth annual report of The Teck-Hughes Gold Mines for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1931, shows net profits of $3,311,591, or 69 cents per share on the 4,797,144 $1 par value shares outstanding. This compares with a net profit of $3,051,886 or 64 cents per share in the previous year.

Income and Surplus Account
Years Ended August 31

	1931 $	1930 $
Oper. income	5,973,120	5,415,970
Less oper. expenses:		
Devel. & explor.	465,558	486,805
Mining	959,867	857,106
Milling	450,967	423,024
General exp.	237,157	203,401
Oper. earnings	3,859,571	3,445,634
Add non-oper. income:		
Int. & exchange	76,710	96,063
Total net earn.	3,936,281	3,541,697
Less: Depreciation	286,323	215,384
Taxes	338,367	274,427
Net profit	3,311,591	3,051,886
Less: Divds.	2,876,786	2,870,786
Surplus for year	434,805	181,100
Add: Prev. surplus	2,291,191	2,080,091
Prem. on shares	30,000	30,000
Less: Addit. inc. tax provision for prev. year	33,885	......
Balance forward	2,722,111	2,291,191
Earnings per Share and Dividend Record:		
Common: Earned	$0.69	$0.64
Paid	0.60	0.60

There are no surprises in the report, and the earnings were about as anticipated, quarterly reports by the company having shown the progress made throughout the year. Operating income increased about $550,000, reflecting the increased milling facilities inaugurated last March.

Taxes Increase

Taxes showed a considerable increase, being $338,367 as compared with $274,427 in the previous year. Owing to the new Federal income tax, which is retroactive for 1930, an additional tax of $33,885 had to be included in this year's tax reserves.

Depreciation on buildings and equipment amounted to $286,323 as compared with $215,384. The increased reserve for depreciation is owing to heavy capital expenditures during the past year for plant additions. The plant and equipment of the company is now written down to $916,226 and at the current rate of depreciation will be written off entirely in another three years unless further expansion calls for additional expenditures.

Dividends Increased

It has been the policy of the company to disburse dividends as earned and the past year proved no exception when a total of $2,876,786 were paid at the rate of 60 cents per share, payable 15 cents quarterly. The distribution on November 1 was 20 cents, representing a 5 cents per share bonus, partially on account of the premium enjoyed at the present time on gold production.

The increase in dividends distributed is on account of additional shares being issued to D. L. H. Forbes under an option agreement during the past year.

Tonnage Up

During the first seven months of the past fiscal year the mill was treating approximately 950 tons of ore daily. Late in March the new 350-ton addition brought the mill capacity up to the current rate of approximately 1,300 tons daily.

The following tabulation shows a summary of production since the commencement of operations:

Summary of Operations
Fiscal years ending Aug. 31

Year	Tons Milled	Value of Recovery	Recov. per ton
1917	6,291	48,440	7.70
1918	15,879	124,967	7.87
1919	16,907	149,875	10.27
1920	*	....	*
1921	32,634	304,792	9.34
1922	43,300	481,144	11.11
1923	34,690	981,525	28.30
1924	42,381	1,111,674	26.23
1925	48,718	924,581	18.98
1926	79,564	1,461,367	18.36
1927	114,765	2,105,545	18.35
1928	276,652	4,504,707	16.28
1929	331,150	4,889,127	14.74
1930	340,675	5,415,970	15.89
1931	396,200	5,973,120	15.08
		$28,476,834	

*No statement issued.

Production Costs per Ton of Ore
Years Ended August 31

	1931	1930	1929
Develop. & explor.	$1.18	$1.43	$1.16
Mining	2.42	2.52	2.70
Milling	1.14	1.24	1.38
Taxes	0.85	0.81	0.78
General exp.	0.60	0.59	0.69
Total oper. exp.	$6.19	$6.59	$6.71
Depreciation	0.72	0.63	0.65
Total costs per ton	$6.91	$7.22	$7.36
Recovery per ton	15.08	15.90	14.74
Profit per ton	$8.17	$8.68	$7.38

Sinking to Depth

Albert W. Johnston, president of the company, said in the annual report that "geologically there have been no surprises nor material changes in character of rock or vein structure, nor are any such changes anticipated."

D. L. H. Forbes, general manager of the company, in his report to the president said: "From May of this year onward, construction was principally in the nature of providing the necessary facilities for the second stage of deep mining that is planned to carry mine working downward from the 30th to the 55th level or a depth of 6,730 feet. Mr. Forbes commented further on developments as follows:

"The sinking of the South shaft was completed in October, 1930, at a depth of 3,619 feet. By the end of December the 30th level had been connected by crosscut from the Central shaft extension winze to the South shaft. While proceeding with the development of five new levels that had been started from central shaft extension winze below the 25th level, the 29th level also was connected by crosscut to the south shaft. A three-compartment inclined winze and hoist room were then started in the footwall of the ore zone at the 29th level, this winze being designed to serve for the development of levels at 125 ft. intervals below 30th, as well as for safety and mine ventilation. Simultaneously with the commencement of this No. 2 or inclined winze, work on a four-compartment extension of south shaft was begun at the 29th and 30th levels, together with the necessary skip dumping chambers, waste and ore-pass raises, airway connection to south shaft airway and room for the large hoisting equipment designed for sinking to 55th and then for hoisting rock in five-ton skips from main haulage levels spaced at 625 ft. intervals below the 30th level.

"By the end of August, the No. 2 winze had been completed to the 30th level and sinking below 30th was well under way; while south shaft extension and its hoisting equipment were brought to about 80 per cent of completion to the point of commencing shaft sinking below the 30th level.

"New ore was found on the 9th and 10th levels, which continued to yield a small tonnage of fair grade. New ore was found also on the 17th, as well as on all levels from the 19th to the 30th. The development results so far obtained on 26, 27 and 28 levels have been under the average in both tonnage and grade, but all the other new levels responded well to development."

Ore Reserves Increase

The technical estimate of the positive ore reserves shows a substantial increase in tonnage over last year the first year such an estimate was given, but the grade somewhat lower.

Positive Ore Reserves

	1931	1930
Broken ore, tons	313,691	260,912
Gross value	$4,521,442	$4,540,585
Aver. grade	$14.41	$17.40
Blocked out ore, tons	331,693	315,377
Gross value	$4,694,651	$5,503,424
Aver. grade	$14.15	$17.45
Total ore, tons	645,384	576,289
Gross value	$9,216,093	$10,044,009
Aver. grade	$14.28	$17.43

Liquid Position Good

The balance sheet of the company shows a substantial gain in the liquid position despite the payment of dividends close to the level of net earnings of the company and having regard for the expansion programme under way.

The current assets on Aug. 31 last were $2,707,387, made up of $206,515 in cash, $2,123,447 in government and municipal bonds, bullion $256,781, inventories of $120,166 and accounts payable of $478. Current liabilities totalled $657,966, being made up of wages payable $183,172, and accrued taxes of $474,794.

The following is a comparison of current assets and current liabilities, together with working capital for the past two years:

Working Capital

	1931 $	1930 $
Current assets	2,707,387	2,355,848
Current liabilities	657,966	492,025
Working capital	2,049,421	1,863,823

The annual meeting of the company is called for Nov. 17, in Toronto.

Mining Corp. Transfers Abana Mines Property Normetal Mining Corp.

Abana Shares Are Transferable on Ten For One Basis

CREDITORS GUARDED

Abana President Says Offer Fair and Generous to Former Owners of Property

Another chapter has been written in affairs of the Abana Mines with the announcement of the formation of the Normetal Mining Corp. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Mining Corporation of Canada, to hold title to the former Abana copper-zinc property in Quebec.

Normetal Mining Corp. will have an authorized capitalization of $250,500 in $100 par value preference shares and 3,000,000 no par value common shares. Five $100 par value preference shares will be classified as "A" shares and will have the sole right to elect officers and directors of the company. The remaining, or 2,500 class "B" preference shares will have no voting rights. In addition there will be a five-year 7 per cent first mortgage of $53,500 against the property.

Mining Corp., which at present holds title to the Abana property, will transfer its interests to Normetal in consideration of five class "A" preferred shares; 2,500 class "B," 7 per cent preferred shares; 850,000 common shares of no par value and the five-year first mortgage amounting to $53,500. In addition, Mining Corporation secures an option on 917,500 shares at 10 cents each.

Paying Claims With Shares

Out of the 2,500 7 per cent class "B" preferred shares, Mining Corp. will transfer to the approved creditors of Abana Mines, sufficient shares to cover the nominal amount of their claims. For its advances to Abana Mines, except for payment of property, Mining Corp. will accept 7 per cent class "B" preferred shares the same as other creditors. Mining Corp., for its final payment of $40,000 on the Abana property, will accept the five-year first mortgage 7 per cent amounting to $53,500, for the final payment plus accrued interest at 7 per cent.

Out of the 835,000 common no par value shares transferred to Mining Corp., it will cause to be transferred to Abana Mines shareholders approximately 335,000 shares on the basis of one new Normetal share for every ten shares of Abana Mines now held. In addition, former Abana Mines shareholders will receive the right to purchase one share of Normetal Mining Corporation at 10 cents per share for every two new shares held. This option to be exerciseable on and before January 1, 1932.

Aided by Mining Corp.

Under the terms of the offering to Abana Mines shareholders, the shares of this company must be sent in for exchange by December 1, 1931, this being the very last date upon which exchange will be made.

In a letter to Abana Mines shareholders, B. Robinson, president of the company, reviews its struggle to raise funds to make the final payment to the vendor of the Abana claims as follows:

"On August 7, 1930, Abana directors were successful in securing the co-operation of the Mining Corp. of Canada, which agreed to assume the position of owners of the claims by paying $40,000, the balance due under the terms of the option to Abana.

"Certain mining licenses covering the Abana property were transferred to the Mining Corporation of Canada, while Abana Mines was granted the privilege to redeem these mining licenses, prior to August 7, 1931, by payment of these advances by Mining Corp. plus accrued interest."

Could Not Repay Mining Corp.

Mr. Robinson reviews the action of the directors of Abana Mines in requesting Mining Corp. to advance further money for the development and the protection of the property. Subsequently, due to the fact that the amounts advanced by Mining Corp. were increasing rapidly and Abana Mines was not in a position to refinance or redeem its debts, the Mining Corp. notified Abana that it had decided to cease advancing money for the further development of the property. However, it continued to advance necessary amounts to insure the protection of the property against fire and to keep it in good standing.

"Since August 7, 1930, Abana has, through three successive boards of directors," says Mr. Robinson, who was president of the last board, "made every effort to raise the necessary money to take up the option from Mining Corp. and to repay its advances, but due to prevailing conditions, which from month to month have become worse, it was not successful with the result that the option to redeem expired on August 7, 1931, and was defaulted."

Mr. Robinson says that, having regard to this situation, Abana directors have been negotiating with Mining Corp. with the view of endeavoring to save whatever was possible for the shareholders. As president of the company and its legal adviser, he says he had occasion to consider the plight of Abana from every angle and the difficulties it had had in endeavoring to raise funds. Considering the fact that Mining Corp. became owner of the property and was the largest creditors, he considers the proposition being offered both the shareholders of Abana and its creditors as fair and generous. In view of the fact that Mining Corp. will control the destiny of the Abana property in the future, he feels that the chances of realizing something for Abana shareholders is greater than if Abana had been forced into liquidation or involved in litigation.

Casey Reports $18.15 Ore on First Level

An official report by the Casey Mountain Operating Syndicate on its property at Summit Lake, Patricia district, Ontario, says that drifting on the first level of No. 2 vein for 140 feet gave average values, by channel samplings every five feet, of $18.15 of gold per ton across an average width of 3.2 feet.

Diamond drilling in this section gave an average of $11.10 per ton. Diamond drilling to an average depth of 180 feet on this vein for a total length of 600 feet gave an average gold content of $15.20 per ton, over an average width of four feet. The greatest width and values of this drilling were in a southerly direction under the bed of the lake.

HOLLINGER MINES SHOWS BIG GAIN IN LAST QUARTER

Grade of Ore Increasing to $6.75 Per Ton is Responsible

Quarterly statement of Hollinger Consolidated Gold mines for the three months ended September 30, reports operating earnings of $1,083,559 as compared with $982,946 in the second quarter and $520,523 in the first quarter.

Tonnage of ore treated in the last quarter was about the same as in previous quarters of the current year but there was a substantial increase in grade.

The earnings for the last quarter, before depreciation, which is relatively unimportant, were 22 cents per share, bringing the total for the nine months period to 53 cents per share.

The premium on gold for a portion of September amounted to $56,364.

The following is a tabulation of production and a statement of earnings for the last quarter and the total for the first nine months.

Operating Statement Period Ended Sept. 30 1931

	3 mo. end. Sept. 30	9 mo. end. Sept. 30
Tons milled	412,737	1,225,880
Daily average	4,450	4,480
Recovery per ton	$6.746	$6.238
Gold & silver prod.	$2,784,317	$7,647,004
Int. exch. & other inc.	153,737	473,032
Total inc. (incl. $56,364 premium on gold)	$2,938,054	$8,120,036
Oper. expend.	1,854,495	5,533,008
Oper. profit	$1,083,559	$2,587,028
Dividends	799,500	2,398,500
Surplus before deprec.	$284,059	$188,528

OLD COLONY MINES APPEALS FOR FUNDS

Properties May Be Sold Otherwise For Delinquent Taxes

Shareholders of Old Colony Mines are in the receipt of an urgent appeal for funds to protect the company's property from being sold for taxes.

The notice says efforts have been made during the past two years to obtain working capital or to secure offers for the sale or option of the company's properties, on which no work has been done since early in 1930.

About $5,000 is urgently needed to meet pressing obligations for taxes, assessment work and caretaker's wages. Shareholders are requested to subscribe for 20,000 shares at 2½ cents per share to provide the $5,000 immediately required.

GRANADA'S GOLD OUTPUT $530,000 SINCE JUNE, 1930

New Equipment and Power Contracted For Permits Expansion

PLAN NEW SHAFT

Big Scale Development Programme Will Involve Large Expenditure to Make Thorough Test

Shareholders of Granada Gold Mines in receipt of the first of a series of progressive reports, are told that since the commencement of production on June 30, 1930, to the present time, over 30,000 tons of ore have been treated and over $350,000 of gold has been recovered.

This recovery is equivalent to nearly $12 per ton, while the daily average of ore treated is approximately 65 tons, with current production around 70 tons.

R. C. Gamble, president of the company, says in the report that a very considerable amount of additional ore has been blocked out and proved up, and very recent operations below the 625-ft. level have convinced the management that they now have reason to believe that Granada has the makings of a big gold mine. New compressor equipment from England and power from the Canadian Northern Power Corp., have been contracted for to facilitate enlarged exploration operations.

The power contract with the Canada Northern Power Corp. calls for the building of the power line from Noranda to the company's property without charge. A year ago, officials state, the power company refused to take power to the property unless Granada assumed the expense of such a line. The rate is understood to be approximately $50 per horsepower-year, or about on a par with power costs at other mines similarly situated.

Winze Values Good

A winze, started in midsummer, from the 625 ft. level, has reached the 775 ft. horizon where lateral work is now under way. Consistent values of around $20 in gold were encountered in this programme but active development of this new level has been interfered with owing to an inadequate air supply.

Earlier production was maintained with the grade around $14 per ton, while more recently it has diminished slightly as the lower grade ore was mined from the upper horizons. The management hopes that, since the 625 ft. level produced the best ore to date, still higher values will be encountered at greater depths.

Big Programme Planned

The Financial Post has learned unofficially that the company has a big exploration programme under consideration. This programme includes the sinking of a big production shaft some 2,000 ft. northeast of the present site of operations. This shaft sinking programme has for an ultimate objective a depth of 4,000 ft. This programme means that exploration on a large scale is planned, which will take at least two years to complete and calls for an expenditure of close to $600,000.

In July, of this year, shareholders approved increase in the capitalization from 1,000,000 shares of no par value to $1,500,000 in $1 par value shares to provide for additional financing. Negotiations were carried on with New York interests connected with the Nipissing Mining Co. Satisfactory terms, however, were not agreed upon, and it is understood that the negotiations were terminated by Granada officials.

The company's holdings embrace over 6,000 acres in one group and if such a programme now planned is carried out by officials, it represents one of the most aggressive developments undertaken by any gold property in Quebec.

ORO-GRANDE MINES PLANS WINDING UP

Shareholders Are Called to Approve Surrendering Charter

Shareholders of Oro-Grande Mines are in receipt of an official notice of a special meeting to be held to consider approval of surrendering the charter of the company.

The company was incorporated with a Dominion charter in 1927 to develop a gold prospect in central Manitoba. An independent engineer made an inspection of the property and recommended that no further work be done owing to developments not being encouraging. No work has been done to the property since the fall of 1928.

The financial statement of the company states that a total of $186,000 was raised, all of which has been expended on the property with the exception of $850, which remains in the company's treasury to be used to wind up the company if the shareholders so decide.

GOLD PRODUCTION SHOWS LARGE GAIN

Eight Months Report Shows August Output New Record

Canada's gold production showed an increase of 30.6 per cent in the first eight months of the current year with a production of 1,722,672 ounces, valued at $35,607,630, as compared with 1,319,466 ounces, valued at $27,273,362, in the same period of 1930.

A new high record was established in August with a production of 225,630 ounces, of which 172,301 ounces came from Ontario; 26,336 ounces from Quebec; 13,058 ounces from British Columbia; 7,389 ounces from Manitoba and the remainder from Yukon and Nova Scotia.

The following tabulation shows current production and comparisons with similar periods last year.

	Ounces
August, 1931	225,630
July, 1931	223,734
August, 1930	170,052
Eight months ending:	
August, 1931	1,722,667
August, 1930	1,319,466
August, 1929	1,265,394

METAL PRICES

New York—November 3:
Copper—Electrolytic spot, 7c lb.
London—November 3:
(Long Ton)
Copper—Electrolytic spot, £42; future, £44.
Standard spot, £36; future, £36 15s.
Tin—Spot, £129 10s.; future, £131 10s.
Lead—Spot, £13 7s. 6d.; future, £13 15s.
Zinc—Spot, £13 7s. 6d.; future, £13 15s.
Silver—19 3/16d. per ounce.

Dome to Make Change In Milling Practice

As intimated in The Financial Post two weeks ago, Dome Mines will change its metallurgical process. Construction of the new mill will start immediately. It is expected that the steel for the proposed extension will be obtained from the old McIntyre mill which is now being dismantled. The new building will be 40 ft. by 90 ft., and equipment to be installed will include blankets, amalgam barrels and Wifley tables.

In changing its practice of ore treatment, the company expects to eliminate the greater part of its present tailing loss, which is said in the past to have averaged around 25 cents per ton.

CONIAGAS DRILLING ON McNEELY GROUP SUBJECT TO STUDY

Freeze-up Will Halt Programme For Further Work This Year

The McNeely group of claims on McKenzie Island, Red Lake area, Ontario, under option by J. A. Munro to Coniagas Mines, are nearing the end of exploration activities for the present season, officials told The Financial Post.

Since optioning the property last August, Coniagas has had two diamond drills on the property exploring a zone approximately 1,000 ft. in length, doing in all approximately 3,500 ft. of diamond drilling. This diamond drilling indicated the mineralized zone to be comparable with that on the surface as far as width was concerned. Some high grade assays were reported from the drill cores but until a more thorough study has been given to the diamond drill results Coniagas officials state that no decision will be reached as to the future policy of the company.

Work is continuing until the freeze-up when operations will be suspended.

Prior to the option being given to Coniagas, J. A. Munro opened up six test pits over a length of 750 ft. and to a depth of 16 ft., which work showed the vein exposed on the surface widening, with finely disseminated gold visible in every test pit.

The action of Coniagas in respect to this development is being watched with keen interest as it is regarded as one of the most favorable prospects under exploration at the present time in the Red Lake area.

Geophysical Prospecting Report Made

The Principles and Practice of Geophysical Prospecting, is the title of an exhaustive report edited by A. B. Broughton Edge, B.Sc., A.R.M.S., M.I.M.M., of the Imperial Geophysical Experimental Survey, its director.

The survey was undertaken under the joint auspices of the British Empire Marketing Board and the Australian Government, each contributing £16,000 toward its cost. Its object was not to prospect for minerals, but to test the applicability of the various geophysical methods under field conditions in Australia, which might be regarded as characteristic of considerable portions of the British Empire.

The book will appeal to mining engineers and geologists interested in the subject of geophysical prospecting as the survey covers the use of electrical, gravimetric, magnetic and, to a limited extent, seismic methods. Full descriptions are given of the instruments used and a general report of the field procedure employed.

The several sections of the report have been submitted to leading authorities in Great Britain for constructive criticism.

The preface of the book says there is ample opportunity within the British Empire for the co-operation of physicists and geologists in the search for ore bodies and the determination of the earth's structure. A more general realization of the limitations of geophysical methods may also be desirable in those parts where their exploration by untrained people is not unknown. This report should lead to a more accurate estimation of the present possibilities of applied geophysics.

The book is attractively bound, well illustrated and supplied with maps and charts showing field observations.

It is available through The Macmillans in Canada, St. Martin's House, Toronto. Price $4.75 the copy.

SILVER OUTPUT SHOWS DECLINE

August Production Reached New Low Level, Ottawa Reports

The report on silver production in Canada by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics shows that in August a new low record for many months was established with a production of 1,553,287 ounces. January's output, with 2,117,670 ounces, was the peak for the first eight months of the current year. The following summary shows current production with comparative figures for previous years.

Production of Silver

	Ounces
August, 1931	1,553,287
July, 1931	2,069,171
August, 1930	2,014,983
Eight months ending:	
August, 1931	15,324,178
August, 1930	17,080,531
August, 1929	15,939,739

Canada Permanent Names New Woodstock Officer

The Canada Permanent Trust Co. announces the appointment of Charles G. Mitchell, of Toronto, as an estates officer at its Oxford County branch in Woodstock, this increase in the staff being rendered necessary by reason of the increasing number of estates under administration at this branch.

SILVER, COBALT OUTPUT NEAR END FOR MINING CORP.

Quarterly Report Says Operation Assured to End of Year

ASHLEY PROGRESSING

Mill For Ashley Property Will Be Considered Early in Coming Year

Quarterly report of Mining Corp. of Canada for the three months ended September 30, shows the silver produced at 196,941 ounces as compared with 94,086 ounces in the second quarter and 116,238 ounces in the first quarter of the current year. Cobalt production amounted to 436,154 pounds as compared with 303,551 pounds in the previous quarter and 177,297 pounds in the first quarter.

The principal production, the report states, came from the shoot on the Cobalt Lake fault, which is now nearly all extracted. Other small pockets assure profitable operations to the end of the year.

Ashley Work Pressed

At the Ashley property in Bannockburn township, Matachewan area, under development by Mining Corp., the report says:

"The inclined shaft was completed to the 50-ft. level in July and immediately lateral work was started on both the 125-ft. and 250-ft. levels.

"A limited amount of drifting on these two levels was completed, prior to sinking to greater depth, for the purpose of verifying previous diamond drilling results. The ore disclosed, in drifting 366 feet on the 125-ft. level and 362 feet on the 250-ft. level, has proven the existence of better gold values than the drill returns in the same area had indicated. Both north faces were still in ore when drifting was discontinued. Both faces were in an extremely fractured zone with erratic vein conditions and gold values, considered a temporary condition only, as excellent values were disclosed further south in diamond drilling.

"On the 125-ft. level two shoots of ore totalling 167 feet in length showed values of $7.64 and $8.04 over four-ft. width.

"On the 250-ft. level one shoot for 198 feet in length showed average values of $17.83 over four-ft. width and one shoot in the south section for a length of 7½ feet showed $7 over 24-inch width. The latter shoot is in the fractured zone mentioned above.

"Other narrow veins branching from the Ashley vein have been shown in underground work to carry commercial values which will justify later development.

"Sinking of the shaft to 500 feet was again resumed late in September and this objective should be reached at the end of November, when two new levels at 375 feet and 500 feet will be developed.

"A contract has therefore been made with the Northern Ontario Power Company for the supply of electrical power and such power will be available about the end of the year.

"The question of a mill for the property will be given consideration following the completion of the proposed development programme early in the coming year.

"A deep diamond drill hole has recently been finished, cutting the vein at a depth of over 700 feet, where the continuation of the vein, carrying commercial grade ore, was again proven.

"Recently, surface trenching in the vicinity of the Garvey vein, three-quarters of a mile to the northwest of the Ashley shaft, resulted in the discovery of a narrow vein averaging 12 inches with free gold and tellurides showing in every exposure over a length of 200 feet so far trenched."

The report refers to the McGill property in Hinks township, about three miles northwest of the Ashley property, saying an option on controlling interest was taken in July on 19 claims, where large rich float indicated the probable proximity of a gold quartz vein.

"In August, a gasoline-driven diamond drill was taken in. An intensive campaign of exploration by trenching and drilling is being carried out. Several narrow veins have been found. One of these, which may be the origin of the float, is being diamond drilled."

SMELTER OUTPUT BY FALCONBRIDGE GAINS IN QUARTER

Nickel Sales Were About 55 Per Cent of Output

The quarterly report of Falconbridge Nickel Mines for the three months ended September 30, reported the highest rate of production since the commencement of operations in February, 1930. Ore smelted amounted to 30,956 tons, a daily average of 337 tons.

No new developments have taken place at the mine outside of sinking an incline shaft from the surface to connect with the stopes to introduce gravel as back filling, according to the report. The refinery output in Norway was increased during the quarter, owing to the custom refining for others being suspended and the full plant capacity being made available for the company. Shipments of refined nickel as against sales averaged 55 per cent of the output.

All copper was sold currently at the London metal exchange as produced. Stocks of refined nickel on hand at the end of the quarter amounted to 1,134 metric tons, of which about one-quarter was earmarked and sold for future delivery.

This would indicate that approximately 740 metric tons of refined nickel remains unsold, as compared with 379 tons on December 31, last.

The following tabulation gives smelter production for the quarters of the current year:

Smelter Production

	1931 2nd quar.	1931 3rd quar.
Ore smelted, tons	23,900	30,956
Matte made, lbs.	1,933,661	2,038,669
Nickel content, lbs.	1,103,612	1,650,004
Copper content, lbs.	414,968	585,986

Power Corp. Hold Back Plans for Gas Franchise

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL. — Power Corporation of Canada is holding in abeyance its application for the Regina gas franchise, under which it was proposed to spend several millions of dollars in piping natural gas from the Montana natural gas field.

Reports from the West were to the effect that the whole scheme had been abandoned, but enquiry at head office is to the effect that plans are being held in abeyance until conditions improve.

Pend Oreille and Grandview to Consolidate

According to reports from Spokane, Wash., Grandview Mines announces that directors of both Grandview and Pend Oreille have agreed to consolidate their milling operations. Pend Oreille's flotation equipment will be added to the Grandview mill, thereby raising the combined capacity to 750 tons daily and the concentrate output to approximately 100 tons daily.

In order to facilitate the transportation of ore, Pend Oreille will erect a tramway with a capacity of 90 tons per hour, from its ore bodies to the Grandview mill. It is reported the tramway and other necessary changes will necessitate the expenditure of about $100,000, and construction will occupy about eight months. Grandview will handle Pend Oreille ore on a customs basis, receiving $1 for each ton of concentrate produced in the mill until the $100,000 has been paid, after which time Grandview will give Pend Oreille a deed of the mill. Pend Oreille may mine and mill Grandview ore, the latter company reserving the right, however, to mine if desired, on which basis Pend Oreille would do the milling on a cost basis plus ten per cent.

NORANDA MINES EARN $2,405,813 IN NINE MONTHS

Earnings at Rate of $1.43 Per Share Annually

The first quarterly statement of Noranda Mines covering the nine months ended September 30, shows a net profit of $2,405,813, equivalent to $1.07 cents on the 2,239,772 no par value shares outstanding. This is equal to an annual rate of $1.43 per share, and compares with $1.72 per share in the last fiscal year.

The following statement gives copper production and the estimated earnings position:

Estimated Operating Statement
Nine Months Ended Sept. 30, 1931

Pounds of blister Copper & Anodes produced	47,986,020
Total recovery	$7,915,526
Less cost of metal production, including mining, customs ore, treatment & delivery & administration & general expenses	$4,393,010
Reserved for Taxes	310,000
Operating earnings	$3,212,516
Miscellaneous Income	221,442
Earning, before depreciation	$3,433,958
Reserved for depreciation	1,028,145
Net profit	$2,405,813

In an announcement to shareholders, James Y. Murdoch, president of the company, says it is the intention of the company to issue quarterly statements in the future.

Excerpts from this report are as follows:

Substantial Profit Made

"It is very interesting to note that an analysis of the earnings of your company for the nine months period of the current year reveals that the value of the gold and silver production exceeded the value of the copper production. While refraining from making any prediction as to the value of the metallic production of your company in the future I can state that it is confidently expected that the present precious metal production of your company can be maintained for some time in the future. Your company is both from a present financial and also from a mine production position in excellent condition to meet even a continuation of the present unprecedented low price position of the metal market.

Exploration Programme Maintained

"While exploration work performed this year has been largely confined to previously discovered ore bodies with the object of determining the size and grade of same, no material reduction has been made in the amount of money expended in such work. This exploration work has resulted in the proving up, by diamond drilling and raising, of approximately 60,000 tons of ore, averaging something over $35.00 per ton and 2.4 per cent copper at the westerly end of "H" ore body, between the 100 ft. and 400 ft. levels and the indication by diamond drilling of approximately 750,000 tons of fluxing ore averaging over $4 per ton in gold in 'G' ore body, situate east of the main diabase dyke.

"An exploration programme is also being carried out on the Chadbourne claim of the company. Original surface trenching on this property covered an area of 140 ft. wide and 250 ft. long and the indicated grade over that area was $3 in gold per ton. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 140 ft. and about 300 ft. of exploratory drifting done. The average grade indicated by this work was $1.66 per ton so it was decided to stop work at the time and concentrate on the exploration of the Horne claims.

"Three diamond drill holes have just recently been drilled at an inclination of 45 degrees and a distance of 100 ft. apart on the north and south line. The first hole showed an average of $5.20 over a core length of 83 ft.; the second hole averaged $2.20 gold over a core length of 50 ft.; the third hole averaged $2.80 gold over a core length of 140 ft. The fourth hole was commenced 100 ft. east but it was found necessary to alter the location of same and a new hole has consequently just been commenced. This exploration work will continue for some time and we believe we have good prospects of indicating a large tonnage of commercial gold ore which can be profitably treated in the plant at the Horne mine situate approximately three-quarters of a mile distant.

"No. 3 shaft has been deepened from a depth of 2,000 ft. to 2,500 ft. and sinking of No. 4 shaft to same depth will almost immediately commence. When this sinking work is completed the two shafts will be connected by lateral work. No. 3 shaft has been going through the ore indicated by diamond drilling reported at the annual meeting and the results to date confirm the estimates as to value then made.

"New hoisting equipment for No. 4 shaft has been ordered and in due course this shaft will be equipped for skip hoisting from a depth of 4,200 ft. although it is not the intention to immediately sink this shaft to this depth but rather to be prepared to proceed to depth as the mine is developed.

"This new work is only the initial step in a general development programme planned for the next several years which will probably result in provision of a new shaft but the expenditure for equipment for such new shaft will not have to be made for several years.

RETURN DIRECTORS OF ALBERTA PACIFIC

Preferred Shareholders Have Sole Vote—Meeting Routine

With preferred shares having exclusive voting power, all directors of Alberta Pacific Grain Co. were reelected at the annual meeting held on November 3 in Calgary. H. E. Sellers, Winnipeg, was elected president of the company to succeed the late J. C. Gage. Mr. Sellers is also president of Federal Grain Co.

Preferred dividend payments will not be paid until conditions improve and will retain control of the company until arrears due since October 1, 1930, are paid up. In the year ended June 30, 1931, the company showed a substantial increase in net earnings to $665,721 from the $181,604 reported in 1930. After payment of bond interest, provision for losses by subsidiaries, and reserve for depreciation and bad debts, the company showed a surplus for the year of $161,001 as against a deficit of $1,145,921 reported in 1930.

Officers and directors of the company for the ensuing year are:

J. R. Murray, Calgary; A. F. Culver, Montreal; Lawrence Killam, Vancouver; J. W. Webster, Winnipeg; C. W. Band, Toronto, and Mr. Sellers.

J. R. Murray continues as vice-president and general manager, Cecil Lamont as secretary and C. J. Bingley, as treasurer.

University Tower Rentals Approximate 70 Per Cent

From Our Own Correspondent

MONTREAL.—Rentals in University Tower, owned by University Tower Corp., are stated to be about 70 per cent of capacity. Earnings are reported to be sufficient to cover interest requirements and sinking fund.

Public investment interest in the corporation lies in an issue of $1,000,000 6½ per cent general mortgage bonds which are convertible into common stock at the rate of 20 shares of common for each $500 bond at any time prior to November 1, 1940.

Edmonton Tax Receipts May Equal 1930 Total

Tax collections in Edmonton during 1931 may equal the 1930 total of $4,023,872, according to Thomas Walker, city assessor and tax collector. Collections in the first three weeks of October amounted to $570,322 as compared with some $300,000 collected in the entire month in 1930. At the end of September, collections for the nine months period were about $600,000 behind those of the same period in 1930 but October collections have reduced this decrease by half.

Action of the city in abandoning, this year, the policy of allowing a discount on land taxes paid in a lump sum before due date of first installment has not been reflected unfavorably in collections.

NORTHERN CANADA MINING CORPORATION, LIMITED
Investments in Canadian mines.
Correspondence invited.
J. B. TYRRELL,
President and Managing Director.
Room 930, 25 King Street West, Toronto.

CANADIAN ENTERPRISES LIMITED
Developing Gold Properties
Keefer Bldg. — Montreal

We Recommend the Purchase of
Lake Shore Hollinger
McIntyre Teck Hughes
Dome Sylvanite
Wright-Hargreaves
Write for latest information.
G. W. Nicholson & Co.
Members
Standard Stock & Mining Exchange
302 Bay Street Toronto
Elgin 5317

GOLD AT A PREMIUM
MOSS GOLD MINES
It is anticipated that this Company will come into production by the end of this year. Send for latest progress report.
F. W. MACDONALD & CO.
Members
Standard Stock and Mining Exchange
Montreal Curb Market
159 Craig St. W. MONTREAL Ma. 7785-4121
350 Bay St. TORONTO Elgin 6255

Doherty Roadhouse & Co.
MEMBERS STANDARD STOCK & MINING EXCHANGE
Mining Securities
170 Bay Street Toronto
51 King St. West Toronto
Royal Bank Bldg. Montreal
HAMILTON ST. CATHARINES KIRKLAND LAKE